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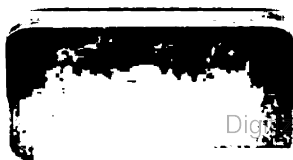




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Mail







# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

AND

### ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

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VOL. XVII.

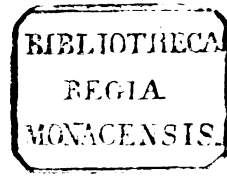
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L O N D O N :

W M. H. A L L E N   A N D   C o . ,

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

BIBLIOTHECA  
REGIA  
MONACENSIS

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

We have received our usual files of Bombay papers up to the 9th December, and from Calcutta to the 29th of the previous month. The news is decidedly satisfactory. On the 18th Nov. Colonel Brind, acting under Brigadier Troup's orders, came up with a strong body of rebels near Mithowlie, and, after two hours' struggle, drove them from the ground, killing a considerable number of them, and capturing nine guns. His own loss was no more than two Europeans and four natives killed, and double that number wounded. On the following day the Brigadier in person fell upon another band of insurgents near Jindorea, whom he utterly discomfited, and took eight guns. The British lost one Carabineer killed, and three artillerymen and four or five irregular horsemen wounded. On the 21st some 4,500 rebels attempted to dispute General Grant's passage of the Goomtee, but were soon forced to fly, leaving 100 dead bodies on the field and six guns. Three days later a still more signal success was achieved by the Commander in Chief himself. After a forced march of sixty-one miles in sixty hours the hardy veteran overtook the rabble army of Beni Mahdo Sing, estimated at 7,000 men, and speedily drove them out of the jungles into the open plain. The horse artillery and cavalry then galloped to the front and pursued the fugitives with unrelenting fury. At least 500 were slain, and eight guns captured, three of which were brass. This decisive action took place at Dhoondea Khara, opposite Futtehpore, and resulted in the complete overthrow of the only coherent mass of rebels remaining to the south of the Gogra. The two leaders sought safety in separate flight, Beni Mahdo keeping to the river, while Oomrao Sing struck off towards Cawnpore, though certainly with no intention of visiting that station. After this brilliant passage of arms, Lord Clyde proceeded to Lucknow without encountering further opposition.

Tantia Topee has escaped into Guzerat, baffling every effort of his pursuers to overtake him. On the 25th November, he stood at bay with 3,000 men, before 250 Europeans and 150 native sowars under Major Sutherland. Tantia chose a favourable post for his last stand, occupying the heights of Rajpore and commanding with his guns the narrow road by which alone he could be attacked. But a sudden and impetuous charge carried his guns almost without a casualty, and he himself fled across the Nerbudda and passed into Guzerat. He was not, however, permitted to wander at large unmolested. On the 1st December Brigadier Parke forced him to an engagement at Oodeypore, about fifty miles eastward of Baroda, and cut up three hundred of his followers with very trifling loss on his own part. Further pursuit for the moment was impossible, as his men had covered two hundred miles of jungle in eight days. A sort of panic is said to have been exhibited at Baroda in consequence of Tantia's near approach,

though it was known that he had lost all his guns, and that his followers were a disheartened and disorganized rabble.

Brigadier Douglas on his part has been doing good yeoman service in the Patna district. On the 25th November he fell upon a party of 300 fugitive sepoys, of whom forty were left dead upon the ground, the survivors throwing away their arms to accelerate their flight. A few days previously fifty sepoys were put to the sword by a detachment from Mirzapore. The ex-King of Delhi is reported to have reached that station, on his way—says rumour.

The Indian Government appears to regard the rebellion as already extinct in the Benares, Allahabad, and Rohilkund divisions. Martial law, at least, no longer exists, and "arms give place to the toga."

—to Calcutta and Rangoon.

The tranquillity of our Burmese provinces has been disturbed by an oriental Masaniello. A fisherman named Shwe Hla having gathered together a band of ruffians, took possession of the small station of Twantay, after a skirmish in which Mr. Lewis, the British magistrate, was slightly wounded, and his nephew, or cousin, mortally so. The patriot, fanatic, or fool, has since been captured and is to be brought to trial.

In the Nizam's dominions the Rohillas have again been troublesome, and have plundered the city of Gundakheir, on the Godavery. Lord Harris was about to embark on board a steamer at Calicut, with the intention of proceeding to Ceylon for the restoration of his health. A prompt return to his native land seems more desirable, for these are no times to entrust important presidencies to valetudinary governors.

We regret to learn that Captain Shepherd has been compelled to resign his seat in the Council of India, in consequence of ill-health.

It is said that the Government purpose to transfer the library and museum at the East India House to the British Museum, though it is not stated what rooms are assignable for the reception of these treasures. We trust they will not be packed away in cases, and left to mould in a cellar.

In our next number will be given the Index to the *Indian Mail* for the year 1858.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s Forces.—Lieut. and Adj. Harding, 8th Hussars, at Seronge, Nov. 23, from the effects of wounds received in action at Sindwaha, Oct. 19.

BENGAL.—Capt. Alexander Forsyth, 57th Bengal N.I., at Ferozepore, Nov. 20.

MADRAS.—Capt. A. L. Tweedie, 36th Madras N.I., at sea, Nov. 19.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. A. J. Billard, 1st Art., at Fort George, aged 27, Dec. 3. Capt. George Haec, 5th Bombay N.I., murdered at Ellichpoor, Dec. 1.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Mon. — Ward, Col. Greene, Capt. Mason, Lieut. St. George, Messrs. Kershaw and H. Cote, Capt. Buchanan, and Col. Dyson.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Sultan, about Jan. 9.—Lieuts. Twentymann, Kynd, and Ashe, Messrs. Butler, J. C. O'Grady, P. Robinson.

## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Nov. 29	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Nov. 18
Madras .....	Dec. 2	Bombay .....	Dec. 9
Agra .....	Nov. 18	Ceylon .....	" 6
China (Hong-Kong) .....	Nov. 15.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 24th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras and China, leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday: in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mails are despatched to Bombay via Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on the 12th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandria, and thence forwarded to Bombay, together with the next mail from Marseilles.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1/2 oz. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	5 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each. Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1/2 oz. 6d.	1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each. Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

From Allahabad, 27th Nov.  
From G. F. Edmonstone to Lord Elphinstone.  
The Nawab of Banda arrived in General Michel's camp on the evening of the 19th, and stated Tania Topee and the Rao Sahib have not gone to Scindwa, but crossed the Bombay Road towards Furranjee. The intelligence of the recent surrender of the Nawab of Banda has just been confirmed by a message, dated 20th November, from General Michel's camp.

From Indore, Sunday, 28th Nov.  
From Sir R. Hamilton to Lord Elphinstone.  
Tania and the rebels have recrossed the Nerbudda near Chikulda, and are moving towards Amjhare.

The following intelligence has been received from Lucknow:—On the 21st General Grant recrossed the river Goomtee without opposition from the enemy. The enemy, four thousand five hundred strong, fled, losing one hundred men and six guns, our loss two wounded.

We have just heard from Lucknow that Brigadier Troup's column on the 18th attacked and defeated the rebels under Ferozeshah and Bukail Khan, and took nine guns, our loss two Europeans and six Natives killed and wounded.

From Allahabad, 28th Nov.  
From G. F. Edmonstone to Bombay, to Lord Elphinstone.

The following intelligence is supplied by Sir R. Hamilton:—

The names of places are not all traceable. Major Sutherland, with a company of the 92nd, and fifty men of the 71st, on camels, and Captain Helbert, with some Sowars of my escort, came on Tania Topee's force leaving Rajpore, killed forty of the enemy, and took two guns they had taken from Kundwa.

The pursuit was kept up when the information left, and the rebels were marching for Burwanee. Captain Keatinge, with Brigadier-Gen. Parke's column, arrived at Julwana and pushed on to reinforce Major Sutherland. General Michel at Daisgaum will reach Julwana to-morrow.

From Sir R. Shakespear, dated Baroda, 3rd Dec.

Brigadier Parke writes as follows from Chota Oodeypore on the 1st inst.:—

The force under my command attacked the rebels under Tania Topee and Rao Sahib at Oodeypore at daylight this morning. The enemy lost at least three hundred men, chiefly Irregular Cavalry and sepoys in British uniform. Our loss comparatively trifling, not yet ascertained. No European officer killed. The rebels dispersed into three bodies; pursuit was impossible; my troops having marched upwards of two hundred miles since 23rd Nov., the last twenty-two miles through the densest jungles.

From Indore, Wednesday, 1st Dec.  
From Sir R. Hamilton to Matheran, to Lord Elphinstone.

The Banda Nawab reached Mhow to-day.

Mr. AINSLIE.—We understand that the salary of Mr. Ainslie, Collector of Bhagulpore, who has lately been appointed Commissioner of the Bengal Eastern Railway, has been fixed at Rs. 2,432 per mensem. He is to draw 1,932 rupees as collector of the above-mentioned district, and a deputation allowance of 500 rupees per mensem.

LAKHRAJ LANDS.—To remedy the complaints so frequently heard regarding the resumption of Lakhraj lands by the Native Talookdars and Izardars in the Mofussil, the titled deeds or sunnud of which have been lost by any mishap, or destroyed, or mislaid, some of the highest judicial officers have suggested to the Supreme Government the passing of an Act making the actual possession of twenty years or so as a sufficient claim of the owner to the Lakhraj property.

## BENGAL.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM OUDE.

The latest intelligence we have from Oude is dated the 1st Dec. On the 28th Nov. the Commander-in-Chief entered Lucknow, but what his future intentions are we have not been informed. It is probable he may remain in that city until some time next month, when he will proceed in the direction of the Gogra, to overlook the movements of the various columns now living its banks, and which are preparing to give a blow to the insurgents in the Byraitch districts. The movements, strength, and position of these will be found in the subjoined table, as well as in the letters of our Oude correspondent:—

*List of the Rebels in Oude in arms on the 30th November.*

Names.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Where.	District.
The Begum .....	8	2500	9000	Bounree	Byraitch Trans Gogra.
Birgees Kudr.....	9	1500	5600	Opposite to Byram Ghat	
Mummoo Khan.....	3	100	6200	Ekouna	
Kasim Hoosein.....	3	250	2000	Rahoa	
Rugnoth Sing .....	6	1500	4000	Nauparah	
Jung Bahadoor.....	3	700	3500	Churda	
Nana Rao .....	10	3500	7800	Bulrampore	
Bala Rao.....	4	300	4200	Bounree	
Jout Sing .....	3	100	2300	Chowka Nuddee	
Hurdut Sing .....	1	...	2500	Byraitch	
Mahdo Sing .....	3	250	1500	Roypoor	Khyrabad.
The Furrackabad Nawab .....	3	250	1800	Nauparah	
Golam Hoosein.....	5	150	1500	Bunora Ghat	
Kullun Khan.....	11	2500	11000	Luntee	
Ram Sing .....	9	1700	8500	Pajul Bungaon	
Dabee Bux of Gonda	15	800	3400	Chitowlie	
Meer Mahomed Hoosein .....	11	1200	11000	Byraitch District	
Goor Bux Sing .....	12	24470	116100	Banks of Gogra	
Miscellaneous .....					
Darsh Khan .....	8	800	2300	Futtehpore	Khyrabad.
Ahsan Khan .....	4	1200	2500	Mohumulpore	
Eusuf Khan .....	4	800	2700	Ghairae	
Guzuffur Khan.....	7	2700	9800	Khyrabad	
Khoda Bux .....	4	100	3000	Byram Ghat	
Hurpurshad .....	4	170	3500	Salarpore	
Lukkur Shah .....	15	1600	6500	Banks of Gogra	
Khan Ali Khan.....					
Feroze Shah .....					
Nurpur Sing .....					
Jew Dursun Sing...					
Mahboob Shah.....					
Miscellaneous bodies of men under 3,000, not necessary to enumerate					

The numbers in the Byraitch district are believed to be correct. Those in the Khyrabad less than 3,000 men are omitted, but the bodies now lining the river Gogra from Soorutgunj southwards in various bodies under that number, amount to some 18,000 cavalry and infantry, with fourteen guns. Mummoo Khan is at Nawabgunj, opposite Byram Ghat.

The following communications from Oude have just been received:—

Oude, Nov. 27th.—As I anticipated in my last, Beni Mahdo on the 24th received a good beating from the British forces under the personal command of Lord Clyde. The whole affair had been so planned, that success in the capture and destruction of that chief seemed on this occasion about to be realised. One cannot easily firmly grasp a shiny live eel, it can only be pinned to the ground. At present no very clear accounts of the action are generally known, but after the usual prelude of musketry and cannonading, the remainder of the work was completed with sword and the bayonet. About 1,800 were left dead on the field. The Rana was one of the first to fly, which example was of a necessity followed by his supporters. Infection is seldom confined to a single individual. All his guns, baggage, and ammunition fell into our hands, to be quickly replaced by more that the earth will be made to render up. All the fugitives retired to an island in the Ganges, or rather to

a piece of land between the main stream and a branch or offshoot of it taking a course from below Cawnpore, and rejoining the parent after flowing under the walls of Doundea Khara, at Rampoor Fort. Here they concealed themselves in the Jhow groves, which abound in the low land, when Beni made for Doundea Khara, but finding his difficulties somewhat increased in that stronghold, he made for, and the last that was heard of him was at, Rudowlee. This is simply a change in position, not circumstances. I informed you a short while since that a body of rebels had crossed the main road between Durriabad and Fyzabad, a few miles west of Suddergunj, and that, notwithstanding the hot pursuit made after them by the Kupperthulla contingent, they succeeded in crossing into the Byraitch district. These men were a guard to Beni Mahdo's family, his elephants and his treasures. They are ere this all safe with the Begum at Bounree. In the pursuit I should not forget to say we disposed of fifty of our old sepoy stock.

Our forces yesterday attacked the rebels at Hydergurh, thirty-five miles south-east of the city, under Sooltan Hoosein and others. They numbered some 16,000 in all, with ten guns. As usual, they were utterly routed, with heavy loss, and fled in a southerly direction. We have now possession of Jugdespore and In-howna.

Mummoo Khan has positively started for Byram Ghat, where I suspect he now is in command of some 2,000 cavalry, 15,000 infantry, and nine guns. The insurgents along this bank of the Gogra in numbers appear truly formidable. This long word might induce preparations as qualified; but we are in no haste to anticipate the work. After a few shots they will all retire (!) across the Gogra, and on that ground must accounts be settled with them.

P. S.—Beni Mahdo Sing is now at Daleemow Ghat, on the Ganges. Omrao Sing at Kurdaha, 32 south.

Oude, 1st Dec.—From latest intelligence received, fighting was going on between one of our columns and Dabee Bux, of Gonda, in the direction of Luntee, opposite Fyzabad, across the river, result not known. Bala Rao, who had moved in the direction of Luntee to join Dabee Bux, had, it is stated, proceeded still further south in the direction of Goruckpore. The health of the troops is said to be excellent, and preparations are now being made, in the absence of permanent barracks, to house the troops during the ensuing hot season as comfortably as possible.—*Bombay Gazette Supplement.*

## IRON IN INDIA.

Much has been said of the difficulty of obtaining freight from England to India for the immense quantity of railway materials necessary for the East Indian Railway Company's line. It is now very generally admitted that this trunk line is but a small, a very small portion of the railway system that must, from necessity, follow the construction of the great artery. Branch lines innumerable will be laid down to feed it, and we submit that, as India possesses all the requisites necessary for producing cheap and good iron, the proof of which is incontrovertible, it is of the highest importance to the Government, the Railway Company, and to the people of India generally, that the mineral resources of the country should be made available for the construction of her railways. Every man sees clearly enough that great and permanent advantages would follow the introduction of the iron trade upon a large scale, but no one seems to feel himself sufficiently concerned to move in the matter. The Government and the Railway Company, it might be supposed, are deeply interested, but neither of them have as yet made even a sign that they are so, except in the solitary instance of the call for information made upon residents in the



Mofussil, by the father of Indian railways, Sir Macdonald Stephenson. That gentleman took a very lively personal interest in the iron question, and had he remained here up to this time, it is probable he would have been drawing his supply of rails, chairs, &c., from local sources. It has been stated in the report of the Select Committee, that "the most prominent of the difficulties connected with the construction of Indian railways are the cost and means of obtaining freight, which must always be regulated and, as some believe, actually limited by the home demand for Indian produce. With this truth before us, we ask why purchase iron at all in England, when it can be produced here, equal in quality, and at a less cost? It is almost useless to put such questions, but the continued neglect of our own resources is a matter for deep regret, for, with the stores of mineral wealth of Kumaon, Jubbulpore, and, *par excellence*, Beerbhoom, what might not be done? Of the latter place in particular we are told that ore, limestone, and coal are found in inexhaustible quantities, and that miners, and every other description of labour, excepting scientific, can be had in abundance. No one now doubts the truth of this, yet the same apathy prevails. We have heard it said that the influence of the great English iron-masters extends to India, and that they prevent the opening of the trade here. Whether there may be any truth in the statement we do not pretend to say, but it most certainly does appear strange that the development of the iron trade should be left to one or two private individuals.

It is not many years since America ceased to import the bulk of the iron she consumed. The moment the discovery was made that it was more profitable to make iron than to import it, the indefatigable Yankees determined to build their own furnaces. The work was undertaken by men determined to succeed, if that were possible. They argued that all the conditions being equal, the result must be the same, wherever the operations were carried on. America possessed all the essentials for making iron in an equal degree with England, and, consequently, her practical operations proved successful. She has gone on, with the assistance of the best practical men from Europe, improving, until we find that she now produces *one million tons* annually. All the States in Europe that possess the means, following her example, now make nearly all the iron they consume. It is not therefore too much for us to expect that India should do the same. We have it upon good authority that the best Indian iron can be manufactured into rails, and sold in Calcutta at £4 a ton, without loss; whilst the worst description of English, made into the same articles, cannot be sold there at a profit under £8 per ton. Here is a margin for speculation; but when we recollect that it has taken nearly half a century of research to implant the belief in the minds of people in India that it is possible to make iron here at all, we have our misgivings as to the future. Mr. Oldham, a great authority, has clearly shown that a splendid field for enterprise lies open within the reach of capitalists. This gives us some hope that the class of men known in England as iron-masters, many of whom being millionaires, may occupy the vacant field—capital is all that is wanted to ensure success, and when that is found, there will be an unlimited demand for the produce of their furnaces. We would direct the attention of all men to India as an iron-producing country, second to none in the world, and which only requires capital and skill to produce profits such as no other undertaking save the Burra Burra Copper Mines, can realise.—*Indian Field*.

**Dacca Bank.**—Mr. George Reilly, late manager of Khajeh Abdool Gunnya's Zemindaree, in the district of Backergunge, has been appointed Secretary to the Dacca Bank.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**FLIGHT OF TANTIA TOPEE.**—When, on the 12th of November, Tantia, having distanced his direct pursuers, appeared within twenty miles of Bhurrupore with 2,000 men, almost all mounted, he was turned from that place by the arrival of the 23rd B. N.I. and some of the Bheel corps under Major Travers, of the 23rd N.I., and the Collector of Kandeish, Mr. Mansfield. At Kurgoon, where he arrived on the 21st, he threatened Kandeish yet more nearly; for he did so from the two passes through the Satpoora Hills—the Sindwah Ghaut on the Mhow road, and Dowlut Barree pass, between Dowlut and Chopra. But, as at Bhurrupore, so at Kurgoon, Tantia was again turned by the movement of the force with Mr. Mansfield, which was pushed back to Chopra, where, in addition, 350 Europeans on their way to Asseerghur were halted, and where, ultimately, the Poona Horse, under Colonel Tapp, with a battery of artillery, came across from Ajunta. In combination with these movements, and in order to watch the Sindwah Ghaut and hold the Trunk Road, two companies of the 92nd Highlanders and the 26th N.I., from Dhoolia, were rapidly moved up to Seerpore. These concentrations took place on the 23rd and 24th ult. The rebels, who had picked up three or four small guns, and had been joined by a ressalah of Holkar's Horse, were still, it seems, at Kurgoon as late as the 24th, and had been reinforced there by parties of the Nimar Bheels. They sent out parties to reconnoitre the fords of the Nerbudda opposite Mundleisur, which was garrisoned by a party of the 92nd, commanded by Captain Holmes. This party withdrew on finding Mundleisur strongly held. At the same time Colonel Sutherland and Captain Helbert collected 100 of Holkar's Sowars, and joined to them 100 of the 92nd, and 100 of the 4th Rifles from Tekree. With this force they moved to Julwanna, on the Mhow road, to intercept any movement of the rebels from the eastward. On the 25th, Brigadier Parke entered Kurgoon, which was found plundered and burnt by the enemy. They had turned on the previous night westward, and crossed the Mhow road at Taun, four miles south of Julwanna, and having destroyed the telegraphic wire for about a mile, and looted the Agra dawk, were moving on to Rajpore, thus eluding Captain Helbert. The latter, on hearing of their descent on Taun, went there on the morning of the 25th, but found that the enemy had left it on the road to Rajpore a few hours previously. Captain Helbert pursued and overtook the rebels, as we already know, capturing two guns, and driving the entire followers of Tantia off, utterly disorganised. Sir Hugh Rose had assumed command at Seerpore on the 25th, and pushed the 26th N.I. up the Ghauts to Sindwah, and sent a party of Poona Horse and some Bheels to watch the passes into the west of Khandeish from Akranes. When intelligence reached Sir Hugh that Tantia had descended on Taun, he considered it likely that some of the rebels might yet remain in the neighbourhood of Kurgoon, and he called in the guns and cavalry from Chopra to Seerpore; and Abbott's Hyderabad Cavalry having arrived at Chopra, they, with the Poona Horse and artillery, accompanied by Mr. Mansfield, joined the Seerpore force on the morning of the 26th. Sir Hugh Rose moved on his head quarters the same night, to join the 26th N.I. at Sindwah, leaving orders for the cavalry and artillery to follow on the morning of the 27th. But by the time Sir Hugh Rose reached Sindwah it was known that the rebels had fled towards Burwannee, and the 26th N.I., under Major Powell, was accordingly sent on at once from Sindwah towards Burwannee. Doubtless Captain Keating and Brigadier Parke will also be thrown across the Nerbudda very shortly. They will have to contend with great difficulties, for even at Seerpore supplies are very scarce, and the country between Sindwah and Burwannee is a perfect desert. Troops continue to move up from Malligaum. The 30th N.I., with two guns, from thence arrived at Seerpore on the 27th. The telegraphic wire betwixt Taun and Bulsama has been repaired, as well as the telegraph at Khull on the Nerbudda. Adil Mahomed of Bhopaul has not followed Tantia Topee, but when last heard of was with some followers in the neighbourhood of Asseerghur.—*Bombay Standard*, Dec. 1.

**PURSUIT OF TANTIA TOPEE.**—The following is from Hyderabad, dated the 14th November:—"Colonel Davidson received a telegram some days ago, that Tantia Topee, in his flight after the action at Khurai, marched his horse fifty miles, and his infantry thirty, crossing the Nerbudda at two points. He was found, when a camp of his was taken, to have suffered severely. Four hundred men were in it dead and dying, many horses and bullocks and a large quantity of arms had been left behind. His flight, from its

rapidity, shows he was panic-stricken. He has got into the Chinwara hills near Nagpore, and it is supposed that his purpose is to plunder Baitool and Oomrowatee, the last a large mart in the Nizam's dominions. His army is quite shattered, and he has no guns. The preparations that have been made, and such as we are able to make, he can have no hope of contending against. His movement then is to raise the country, in which he will succeed to a certain extent. Two thousand of the Hyderabad Contingent, with twelve guns, are posted at Oomrowatee. Colonel Hill is on his way to join them, with a small detachment of the Contingent from Bolaram. It is said that half a battery of Artillery, one squadron of the Lancers, one squadron of Native Cavalry, three Companies of the First Regulars, and a regiment of Infantry will move to reinforce the Contingent at Oomrowatee. I ought rather to have said to serve as a *corps de reserve*, for if Tantia Topee moves Oomrowatee-wards they will be too late to co-operate with the Contingent in action. I hear, what is quite unintelligible to me, that the movement of the subsidiary force has been delayed, waiting the result of a reference to the Madras Government. As the reference has delayed the march it is to be inferred that it has been made by post. A battery of Horse Artillery has moved from Ahmednugger to the support of the Contingent, and the 91st Highlanders, on their march from Poona to Nagpore, had reached Jaulnah two or three days ago. These, with such troops as Nagpore may be able to send out to intercept or drive away Tantia Topee, will surely cut him off from us. Colonel Davidson properly deferred giving publicity to the telegram, lest the marauding Rohillas, a rather strong body, being informed of the direction Tantia Topee was taking, should have thought proper to join him. A report is abroad that Ali Moossee Ruzza, the Nizam's commander, has come up to the Rohillas, who were retreating with their booty, and has killed five of them, recapturing some of the booty. This is a modest narration, but a circumstance is attached to the story which casts a doubt upon it. It is said that Ali Moossee Ruzza, his unwise friends have probably got up the story for him, marched one hundred and forty miles in three days, on the third day putting the Rohillas to the rout."—*Englishman*.

**BENGAL MILITARY FUND.**—The annual meeting of the subscribers took place on Monday, Nov. 15, at the Fund Office, at eleven o'clock, pursuant to public advertisement: Major T. D. Atkinson in the chair. The secretary having read the requisition calling the meeting, which had been convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the directors' report and the accidents for the year 1857, it was deemed unnecessary to have the latter read, as they had been for some time in circulation among members. The following propositions were then brought forward and passed:—Moved by Major T. D. Atkinson, and seconded by Capt. T. E. B. Lees. Proposed 1st.—"That the directors' report be received and adopted, and the accounts for the year 1857 be passed." Moved by Capt. T. E. B. Lees, and seconded by Lieut. G. B. Johnston. Proposed 2nd.—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the directors for their services during the past year." After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**DARJEELING, Nov. 17.** Here we are on the look out for settlers direct from Great Britain, and families from the plains of India, who have money enough to remove, purchase land, and commence farming and cattle rearing. What a pity Government does not hold out sufficient inducement to their steady useful European pensioners to remove to the Hill country. The beautiful and healthy climate would give them a new lease of life, and so increase their strength and activity that manual labour would be a pleasure instead of punishment: clearing land, planting potatoes, cabbage, &c., sowing corn and rearing cattle and pigs, &c. No description in writing or speaking properly explains the difference between these airy and invigorating lofty regions, and the burning lowlands of Hindostan. Here is existence with all that can make life pleasurable, health, appetite, sound refreshing sleep, with mental and bodily vigour; there, as I recollect, to live at all is a daily painful effort from bad appetite, sleepless nights, wasted energies, and a disinclination for work of any kind during the eight or nine months when the sun holds sway over all nature that comes within its influence. I am most thankful that I left the fervid plains to try my fortune in this land of health and plenty. In a pecuniary point of view I lost much by the change, but the loss has been repaid a thousand fold in health of body and mind, and I look for a certain independence, with the blessing of a kind and merciful Provi-

dence, at no very distant period. I have at the end of little more than a year a good house, newly built, several acres under wheat, barley, oats, carrots, potatoes, mangel wurzels, cabbages, tares, English grapes, &c., all promising well, fifty pigs in my sties, and lots coming; pigs' meat, from the good food available for them, is very firm and sweet; in the plains it is generally heavy, rich, and indigestible. Labour is reasonable in ordinary times, but at present the large barracks absorb all the artificers and labourers in the market. Food for the natives and Christian inhabitants is at moderate prices, considering those previously in the Bengal towns and villages; by-and-bye, the road will cause the cheapening of all articles of food, dress, luxury, &c. Within a square of fifty miles, thousands of British families could find a farm large enough for their comfortable support, and capable of yielding an independence in the course of years, in the hands of industrious and persevering settlers. Colonists of the Christian persuasion, located in the mountain slopes of India—which are to be found in every part of it, north, south, east, and west, including many portions of Central India—would, in time, raise an impassable barrier against invasion from without; they would strengthen the hands of Government at all times, and especially during mutinies, revolts, &c. The merchants, planters, and other independent Britons scattered throughout India have hitherto been of infinite service in preserving our liberties, promoting trade, commerce, agriculture, &c. When these noble adventurers are increased a hundred fold the country will derive benefit in proportion. The whole question of colonisation requires the serious attention of Government; settlers should be treated with the greatest liberality, especially those who are poor and accustomed to the climate and inhabitants of India. The proposed upset price for the waste lands of Darjeeling, viz. ten rupees per acre, is far above its value, unless where clear and cultivated. The real waste or jungle land will require money and time to clear and prepare for cultivation. Military settlers, and in fact all servants of Government, or those who have been in the service for any length of time, might with advantage get holdings of from twenty to fifty acres free for five years.—*Phœnix*.

**DEFEAT OF BENI MADHO.**—The affair of yesterday (Nov. 24th) may be considered as most successful, as it completely broke up the only force of rebels now south of the Gogra, and cleared the Ganges from its source to its mouth. Bennee Madho is now a hopeless outlaw, all his guns are taken, and he is flying for dear life. To come upon him we marched sixty-one miles in sixty hours. The attack, led by Lord Clyde in person, was so sharp and spirited, that in half an hour the enemy, fully 7,000 strong, were driven out of the dense jungle which covered their front and flanks, and were cleared for ten miles by Bruce's guns and the Native Cavalry, of which some are still in pursuit. We killed about 500 men. Our own casualties are ten killed and 18 wounded. Bennee Madho fled down the river; Oomrao Sing bolted towards the Cawnpore road. Many were drowned in the Ganges, the right bank of which was watched by patrols of our cavalry. Most of the dead are sepoys, some of the 8th, 50th, and 2nd Light Cavalry amongst others. We took eight guns, three of which are brass. The rabble rout in flight threw away their arms, and flew into the kates and steep ravines in which the country abounds.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**BRIGADIER SMITH'S VICTORY.**—Having marched a forced march of twenty miles from near Mongrowlie, on the Betwa, to within two miles of Attakaria, on the 13th Nov., we were obliged to halt in consequence of night setting in, having marched all day from 4 A.M., with only a half of an hour for breakfast. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th we started again west, towards Rajpore, where we are now encamped, having heard that Maun Sing, Rajah of Pardone and Powrie, was encamped four miles from this, and came upon his camp just at daylight, and as the fellows were getting up—more than half were still asleep. Our brigadier soon ordered up the guns of Blake's troop at the gallop, which poured in rounds of grape and canister on the astonished multitude in front, the 95th advancing in line on the right of the guns also firing. Pandey saw it was all up with him, and turned tail at once, leaving bedding, matchlocks, Brown Besses, carbines, talwars, spears, tattoos, camels, and bullocks all over the ground. The cavalry—8th Hussars and 1st Lancers—were then let loose at them, and pursued for eight miles, through thick jungle. Between six and seven hundred have been accounted for, but I am sorry to say Maun Sing himself managed to escape—almost in a state of nudity I hear—on horseback; an elephant he had also dodged up the ravines. General Michel has behaved very badly to our brigade; he took away all

the cavalry and four guns, and after diminishing their ranks by incapacitating them, owing to forced marching after Tantia, he sent them back to us with a great number of sore backs, after taking the shine out of them, and thus crippled our movements. In our troop alone we have upwards of ninety horses in the sick lines, and can only bring half the battery into regular fighting action in consequence. I forgot to tell you that our loss in this fight is very small, an officer, Lieut. Harris, H.A., is wounded, and the whole force does not number more than twenty men wounded and some fifteen horses. Some men of the 10th N.I. took two Enfield rifles from the rebels, both in good condition, of the year "1855"; on the butt of one the following letters are stamped:—"88th Regt." "Gr. Co." "38," most likely a memento of Windham's affair at Cawnpore. Brig. Smith intends to send all the sick horses of the troop, as well as those of the 8th Hussars and 1st Lancers, to Gooah for rest; it will be at least a month before they can be got into working condition. After they have gone we shall move to Mongrowlie, to hunt up Amberpawnywalla, who has 3,000 Bundeelas at Jaloun. The following is Brigadier Smith's order on the affair:—"Camp, Rajpore, 14th of November, 1858. The brigadier returns his best thanks to the officers and men composing his brigade for the assistance they have rendered him, and the readiness with which they have at all times, and particularly of late, undergone fatigue and privations, and which have at length been crowned with success."—*Delhi Gazette*.

**THE PUNJAB RAILWAY—A FICTION.**—Some two months ago the public were excited to a high pitch of hope that the long-talked-of Punjab Railway would really be commenced on the 1st October. Public expectation was not realised. The works were, however, actually commenced a short time ago, and continued for a few days, when lo—red-tape seized hold of the engineers; they were bound in the toils of Circumlocution Office and drivelling incompetency, and the work was suspended. We do not pretend to know on what grounds the Chief Commissioner was directed to suspend the work, but believe it was in consequence of the engineers requiring ground for a double line, in the event of its hereafter proving desirable to have a double set of rails. We have heard that the Government are not prepared to grant more than enough for a single line, without further reference, perhaps to England. We need scarcely say that the fault is not Sir John Lawrence's, no statesman in India is more firmly impressed with the importance of railways—no man is there in the country more anxious to dispense with all unnecessary and mischievous official delays. It is well known that the Chief Commissioner has done all in his power, has exerted all his influence to hasten on the construction of railroads.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Nov. 20.

**JALOUN.**—The force under the command of Captain McMahon was on the left bank of the Scinde river on the 22nd Nov., and has driven all the rebels into "the bush." Captain Ternan, Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun, was in the southern portion of his district on the same date, with a strong detachment of police and Sikh Horse, under Lieutenant Dick. Major Synge's field force, consisting of half of Ommaney's battery and detachments of H. M.'s 43rd and 19th Madras Infantry, with a troop of Sikh Horse, were in the neighbourhood of Nuddeegong on the same date, accompanied by Captain Corbett, Assistant Commissioner. All these forces have done excellent service during the last fortnight; the enemy has been twice discomfited with considerable loss, and, though sheltered by deep ravines and dense jungles, is kept constantly moving. The rebel Thakoor Birjour Sing has now only 800 followers, and Daulat Sing barely half that number, and all of them have forsaken the Gwalior side of the Scinde river. The troops under Major Synge, and with Captain Ternan, appear to have a fair prospect of surrounding them, and Captain McMahon is prepared to co-operate immediately the opportunity is offered.

**THE CALCUTTA CLUB** had a general meeting on Monday the 22nd November, at which it was voted that the entrance fee should be fixed at Rs. 100, and the annual subscription Rs. 80, payable quarterly in advance. For persons living beyond ten miles from Calcutta no entrance fee will be charged, and they will be allowed to join the club on the payment of a small subscription. A committee has been appointed to draw up the rules.

**PUNJAB ITEMS.**—Government have sanctioned an increase to the number of children hitherto maintained at the Lawrence Asylum; at present there are 350, and this number is to be increased to 500, viz., 300 boys and 200 girls. The local committee will also be retained. The filling up appointments in the

establishment when vacancies occur, will rest with the principal, and all letters pertaining to the business of the institution will be franked by him on the public service. \* \* \* The village of Seekree, in the Goorgaon district, valued at Rs. 2,182 per annum, has been granted to Purwurrish Ali (a pensioner of Government), and his heirs male in perpetuity, in recognition of his meritorious conduct during the recent insurrection. This rent free holding is in addition to the life pension of Rs. 300 per annum, which Purwurrish Ali now enjoys. \* \* \* A khillut of Rs. 1,000, with a sword and a brace of pistols, has been sanctioned by Government, for presentation to Nubbee Buxsh Khan, Ressaldar of the Jeypore force, for services rendered by him during the siege of Delhi.

**MAJOR W. C. ERSKINE.**—We (*Delhi Gazette*) learn from Jubbulpore that Major Walter C. Erskine, agent for the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, left Jubbulpore on the 22nd November on leave to Europe. He was esteemed and liked by all, and those who know him will easily believe that every one in his district is sorry at his departure. The officials and the principal men of the town and division, waited on him on the part of the whole population on the 11th November, and presented him with an address in the vernacular, to which Major Erskine replied; we cannot find room for the address and reply in this issue, but hope to do so soon. Such favourable expressions of native opinion are valuable just now, and we believe that in the present instance they are genuine. Mr. A. S. Cocks, the indefatigable judge of Mynpoore, has set out to succeed Major Erskine. A better choice could scarcely be made. Major Erskine has been especially invited by the Governor General to proceed to Allahabad.

**MYTHOWLEE, OUDH, 15th Nov.**—On the 8th we left the camping ground, or rather the bivouac, at daybreak, and proceeded slowly through a country partially cultivated, where not covered with a dense, almost impenetrable jungle. We halted occasionally, and the high trees and thick foliage and vegetation were beautiful. After this the guns ahead used to fire as we halted, upon the enemy. They were evidently retiring from successive positions, until at about mid-day, some guns fired at the head of the column, showed that the enemy were ready to dispute our advance. We were all halted, and whilst the round shot of the enemy were falling with some effect towards the head of the column, and near us, we took up different positions more sheltered, as the firing on both sides continued, but still within the range of the enemy. Our heavy guns with shell and shot continued firing at their position, which could be seen chiefly from the density of the bamboo jungle behind the flash and report of their guns, whilst their shot could be seen and heard, and sometimes caused a casualty. The cannonading continued till dark, when we were exposed to nothing but a heavy dew. The fires were put out and preparations made for an assault in the morning, but at daybreak it was found that the enemy had evacuated the fort. The works were very strong, with thick earthen parapets, embrasures, well-made loopholes and parapet slopes, deep ditches, curtains and bastions. Brushwood with trees in some places had been allowed to grow in most parts of the exterior slopes of the works. Within was the Bajah's abode, and a large garden, which were encircled by a second range of interior works. Near the gates was a village. A tiger fell into our hands, but the enemy did not seem to have left much property or to have suffered very much.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.**—The ex-King of Delhi arrived here on the morning of the 13th, Saturday, escorted by the 2nd Troop, 2nd Brigade of Horse Artillery, the 9th Royal Lancers, and a Sikh Police Battalion. The decrepid representative of departed greatness was deposited in a dooley, shamming illness; his grandsons and the ladies of his zenana were in three palkee garricks; and his attendants in some magazine carts. In the first carriage were the two grandsons, one of whom was, I believe, that intelligent youth Jumma Buxht, though I confess that I observed as much intelligence depicted in his countenance as you would expect to find in that of the son of a respectable *khitmutgar*. Of the ladies I was unable to catch a glimpse, the doors and blinds of the carriage being closed. The vile octogenarian wretch was well guarded. On each side of his dooley was an officer of the 9th Lancers with drawn swords, and two or three men of that regiment, with their lances out of their rests, being held by them in a horizontal position, the spearheads pointing to the dooley—the whole party were in the centre of that corps. Well to the front were three detached parties of the Lan-

cera, acting as scouts or advanced guards, and immediately preceding the main body of that regiment were three guns of the troop of Horse Artillery, the remaining three bringing up the rear of the cortege. The party left this on the morning of Monday, the 15th. It is said the old reprobate had a strong desire to remain at Allahabad, with what view I know not, and pleaded illness and inability to proceed any further. A medical committee was assembled to report on his case, who discovered that he was suffering from a toothache, and on its being suggested that the delinquent peg should be withdrawn, he consented to go on in preference.—*Hurkur.*

TANTIA TOPPE, according to the *Standard*, has entered Guzerat—hence vigorous efforts to meet him. The head quarters of H. M.'s 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) regiment, under the command of Colonel J. D. Johnstone, C.B., have received orders to proceed from Poona to Tankaria Bunder immediately, and they expected to leave on Thursday the 5th Dec. by rail for Bombay, en route to the northern division. A battery of artillery is also under orders to embark for Guzerat. The whole force will be embarked as rapidly as circumstances permit.

BARRACKS AT NYNRE TAL.—The committee is at last in orders for selecting a site for the erection of permanent barracks to accommodate a regiment. The convalescent depot, it is believed, will remain where it is, immediately above the lake, but the barracks will not be, perhaps, within some miles of the place. Colonel Herbert, 75th Foot, is appointed President of the Committee.

THE KUMAON BATTALION was at Bawnr on the 19th Nov., all well with the exception of Captain the Baron Von Andlau, second in command, who had been stabbed at Dadree, in the Boolundshur district, in the side, by a thief whom he discovered in his tent during the night. Luckily he was awake by the noise the man made when prowling about, and on seeing him, fired at him, when the villain made out of the tent, and Von Andlau immediately rushed after him. He found him sprawling on the ground close to the tent. Von Andlau was still standing over the rascal, covering him with his pistol, when he jumped up and made a dash at him; he twice pulled the trigger, but the pistol did not go off, and the villain had time to thrust a knife or some weapon into his left side, and took to his heels. All this happened in the space of a few seconds, and before assistance arrived. The wound was luckily only about an inch in depth, and although it caused a profusion of blood and acute pain, we are glad to learn no bad consequences are likely to ensue. The thief had been winged, as the blood on the ground where he had rolled, proved, and 200 rupees reward is offered for his apprehension. The caps on the pistol had not been changed for a long time.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CAMP HUNGONG, Nov. 26.—Having left all the baggage and heavy guns at Mithowlie, we marched thence on the 17th Nov. with the force as follows:—Head-quarters and 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, two guns No. 7 light field battery, two squadrons 6th Carabineers, 4th Irregular Cavalry, Curceton's Moolani Horse, the 60th Rifles (1st Battalion), 300 of the 93rd Highlanders, 400 of the 66th Goorkas and the Head-quarters, and all the Sappers except some twenty men. Brigadier Troup commanded, leaving Colonel Leith Hay in command at Mithowlie. The first day's march was to Aligunge, about twenty-five miles, and we wound up the day by firing a few rounds of shot into a retreating party of the rebels, but the darkness prevented anything further, and we bivouacked near a small village about a mile and a half to the rear. Next morning we moved into Aligunge, and were settling down quietly, when an order was received for a portion of the force to get ready again immediately, the rebels having been heard of about four miles off. The following troops moved off at once:—Head-quarters and 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, one Squadron Carabineers (eighty sabres), 300 4th Irregular Cavalry, 100 Moolani Horse; thirty-six riflemen were also seated on the artillery waggons. Colonel Brind, C.B., of the Horse Artillery, commanded the party. The four miles promised us lengthened considerably, as the rebels had no idea of waiting for us, and we went along a good five and twenty miles, getting intelligence as we could from the villages we passed through, though it was not given very willingly. Assisted, however, by the track of their gun wheels, we followed on, and at half-past three had the satisfaction of hearing we had caught them at last. We took them quite by surprise, as they could not believe in the reality of a British force attempting to do anything after so long a march, apparently not being accustomed to it. Two or three matchlockmen were shot in the village of Burragong, and that, I conceive,

gave them the first intimation of our approach. They, however, had their guns in position in a tope of trees close to the village of Mehndie, and opened fire upon us at sixteen or seventeen hundred yards—knocking over with one of their first shots an irregular cavalry horse. The horse artillery got to the front at once through high grass and over bad ground at as fast a gallop as the horses could manage after their fifty-five miles in two days, and let into them at some 700 yards, supported by the Carabineers, with the native cavalry on the flanks. After firing for twenty minutes or so, three guns were detached to the right front, taking their position in flank, and half an hour's fighting saw their guns deserted. A gallop of a mile and a half brought us on the run-aways, a party of irregular cavalry being left to look after the captured pieces. Shot, shell, and grape were showered into them, as they tried to cross a ford over a rather deep branch of the Choukur which somewhat protected the left of their original position. From this ford a couple of mounted men, seeing, I suppose, that it was all up, galloped right into the three guns on the left, and passed through them without touching any one, going slap at the 4th Irregulars, three of whom they wounded before they were disposed of. Some eight or ten men lay concealed by the high bank of the nullah, and annoyed the guns on the right for some time, as they could not be got at. We continued firing on the flying mass till dusk, the ground not being such as to admit of a cavalry pursuit, which would also have been interrupted by the night. We moved back behind Mehndee, carrying the captured ordnance with us, and found we had made a good business of it, as we had in our hands nine of their guns besides some fifty bullocks, and a large quantity of ammunition of all sorts. The enemy were said to be about 4,000 strong, with ten guns. One of these they succeeded in getting away for the time, but were obliged to drop it in the jungle, and it has since been brought into camp, so that we now have them all. Forty-eight dead bodies were counted, and very many men, women, and children were drowned attempting to cross the stream. Our casualties were one Carabineer killed, one gunner slightly wounded, five natives wounded. Horses, five killed and six wounded. One of the natives, a compounder of the H.A., was wounded by a man of the 4th I.C., by mistake, when the sowars rode into the guns.—*Delhi Gazette.*

LANDOUR, Nov. 27.—A general parade of the troops was called here this morning to witness the presentation of the Victoria Cross to Captain George Forrest, of Delhi celebrity, who came up from Dehra to receive it. The men having fallen into line on the parade ground at Landour, Major Troup, who commands the depot, called Captain Forrest to the front, and addressed him as follows, in a loud firm voice. "At the command of her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, conveyed to me through his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I have to present you, Captain Forrest, with the decoration of the Victoria Cross, which your brave and gallant conduct in the field has earned for you. I may regret that it was not in my power to make a greater display on the occasion, but I am sure that you will value it none the less for being received in the presence of but a few of your fellow soldiers. And as you have earned it nobly, so may you live to wear it long and happily." Major Troup having affixed the Cross to Captain Forrest's breast, the latter said:—"My humble thanks are due to her Gracious Majesty the Queen for the honour she has been pleased to bestow upon me. My thanks are due to his Hon. the Governor-General and his Excellency, for to their recommendations am I chiefly indebted for it. It is not easy to find words on an occasion like this; my best thanks are due to you, Colonel Troup, for your kindness on this occasion and for all your congratulations and good wishes." Major Troup then turned to the men and said: "Soldiers! you have here a good example set before you. You have witnessed the bestowal of a high reward for valour. To you, too, occasions will offer to render yourselves worthy of the same mark of her Majesty's favour, and I am sure that you will not fail to take advantage of them." The parade was then dismissed, and Major Troup shook Captain Forrest heartily by the hand.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE 2ND BENGAL FUSILIERS.—It is with deep regret we publish the following disgraceful petition from a British Regiment, made in time of war, with the evident intention of extorting "bounty." It is to be hoped that their prayer will be accepted in its literal sense, as the services of such lukewarm soldiers can certainly be dispensed with. But what a contrast to the glorious antecedents of this distinguished corps!—"From the men of the 2nd European Bengal

Fusiliers to Lord Clyde, C-in-C. of the Forces in India.—We, the men of the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, do humbly petition your lordship for our discharge, for according to our agreement we are no longer soldiers. Your lordship may not be acquainted with the form of our enlistment, but we, your humble petitioners, do pray of your lordship to examine the form of enlistment that the Company's army enlisted under, and if your lordship will examine the 8th Question, you will find these words: "Are you willing to be attested to serve in the H. E. I. Co.'s Infantry for the term of ten years, providing the said Company should so long require your services, and for a further term not exceeding two years on any foreign station, as the commanding officer may direct." Now your lordship can see that there is not an item concerning her Majesty in our agreement, and that we are being retained against our own free will and consent in a service we never agreed to, which is against the laws of Great Britain, and we are sure her Majesty will never sanction it. We, your humble petitioners, are well acquainted with the disturbed state of this country at present, and are well aware that we cannot be sent home until the country is in a more settled state, and none of the men of my regiment would wish to leave the country while there is any work to be done, but every man is very dissatisfied at the miserable way we are being kept hanging on. We should have sent this petition to your lordship some time since, only we have been waiting for the proclamation of her Majesty in this country, and we naturally supposed that the justice would be offered us to which we are so rightly entitled, but the day has been and passed, and we are as wise as ever. We, your humble petitioners, do wish your lordship to understand what we consider our rights. Our lawful rights are a free discharge immediately, but that we do not expect, but to be retained as soldiers we must have a re-enlistment. The men of the regiment know they cannot be detained, and we, your humble petitioners, do pray your lordship to inform us on what plea we are detained. We, your humble petitioners, do wish to inform your lordship that everything must be voluntary on the part of a British subject by the laws of Great Britain, and anything else would disgrace Britain among nations. We, your humble petitioners, do pray that your lordship will endeavour to see that we have that justice which we so rightly deserve, and have such good reason to expect. We, your humble petitioners, do pray that your lordship will attend to this our humble petition, and your humble servants of the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers will ever pray, &c."

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers, of the 1st and 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers and Artillery, having distinguished themselves in several actions, having been specially recommended by their commanding officers, and being considered by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief to be eminently deserving of reward, the Right Hon. the Governor-General, concurring in that opinion, is pleased to confer upon them the rank of ensign unattached, subject to the approval of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Colour-sergeant Thomas Hardy, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers; Quartermaster-sergeant Richard Richardson, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers; Staff-sergeant Henry Murray, 3rd troop 3rd brigade Horse Artillery; Quartermaster Thompson, 2nd company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent.

TIME BARGAINS.—The *Englishman* of the 25th Nov. says:—"We are informed that an attempt has been made to introduce a system of gambling in Government securities, by means of what is called in London stock-exchange parlance—time bargains. This means selling to deliver at some period more or less distant from the day of sale; allowing the sellers (if they can) to work the market for their own especial benefit. The decline which has taken place within the last day or two in 5 per cent. paper may be attributed, we have every reason to believe, to some such operation. Rumours have been set afloat that Government would require a large amount of silver for remittance to Bombay, and that the Bank of Bengal must then, of necessity, raise the rate of interest. If our readers will look to the present position of the bank they will see how little probability there is in such a rumour."

A "SPARK BAFFLER."—On the 24th Nov., Captain Sim, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government in the Railway Department, Mr. Gower, Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. Buist, Traffic Manager, tested an apparatus designed to prevent sparks escaping from the funnel of a locomotive. The train consisted of twelve open trucks laden with jute, wood shavings, gunny bags, and a small quantity of gunpowder (not enough to cause injury); and it is satisfactory to re-

cord, that in a twenty-four miles run, not a spark escaped from the chimney of sufficient magnitude to ignite these highly inflammable substances. All present expressed their congratulations to Mr. Gower, for the very successful results obtained by his *spark baffler*. It is to be hoped we shall hear no more of fires occurring on the railway, now that so simple a method is known to obviate them."

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—The changes in Lord Canning's Cabinet still continue to be matter for speculation. The latest rumour is as follows:—N. W. P. and Oude—Mr. Edmonstone; Punjab—Mr. Montgomery; Bengal—Mr. Grant; Foreign Secretary—Mr. G. Barnes. The latter gentleman was named for Peshawur, but whether correctly or not, seems now of no consequence, as Colonel Edwards does not go home after all. Rumour has it that the leave granted to this gallant and able officer has been rescinded by the Governor General's order. Of one thing there is not the slightest doubt, and that is that the Punjab is to be made a Lieutenant Governorship immediately.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**ENSIGN JOHN HOPKINS** was granted the commission of ensign unattached, in consideration of his gallant conduct at the storm and capture of Pegu, on the 21st November, 1853. He has since been employed as quartermaster to the regiment of Ferozepore, and latterly as adjutant with detachments of her Majesty's Service. In compliance with the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, supported by the Governor General, the Court of Directors have authorised Ensign Hopkins' promotion to an unattached lieutenancy.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23. Str. Cape of Good Hope, Robertson, Moulmein; str. Enterprise, Brett, Rangoon; Henry Moore, Stewart, Liverpool; Monarch, DeLafontaine, Rangoon.—24. Morning Star, Foster, Singapore; Coosawatee, Paxton, China; Walmer Castle, David, Gravesend.—25. Cid, Carnet, Havre; Ganges, Evans, Melbourne.—26. H.M.'s steamship Fire Queen, Burbank, Port Blair; Tubal Cain, Wells, Moulmein.—27. P. and O. str. Alma, Suez.—29. Str. Queen Victoria, Beak, Penang; Queen of the Seas, Gardener, Melbourne; City of Benares, Smith, Glasgow; Charles, Huard, San Francisco; Ephraim, Emile Cavier, Havre; Hermann and Emma, Kayser, Liverpool; str. Thebes; Charger; Talavera, Blairs, Liverpool; Emilia, Dodds, Martaban; Pamplemousses, Ebanecor, Mauritius; Chimier.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Alma from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Couper, Mrs. Crozier, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Mitchell, M. W. Johnson, Mrs. Gill, Messrs. Gladstone and Henderson, Rev. Mr. Seymonds, Capt. Lewis, lady and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Chisolm and child, Mr. C. B. Berry, Maj. Thomas, Lieut. Kinzby, Mr. and Mrs. Dyes, Mr. Jervis, Mr. Sutherland and two children, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Heverden, Mr. Marshall, Maj. Henry, Messrs. Sennett, Jackson, and Woolcott, Messrs. Briggs, Machin, Stanmore, Cartwright, and Edmunds, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Morton. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Deffel, Messrs. Miller, R. Thomas, McMillan, Keith, F. Inglis, Leslie, Ackland, McFarly and Luckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Temple, Mrs. Beer and infant, Capt. Wintle and Dambrey, Mrs. Inglis, and Lieut. Cardam. From ALEXANDRIA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. Ralli. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Petrochin, Hon. J. Drummond, Messrs. Money and Rayson, Messrs. Gateron, and Mr. Beer. From ADEN.—Mr. R. Bright. From GALLE.—Monsr. Barstelle, Capt. Williams and lady, Dr. Scott, and Mr. Hudson. From MADRAS.—Capt. D. Grant and lady, Messrs. Lightfoot, Campbell, and Carrington, and Mrs. Balleston and two children, Messrs. Gould, Stanierforth, Eades and Pretivos, left behind at Madras too late for steamer.

Per Edwin Forest.—Mrs. and Master Crockett.  
Per str. Enterprise.—Capt. Davis, 25th N.I., Mrs. Davis and three children, Miss Goldworthy, Mrs. Hunt and three children, Mr. J. Read, and Mr. Chisholm.

Per str. Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. Wood, Mr. South, Capt. Magrath, Messrs. Tunks, Hay, and Dundas.

Per Henry Moore.—Mr. J. Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Fowler, and Mr. Roy.  
Per Walmer Castle.—Capt. Campton, B.C., Lieut. Davidson, B.E., wife and three children, Lieut. and Mrs. Money, Lieut. Kerrish, M.N.I., Lieuts. Ingles and Rowcroft, Dr. Lane, Miss Sandys, and Mr. Talbot.

Per Queen Victoria.—Mrs. Hillicker, Mr. Deason, Mrs. Almeida, Mr. Fritton, Mr. Pitman, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Fisher.

Per Queen of the Seas.—Miss Underwood, Mr. De Courcy and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Cheek and infant, Mrs. Gale, Mr. Roger, Mr. Fauberry, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and three children.

Per Fire Queen.—Capt. Eager, 25th N.I., Dr. Oliffe, Mr. J. F. Aspinwall, Mr. R. Swadler, and Mr. Chickinwan.  
Per Tubal Cain.—Lieut. J. N. Templeton.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 29, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. ....	Nominal.	
Third Sica 4 do. ....	12 12 to 13 0	
New Co.'s 4 do. ....	12 12 to 13 0	
Public Works, 5 do. ....	6 4 to 6 8	

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	7 per ct.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
at Co.'s Rupees.		
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	6150 to 6200
Agra Bank .....	500	650
North-Western Bank .....	400	130 to 135
Delhi Bank .....	500	nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000	2100 to 2150
Ganges Company .....	1500	1500 to 1600
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1400 to 1415
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1000	700 to 750
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	325 to 330
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	415	775 to 800
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	par.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	200	320 to 330
Assam Company .....	200	par.
East-India Railway Company .....	120	no sales.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) ..	1000	par.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	20	par.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	9 0½ to 9 0½
Do. with documents, do. ....	9 0½ to 9 1
American Bills under credit, do. ....	1 1½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	2 0
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	2 0

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On 4 per cent. Company's Paper ...	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 80
Do. ....	Co.'s Rs. 100	80
5 Do. ....	100	80
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.		

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10 15 to 10 4
Doubloons .....	31 0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	16 3 to 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs .....	21 4 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs .....	15 0 to 15 4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 2
Gold Dust .....	16 0
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	102 0 to 104 0
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 221 0 to 221 4
Mexican do. ....	223 8 to 223 12

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 10s. To Liverpool, £1 to £1. 17s. 6d.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 29).**—Less disposition has been shown by shippers to operate this week, owing to the expected arrival of the steamer, which is hourly looked for. The market has been slack, and a slight decline has taken place in the value of several principal articles of produce, consequent on the increased stocks.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 29).**—The market this week has been very brisk, both as regards *Tea* and *Grey Cottons*, and full; last week's prices, and even slightly higher rates, have been realised. *Bleached Cottons*, such as *Shirtings*, *Jacquets*, and *Mulls* (the two latter of middling and low qualities), are in good demand at the advanced rates of last week. The *Copper* market has been quiet, with a slight reduction in prices. The *Iron* market has been rather favourable for only local requirement, at a small advance in price.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE OOTACAMUND ASYLUM.**—The donations to this institution up to the 19th November amounted to Rs. 27,428, the annual subscriptions to Rs. 3,913, and the monthly ditto to Rs. 349. Among the donations first received is one of Rs. 5,000 from Lord Canning. This we learn from the *Spectator*, who has been "assured upon undeniable authority that the religious principles proposed for the Asylum were fully explained to his lordship when his support was asked; and that his reply is a warm expression of approval of the objects contemplated by the committee with a donation of the sum named."

**RIOT AT COMBACONUM.**—I hope you will think it worth while to give an insertion in your valuable journal to the circumstances connected with a terrible pillage committed in the town of Combacorum and its suburbs, on the 17th and 18th November, to which the lower classes of people were driven by want and starvation consequent on famine. The pillage that commenced with grain, terminated in open robbery of ready money, jewels, brass, utensils, &c. People were seen in several parcels attacking houses and shops and carrying away booty in broad day with impunity. The outrage was attended with loss of life, and, what is more shocking to nature, violation of chastity. Some of the vagrants took advantage of this opportunity to extort money from different individuals by threatening their houses with immediate robbery. The pillage was carried on with such violence that the local authorities were not able to suppress it by any means whatever. The acting sub-judge, Mr. Grenfell, who took an active part in

quelling the disturbance, was closely pursued and about to be killed by the ravaging mob, for having shot one of the ravagers to death. Happily, Mr. Grenfell galloped his horse towards the Talook Cutchery, and there found his safety. The people, however, surrounded the Talook Cutchery, and were with great difficulty pacified by the civil judge, Mr. Beauchamp, with an offer of Rs. 1,000 to the heir of the deceased. The circumstance that irritated the public, was that certain great Merassadars having shut up large quantities of grain, increased the price of Paddy to Rs. two and odd per cullum. It was, however, exceedingly difficult to get any quantity of grain for this enhanced price. The famine rather originated in the avarice of Merassadars than the actual scarcity of grain.—*Athenaeum*.

**AN ODD FISH.**—Mangalore, Nov. 24.—It quite escaped my memory when last writing to you to give you an account of a very extraordinary occurrence which took place in this neighbourhood about the end of September, but acting on the old adage "better late than never," I now proceed to relate it to you. You may never have heard of a tiger being killed at sea, but the present will furnish you with an instance. Some fishermen of a village called "Hejamandy," some nineteen miles to the north of this, put out to sea long before daylight one morning, for the purpose of following their usual avocation. When they were some hundred yards from land they espied something like a huge fish a short distance from them. They naturally rowed up to it, and one of the men made a blow at it with his harpoon. At this the animal rushed at the boat, laid hold of the nearest man with his paws, and in dragging him overboard upset the boat. It was then that the men found out that it was a tiger, and not one of the finny tribe, and of course swam to the shore for their lives. The poor man who was in the clutches of the beast vainly struggled for some time, and then sank under the waves a corpse. The beast next got on the boat, which was floating bottom upwards, and took formal possession of it. In the meantime the men who had got to the shore raised a hue and cry, and collecting some more hands, put off in two or three boats to give the beast battle. Not having any firearms with them, this was a work of some danger, but one fellow more dextrous than the others at length struck his harpoon into the neck of the beast, and settled him. The body of the unfortunate man was recovered from the sea the following morning. I hear that the full reward of thirty-five rupees (!) was divided amongst the relatives of the unfortunate man who lost his life, and the man who put an end to the tiger. It is very probable that the beast had come down during the night to the sea shore to feed either on crabs or some carrion, and that overstepping himself might have been washed into the sea by the waves, and once in could not manage to make an exit through the surf.—*Bangalore Herald*.

**SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.**—The weather is now fair again, a decided change having set in about three o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Ten ships slipped and went out to sea on Saturday and Sunday, viz., the *Eleanor*, *Gold-Digger*, *Defiance*, *Alberfoyle*, *Cleveland*, *Madras*, *Chieftain*, *Maida*, *General Havelock*, and *Sir T. Gresham*. Of course many of these have left their anchors behind, and some of them, we believe, their commanders. At all events some of the captains were on shore, where they ought not to have been in suspicious weather, such as we have had lately. When too late, some of them offered, but in vain, as much as five hundred rupees for a boat to take them across. It is only an act of justice to say that the Commissioner of Police was unremitting in his attendance since Friday night on the beach, to be in readiness to afford any assistance that might be required from his department.—*Spectator*, Nov. 23.

**THE KAMPTHEE MOVEABLE COLUMN**, under Colonel G. W. Osborne, left Taklee, near Sectabuldee Nagpore, on the 13th of November, leaving a small portion of the force at Taklee to follow up, if necessary, and arrived at Natchingaon, on the Wurdah, eighty miles from Kamptee, on the 17th, to assist in preventing Tantia Topce from invading Berar, and to act as a wholesome restraint on the Rohillas, who may feel inclined to cross the Wurdah, and pillage the villages in this part of the Nagpore territory. The camp was at the same place on the 21st.

**THE ROHILLAS** plundered the important town of Gunga-Kheir, on the Godavery, within the Nizam's territories, in the early part of the present month, and carried off property to the value of three or four lakhs of rupees without molestation, after doing great mischief otherwise. The Contingent Cavalry at Mominabad were sent in pursuit of these lawless depredators, but we understand failed to overtake them before they got away into the jungles.



**THE CEYLON TELEGRAPH.**—The following telegram, dated 21st November, has been received from Sir William O'Shaughnessy, Chief Superintendent Electric Telegraphs in India:—"The Ceylon line has been much injured by the late violent gales, and cannot be brought into good working order for a month or six weeks. Until reported fit for use, it is recommended that private messages shall not be sent for transmission by that line."

**MORUSSIL EXHIBITION.**—In consequence of the very discouraging reports received from the district officers, and the adverse circumstances of the year, the Board of Revenue have authorised the postponement of the district exhibitions proposed for this year until the early part of 1859, when it was trusted that a successful result might be obtained. The only exhibition remaining to be held in the present year is the cattle show in the sub-division of Nellore, authorised by Government to be held in November. The arrangement has been confirmed by Government.

**DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.**—We deeply regret to learn that the Rev. Edward J. Hardey, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, has been suddenly called away from among us. He arrived in India in July 1842, remained in Bangalore till the beginning of 1843, when he was appointed to Goobbee. Here he laboured for five or six years. Thence he returned to Bangalore, and in 1851 proceeded to Mysore. On Saturday before last he met the Rev. T. Hodson, our excellent and venerable chairman of the Wesleyan Society, at Muddoor, whence both of them set out on the first of a series of tours which, as a mission, the Wesleyan missionaries here had projected, for preaching the Gospel and circulating portions of the Word of God. They had reached Sevensamoodrum on Wednesday last—the waterfalls at which place are well known to the majority of European travellers in these parts—and were in good health. On Saturday a telegram was received from Mysore announcing the melancholy intelligence of Mr. Hardey's death on the previous day by cholera. The particulars of his last moments have not reached us as yet.—*Bangalore Herald.*

**LORD HARRIS**, whose health has greatly improved, left the Hills on the evening of the 15th Nov. for Calicut, where a steamer from Bombay was to be in readiness to take him on from place to place on the coast, and then to Ceylon. We believe his lordship will not return to the Presidency until about the 20th December.

**THE KNAPSACK.**—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to abolish the Native Infantry knapsack as an article of equipment.

**NEILGHERRY LAWRENCE ASYLUM.**—We have been requested to announce it as a gratifying fact that Lord Canning has given a donation of Rupees 5,000 to the Neilgherry Lawrence Asylum; and that his lordship was pleased to forward the same with a most kind expression of his sympathy in the project of the committee, after having heard from the Rev. J. V. Bull of the full particulars of their proceedings.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, November 27, 1858.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ...	8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1½
Credit, to 6 months' .....	2 1
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months .....	2 0½
" " " 3 do. ....	2 0
" " " 1 do. ....	1 11½
" " " Sight .....	1 11½
H.M. Treasury Bills .....	nominal
Bank of England Post Bills .....	"
Mauritius Government Bills .....	"
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	prem. 2 per cent.
Do. on Bombay .....	2 per cent.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan for public work .....	1850-57 ... 6½ to 6¾ dis.
4 per cent. " .....	1832-33 ... }
" .....	1835-36 ... }
" .....	1842-43 ... }
" .....	1854-55 ... }
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....	No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds .....	9 to 10 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .....	10 to 10½ pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10 3-6

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	90 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. ....	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca .....	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....	80 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. ....	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. ....	75 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1 to £2.5s.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE POST-OFFICE.**—Several changes amongst the inspecting Postmasters of this presidency are in contemplation. It is said that Mr. Lodwick, formerly attached to this province, and who has recently returned from sick leave, is to be placed in charge of the Belgaum division. Our present inspecting Postmaster is to be transferred to Guzerat, and Mr. Bowie, who previously belonged to the Bengal presidency, is to be sent to Sind.—*Sind Kossid.*

**THE "LADY HODGKINSON."**—H. M.'s steamer *Victoria* arrived at Bombay on the 26th Nov. from Quilon, with the troops brought out by the wrecked ship *Lady Hodgkinson*. The *Victoria* reports that the *Lady Hodgkinson* is on a reef about a mile from the shore, in water up to her main deck. All the troops were safely landed, with the whole of their baggage. She had on board a large quantity of railway stores, which it is expected will be saved. Mr. Nichol, second mate of the wrecked vessel, came up in the *Victoria*.

**G. I. P. RAILWAY EXTENSION.**—We are informed that the extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Decksal, sixty-five miles from Poonah, on the Bleema river, will be opened for public traffic almost immediately.

**A HINDOO CONVERT.**—A Hindoo of the Bhattia caste was baptised on the 14th Nov. at the American Mission Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Harding. This is the first instance of a Bhattia having embraced Christianity, so far as we are aware. Another native was received into the church on the same occasion, on profession of his faith.

**PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPH.**—The English cable for the submarine telegraph between Kotree and Hyderabad has at last arrived, and Mr. Smith, the active superintendent of electric telegraphs in Sind and the Punjab, has proceeded to Kotree to lay it down. We may, in a very short time, hope to receive our messages from Bombay in half the time it now occupies. The communication between Roree and Sukkur is to be carried on by means of posts, from Roree to Bukkur, and from Bukkur to Sukkur. It will, however, require very strong posts and wire to effect this, as it will have to be a very great height from the water, to admit of boats and steamers passing under. Active exertions are also being made to complete the line between Hyderabad and Mooltan. The greater portion of the wire has been laid down at different places; and no less than eight inspectors, with their staff of artificers, &c., are about to be despatched immediately to carry out the work. We would advise those young men who are now about to proceed into the districts to carry on their work, to be careful how they conduct themselves towards the natives of the country. They have had painful experience from the recent trials at Hyderabad, with what facility the microscope can be applied to the most trifling errors, and with what vindictiveness they can be pursued if they are caught tripping. Let this be a warning beacon to them.—*Sindian.*

**DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN JACOB.**—It is with the deepest regret we announce that intelligence has been this morning received of the death, on the 6th Dec., from an attack of brain fever, of Brigadier General John Jacob, C.B., political superintendent and commandant on the frontier of Upper Scinde, and commandant of the Scinde Irregular Horse, the corps in connection with which his name has been rendered so famous. We need hardly say that the loss of such a man at this time especially cannot be too deeply deplored.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**—At a meeting of the directors, held on the 25th Nov., the Bank of Bombay raised its rates of discount and interest on all private bills, loans, and cash credits. An annual general meeting of the bank was held at the Bank office, on Monday, the 13th December, for the purpose of electing two directors in the room of H. D. Cartwright and Framjee Nasserwanjee, Esqrs., who go out by rotation.

**THE PINJRAPOLE NUISANCE.**—At a Court of Petty Sessions held on the 2nd Dec., it was unanimously decided to reject the appeal submitted by Spencer Compton, Esq., praying for an exemption of taxes on a pair of horses on the plea that they were very aged, never used, and merely kept in food and shelter from their having been old and faithful servants. The Chairman observed that this was no ground for exemption, as in the new Act the word "kept" is distinctly specified, without reference to use, and that under that construction the cattle in the Pinjrapole is even not exempt. Mr. Ryrie hinted that were the tax levied on the last-mentioned animals, it would materially add to the Municipal Fund, on which Mr. Fellows, the Collector, stated that it was most unquestionably his intention to levy the tax on the cattle kept in that pestiferous institution. It is to be hoped, however, that the benefit to the Municipal Fund from this source will not be a continuous one, but that we shall ere long have the pleasure of announcing the much-desired abolition of such a disgrace to Bombay.

**LIEUTENANT HARDING.**—We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant and Adjutant Harding, of H. M.'s 8th Hussars. This officer was wounded by a matchlock ball at the battle of Sindwaha, on the 19th of Oct., in a single-handed encounter with a group of desperate sepoys. Owing to the unsettled state of the country, he could not be left to rest anywhere, and the constant marching of his brigade caused his wound to take an unfavourable turn, and end fatally near Seronge on the 23rd November. He was much beloved and esteemed by all around him. He served in the 8th Hussars throughout the Crimean war, and also distinguished himself at Gwalior in the charge made by a squadron of his regiment into the enemy's camp, under the guns of the fort itself on the occasion when the Rane of Jhansi lost her life in the mêlée and confusion of the enemy's flight. He was thirty-eight years of age, and leaves a widow in England to deplore his loss.

**DEATH OF THREE MISSIONARIES.**—We very much regret to learn that the German Evangelical Mission on the Malabar Coast has sustained a great loss in the death of three young missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Keuler, Hauser, and Camerer. They died of typhus fever within six weeks of each other. Messrs. Keuler and Hauser had been two years in the field, Mr. Camerer four years. Just as they had become fitted for usefulness they were removed. Mr. Camerer caught the fever from one of his brethren, at whose bedside he had devotedly watched. There were circumstances investing his death with a particularly melancholy character; but his relatives (some of whom reside in Bombay) have great consolation in the abundant evidence given during his nine days' illness of his entire readiness to depart, and his meetness for the inheritance of the saints in light. He died at Udapy, a station where the missionaries have encountered a great deal of opposition during several years past.—*Bombay Guardian.*

**"SAVE YOUR BACON!"**—In consequence of the number of private pigs which are allowed by their owners to become nocturnal rambles, an order has been issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police to kill all pigs found trespassing on the public roads. Hence every morning Messrs. Bell, Frankland, Roddle, Gahagan, and other European constables, may be seen with implements of pig-sticking, enjoying their pastime. Each victor must present the tail of each pig butchered before Mr. Forjett ere he can obtain the price of his gallant victory—eight annas.

**MR. EDWARD MACREADY**, son of the eminent tragedian, William Charles Macready, purposes giving a short series of poetical and dramatic readings, and also of including in his list of entertainments the five Christmas stories by Charles Dickens, entitled the "Christmas Carol," "The Chimes," "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Battle of Life," and the "Haunted Man." Mr. Macready has not yet fixed the date for his first appearance, but the commencement of the series is to take place during the course of the second week in December.

**DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.**—We hear that Mr. Erskine, of the Bombay Civil Service, and Mr. Clark, of the Bengal Civil Service, who have been engaged for some months in drawing up a uniform system of accounts for the three presidencies, will shortly pay a visit to the head-quarters of the three Collectors in Sind for the purpose of inspecting the working of the new system.

**KURRAOCHER MAIL SERVICE.**—Government have invited tenders for the performance of the mail service between Bombay and Karmarce Bunder, Kurraochee, by efficient steamers, for the term of five years from the 1st January, 1860.

**BENEVOLENCE OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY.**—A vernacular paper has learned on good authority that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., has determined upon allotting a sum of Rs. 50,000 or 75,000 for the foundation of an hospital in the town of Nowasaree, near Surat, where the people and those of the surrounding villages suffer very much from the want of such an institution.

**WRECK OF THE BRIG "ARROW."**—We hear that the brig *Arrow*, belonging to the Parsee merchants of our town, Messrs. P. and D. Camajee and Co., has been totally wrecked in the Chinese seas. The crew and passengers, with a portion of the cargo, were fortunately saved.

**ANOTHER BATCH OF MUTINEERS ARRIVED AT KURRACHEE ON SATURDAY MORNING.** They are 501 in number, besides 5 women who have been transported for life: 10 died on the passage down the river, and many others are now in a sickly state and not likely ever to live to reach the Andamans. The whole of these prisoners are now lodged in the jail, and will be despatched as soon as the vessels chartered for their conveyance arrive from Bombay, where they have been taken up for this service.—*Sind Kossid*, Nov. 23.

**WESTERN MISSIONS.**—We have much satisfaction in announcing the arrival of a reinforcement for the Missions of Western India. The Rev. Messrs. Galbraith and Hofer, and Mrs. Hofer, in connection with the Church Missionary Society, arrived by the *Windsor Castle*. We believe that Mr. Galbraith will, after the lapse of some months devoted to the study of the language, assume charge of the Money Institution, and that Mr. Hofer is destined to the Jooneer station. We cordially welcome these brethren to the shores of India, and commend them and their work to the prayers of the people of God. The Rev. S. Hislop, of the Nagpore Mission of the Free Church of Scotland, left with his family in the last steamer for England. We regret very much that failing health should have required the departure of this servant of the Lord, whose privilege it has been for nearly fourteen years to proclaim Christ and Him crucified in the very heart of India, far removed from every other mission station. It devolves upon Bombay to make good, from her scanty resources, the deficiency caused by the departure of Mr. Hislop. The Rev. A. White is to proceed to Nagpore for the purpose of occupying that post (in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Cooper now there) during the absence of Mr. Hislop, who may soon, we hope, be permitted to return to this country. The Sattara station of the free church mission has, we understand, been given up, and the Rev. Mr. Aitken will in consequence come to Bombay.—*Bombay Times*.

**BURIED ALIVE.**—One Mahomed Chunda, a Mahomedan milkman, about forty years of age, was missed by his brothers from their house in Bungalpora on the evening of the 25th of November. One of the brothers was unsuccessful in his search, but the other, after a search of a whole day elsewhere, entered a godown in the neighbourhood, and discovered that a bamboo-wall inside had given way, and that a disagreeable smell issued therefrom. This wall supported a very large quantity of charcoal, which had been heaped up as high as fifteen or sixteen feet, from the ground to the roof, and which was now strewn about the floor. After removing some of the charcoal, he found the dead body of his brother under it, in a high state of decomposition. There were, however, no marks of violence on the person, and no suspicion was entertained of foul play. The godown did not belong to the deceased, and none could assign a reason why the deceased entered it.

**THE SILKEN NOOSE.**—Mrs. Levison, who was married on the 4th of October to one of the Naval Brigade doing duty in Fort George, and forcibly carried away from her mother's residence by her husband and about forty of his associates, because she peremptorily refused to live with him, appeared on the 12th November before Mr. Crawford and applied for a divorce. His worship, however, having satisfied the woman that he had no power to cut the gordian-knot, she then asked for a summons of assault. Mrs. Levison voluntarily stated to the magistrate that she had been partly enjoyed and partly coerced to accept Mr. Levison for "better or for worse," and that her forebodings that it would be "for worse" were realised before a month had elapsed, inasmuch as she had to fly in disguise from her home about three days ago, being in dread of her life at the hands of him who had vowed to cherish and protect her. A summons has been granted for an assault.

**LIEUT. COLONEL HOLDEN ROSE**, of H.M.'s 17th Lancers, commanding the Remount depot at Kirkee, is compelled from ill health to apply for leave to go to Europe on medical certificate.

**THE SHIP "PEDESTRIAN."**—Considerable anxiety is beginning to be felt in Bombay regarding the fate of the ship *Pedestrian*, bound from London to this port. From what we have learned, it appears that she left the Thames on the 22nd of May last; that after being a fortnight at sea she sprung a leak, and that the crew refusing to proceed further in her, she put back into Plymouth for repairs; that she started again on her course from that port on the 21st of June, and has not since been heard of. Indeed, her consignees in Bombay, Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers, and Co., have had no advices regarding her since she sailed from London. The *Pedestrian* was heavily laden with iron and a miscellaneous freight, and was so deep in the water that an experienced officer, now in this harbour, refused to take the first officership in her, having more regard for his own life than the owners seemed to have for their ship. She was built in North America, and had a letter for six years, a period which had nearly expired. The deep solicitude felt here regarding her destiny is enhanced by the fact that she had on board the Rev. Mr. Forster, the head master of the Byculla Schools, Mrs. Forster, and child. Mr. Forster had been in England on leave of absence, for the benefit of his health, and was returning—we still hope, is returning—to resume his official duties.

**KURRACHEE.**—A most awful occurrence took place at this station on the morning of Saturday, the 27th of November, which has unfortunately ended in the death of one person and the serious mutilation of another. The parties in this unfortunate affair are well known amongst us, and one of them, at least, highly respected. Mr. George Bease, managing proprietor of the *Scindian*, it would appear, retired to rest at about eleven o'clock on Friday night, having made all preparation for the production of the paper the following morning. His wife also retired to rest; Mr. Bease, however, sleeping in the verandah. At about one o'clock in the morning, Mr. Bease was awakened by the cries of his infant child, sleeping in the mother's room. Mr. Bease got up and to his astonishment found the mother absent; he, however, pacified the child and himself fell asleep in his wife's bed; after a considerable time had elapsed he was again awakened by the clock striking two, and found his wife still absent; he searched the house, and at last came to the verandah, where to his horror he saw Mrs. Bease (since deceased) issuing from the house of Mr. Foster, the latter's arm around her neck. A gun was by in the verandah, and it is alleged that in the frenzy of the moment Mr. Bease discharged the weapon, and the sad result is known. Mr. Bease is in close custody.—*Scinde Kossid*.

**IMPARTIAL JUSTICE.**—Captain Gillett, Superintendent of the Bombay Preventive Service, appeared yesterday, Nov. 15, to answer a charge preferred against him by a Bamboo Cooly or Nowgunnee, employed about the Custom-house premises, for having tied him up on Friday last, and flogged him *a la* man-of-war with a rope's end. The flagellation was not denied by the defendant, who, however, urged in his defence, that it was very slightly inflicted, and not with the view of actually inflicting pain, but merely to inspire a wholesome dread into the numerous Nowgunnees employed about the Custom-house, who invariably are guilty of trespassing upon the vacant spaces marked out for footpaths, with their packages and boxes, to the great confusion and impediment of public business, and as repeated warnings both by himself and subordinates apparently had no effect, he had adopted the method admitted, but in which there was neither cruelty nor pain inflicted, though he was only doing a public good, by endeavouring to obviate a public nuisance. His worship in disposing of the case, observed that the plaintiff's statement, although it showed that no degree of harshness or cruelty was apparent, nevertheless as the law did not permit any one to become his own magistrate, he was constrained to inflict a penalty of fifteen rupees, to be paid to the plaintiff as compensation.

**CONJUGAL BLISS.**—The lady of the present Nabob of Mazagon, yesterday, Nov. 15, by letter, made an application to Mr. Crawford for a summons against her husband, for refusing to maintain her. His worship informed the bearer of the letter, for the information of her ladyship, that the commissioner of police had received a letter from the secretary to Government, in reply to a memorial upon the subject from the applicant to Government. Mr. Crawford said that Government, in referring her ladyship to the magistrate, was apparently unaware that the magistrate's award in such cases was limited to Rs. 50;—an amount inadequate to the station and dignity of her ladyship. Under these circumstances, the applicant was instructed to bring an action either in the Small Cause Court, or the Supreme Court, as advised by her counsellor.—*Bombay Telegraph*.

**FEMALE EDUCATION.**—We (*Bombay Times*) are glad to learn that great success has attended the appeal made to the wealthy Hindus of this place—to contribute a fund for the permanent support of the girls' schools. One of the wealthiest of the Hindu merchants has formally announced his desire to bestow a grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum to be applied for the present to the support of two of the schools, which he has specified; a third school to be included, in the event of Government giving a grant-in-aid. Another Hindu gentleman, Dr. Bhao Dajee, has offered to contribute Rs. 40 a month for the support of one school, until some rich native comes forward to endow it permanently. Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett has expressed his readiness to contribute a handsome allowance for the maintenance of the school of the society in his own compound, where it has been rented free since its foundation nine years ago. We further understand from a respectable authority that a Parsee gentleman has also signified his intention of heading the general subscription list with a sum of Rs. 500. Under such a promising state of matters, we hope that in a few months the Hindu schools will be placed upon a permanent footing as well as the Parsee schools.

**MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.**—We deeply regret to state that Lieut. Ashmead John Billamore, of the artillery, quartered at Fort George, committed suicide on Friday night, December 3rd, under the following circumstances:—He had been under medical care owing to an attack of delirium tremens, and suddenly stabbed himself with a penknife in the region of the heart. Dr. H. V. Carter and an European gunner were in the room with the unhappy man at the time, but the blow was too rapid and unexpected to prevent the fatal consequences which immediately ensued. The unfortunate deceased was attached to the 5th company of the 3rd battalion of Native Foot Artillery, having entered the service in 1850, and obtained his lieutenantcy on the 5th of June, 1855.

**ADEN, Nov. 3.**—I regret extremely to inform you of the total loss of the ship *Dundonald*, of 1,300 tons, on the afternoon of the 1st instant, 90 miles east of Aden. It appears that the vessel belonged to Liverpool, but she was bound from London to Aden with coals for the P. and O. Company, and that she had been on fire four days previous to the day she was seen, the 1st instant, when a general explosion took place, the coals having spontaneously ignited. The crew of the vessel have just arrived per ship *Tippoo Sahib*. This vessel was on her way to Aden, from Shields with coal, and fortunately for the crew of the *Dundonald* the master of the *Tippoo Sahib* saw the signals of distress, and bore down upon the unfortunate ship just in time to get all hands and the boats safe, when the *Dundonald* blew up, with a fearful crash, and down she went. The mail closes in one hour; so I have no more time to say further, and indeed I know no more of the particulars. At present our fine weather has just set in, and our worthy and much esteemed political resident (Brigadier Coghlan), the friend of everybody, returned to Camp from the Point. This is our general resort in this season; we now look forward to fine cool weather, and lots of fun.—*Bombay Telegraph*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23. Borneo, Nichol, Singapore; Spirit of the Times, Klein, Macao. 25. Cowasjee Family, Davies, Macao; Royal Victoria, Nacoda, Ceylon; Ajax, Renaud, Bourbon. 26. Augusta, Solari, Calcutta. 27. P. and O. Co's str. Bombay, Potts, Suez; Athlete, Potter, Macao. 28. Corrier, Shaw, Aden; City of Palaces, Jones, Singapore. Passengers—Mrs. Jones and child. Dec. 1. H.M.'s str. Simoon, Cooke, R.N., East London. 2. Alice Maud, Hayward, Kurrachee; Rosina, Gale, Kurrachee. 3. D'Israeli, Black, Kurrachee; Morning Light, Knight, London. 4. P. and O. Co's str. Cadiz, Curling, Hong Kong. 6. Etienne, Vidal, Marseilles; H.M.'s str. Assaye, Adams, Aden; Malakoff, Cherry, Liverpool; Colonsay, McAlister, Glasgow. 7. H.M.'s str. Prince Arthur, Tronson, Surat; H.M.'s str. Berenice, Chitty, Surat; H.M.'s str. Pleiad, Fraser, Surat; H.M.'s str. Lady Falkland, Kenelly, Surat.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Spirit of the Times.—Mrs. Klein and family.  
Per Royal Victoria.—Messrs. I. E. Baumgardt, W. J. D. Cruz, J. Decosta, and C. D. Costa.  
Per str. Mount Stuart Elphinstone.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Pricutt.  
Per Athlete.—Mrs. Potter.  
Per City of Palaces.—Mrs. Jones and child.  
Per str. Bombay.—Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Barry, Capt. Fulton, Malden, Mason, Buchanan, Watson, and Marshall, Lieut. St. George, and Capt. Warsaw.  
Per str. Simoon.—Col. G. Stanton, Brev. Lieut.-Col. F. Spence, Maj. J. R. Eazar, Capt. G. W. Baldwin, R. Law, H. P. Hutton, W. F. McLean, S. Christian, A. J. Schreiber, T. E. Swettenham, and J. S. Harcourt, Lieut. A. Mitchell, F. Y.

Cassidy, W. G. Fairfax, G. Bayley, G. J. Hamilton, H. Ry croft, R. F. Gould, H. P. Deane, A. Jebb, C. C. McIntyre, and W. J. Tyler. Ens. H. Leeson, W. H. James, J. T. Gardner, W. E. Tibbets, R. E. Huxham, H. D. Butler, and A. Hamilton, Adj. R. Litton, Surg. T. J. Atkinson, Asst.-Surg. W. Grant, Asst.-Surg. T. B. Gerard, and three ladies.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Cadiz.—Lieut. Goodfellow, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Speuce and two children, Lieut. Tudore, Lieut. Leake, Ens. Adair, Maj. Brett, Asst.-Surg. Woodhouse, Apoth. Manday, and Asst.-Apoth. Rodrigues.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Bombay, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Messdames Cust and infant, Nicholson, Gillam, and children, Blinkhorn, Beaumont and child, Sandford and Son, Hileman, Speed, Townsend, Bristow and child, Murray, Shea, E. Ratley, G. Garry, and J. Church, Misses Nicholson, Bayley, Singleton, Dowler, Brett, Campbell and Bristow, Messrs. Nicholson, Beaumont, Currie, J. Watchman, W. Mathews, C. Sanderson, Squire, Jordan, King, Myer, Dowden, Dowden, junr., White, Jones, Shaw, Palmer, J. Fareborough, and Wyley. From MARSEILLES.—Messdames Bandrecht, Close, Hyslop and Bourne, Messrs. Hammond, Hyslop, and Gildersmister, Capt. Close and Cooper, and Lieut. Little. From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Price. From SUZ.—Miss Hunter, and Messrs. Hunter and Gilbert.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24. Senator, Coffen, London. 25. Broughton Hall. Remie, Liverpool. Amethyst, Campbell, China; P. and O. Co.'s str. Ganges, Bowen, Aden and Suez; Shah Allam, Grant, Calcutta; Maria Gray, Garlick, Calcutta; Mary, Deysdale, Glasgow; Eagle, Hughes, Kurrachee. 30. Matooka, Stevens, London. Dec. 1. P. and O. Co.'s str. Singapore, Grainger, China, &c.; Clifton Belle, Carbett, Mauritius; Black Douglas, McGredix, Kooria Moorla; Woolverine, McEwan, Tuticorin; 3. Sir Charles Napier, Balsilles, Penang and Singapore; Cincinnati, Doune, London. 4. Richard Cobden, Josephson, Liverpool; Reine de Clipper, Testelin, Marseilles; Jamestown, Condage, Liverpool. 7. Ann Mitchell, Hewitson, Calcutta. 9. P. and O. Co.'s str. Bombay, Pith, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Richard Cobden.—Mrs. Dunn and children.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Bombay for ADEN.—Assist. surg. Bloomfield, and Mr. Dennett. For SUZ.—Maj. and Mrs. Whitelock. For ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. Impey. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Hon. Ward, 17th Regt., Col. Graeme, Capt. Mason, Lieut. St. George, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. H. Coke, Capt. Buchanan, and Col. Dyson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Tenthman, 4th Regt., Lieut. Byrd, 4th Foot, Lieut. Ashie, Messrs. Butler, J. C. O. Grady, and P. Robinson.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, December 9, 1858.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan	Rs. 92
4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 92 100 Sa.
4 " " " " " "	Rs. 92 nominal
4 " " " " " "	Rs. 86 to 88 100 Co.'s
4 " " " " " "	Rs. 86 to 88 100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	Rs. 87 1/2 to 89
New 5 " " " "	Rs. 93 1/2 100 do.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	37 1/2 per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	5 1/2 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	1 per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	4 per cent. prem.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	prem. 33 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	8 per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 25,700
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	23,000
Hydraulic P. Com.	3,100
Cotton Spinning Com.	6,400
Oriental Weaving and Spin-	
ning Com.	1,700 do.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do.
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 215-3) paid in Bombay, or £20	Rs. 25 dis.
prem. in England—Rs. 7 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—2 pm.	

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2-0-15 16d.	for Doc. Bills.
6 " " " " " "	for Cred. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99 1/2
" " " " " "	99 1/2
" " " " " "	100 1/2
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	99
" " " " " "	99
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 222 per 100 dols.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-3-6
Bank of England Notes	per Rs. 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 227
Republic Dollars	" " " " 218 to 222
German Crowns	" " " " 213 1/2
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 10 1/2
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-10

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1 to £1.2s. 6d. Liverpool, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton.

IMPORTS.—(Bombay, Dec. 9.)—Cotton Piece Goods.—The import market continues in an improved and active state, the market for Grey Goods having been particularly very brisk during the fortnight, and the prices of several descriptions of Grey Goods have further advanced. Grey Shirtings are scarce, and have advanced; T. Cloths, red ends, are much inquired for; Grey Jacons, low, are in favour, at advanced rates; and Grey Manopolians have also shared in the improvement of prices. Bleached and Fancy Goods.—The prices of Bleached Goods are maintained, and this description of goods are in demand. Bleached Jacons, low to medium, are very scarce; Bleached Shirtings continue in active demand; while in Bleached Madapolams there have been few or no transactions.

Yarns.—Both Mule and Water, especially of the lower counts, have improved in price, and are in demand. Coloured Yarns have undergone no alteration in value. Metals.—The state of the market has undergone no material alteration. Tin Plates and Nail Rod have given way in prices; but Copper, English Bar Iron, and Spelter have advanced.

EXPORTS.—(Bombay, Dec. 9.)—Cotton.—Since the last unfavourable advices from Liverpool, there has been a decline in the prices of this staple, and the market appears to be dull. Oil Seeds.—These also have been affected by the latest home advices, and Linseed has declined as well as Rape. Teelseed is scarce, and the prices are unaltered.

## BURMAH.

RANGOON.—DISTURBANCE AT TWANTAY.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Major Phayre for the subjoined sketch of the disturbance at Twantay and its originator:—

"Early on the morning of the 9th November the station of Twantay was entered by an armed band of men, consisting of about one hundred, of whom probably thirty had muskets. They were headed or under the direction of a man named Shwe Hla, formerly a fisherman, and believed to be Talaing by race. The gang attacked the house of Mr. H. W. Lewis, the Assistant Commissioner, made him and his family prisoners, and got possession of several Government muskets and about three hundred ball cartridges. Having gained possession of the village of Twantay, companies were sent out into the surrounding country, announcing that the quondam Shwe Hla, now called Boodha Radza, had commenced his reign over Talaing countries. Mr. Lewis and his family were subsequently released. Mr. Lewis was severely beaten, and his cousin was unfortunately wounded by a musket shot. (Since dead.) Shwe Hla some three or four years ago, in plying his trade of a fisherman brought up in his net an image of Boodh,—though some say he got possession of it from other fishermen. However this may be, being a man of a devout turn of mind, not to say disobedient, he paid great respect to the image, abandoned his family, and became a hermit or devotee in this jungle. According to Boodhist notions, any man may rise by the force of merit of good works, and dashing to the highest state of being either in this world or in other worlds. According to these notions Shwe Hla believed he was destined to become a king in this world, as a preparatory to something greater hereafter. He soon found some bad characters ready to resort to him, and appears to have been for some time past in the thick forests of Dilla, ready to commence his career. The appearance of the comet during September is believed to have been regarded by him as a visible signal that the hour of his triumph had come. He appears to have no support, except from bad characters, who soon congregate round a man of the kind. Intelligence has been received that a steamer with fifty armed Burmese, which left Rangoon for Twantay on the 10th, arrived there on the morning of the 11th. Boodha Radza fled into the jungle, where he is being followed up. But the jungles are so thick and extensive that some time may elapse before he is captured. In the meantime precautions have been taken to prevent any alarm from spreading through the country. Since the receipt of the above the steamer has returned to Rangoon, with some twenty-seven prisoners, but without the King."—*Bombay Times*.

CAPTURE OF SHWE HLA.—Nga Shwe Hla, alias the "Boodha Radza," who raised the disturbance in Twantay, has been delivered up by the villagers of his own native place. They brought him to Capt. Ardagh at Twantay at midnight of the 12th Nov. Now that we have caught this gentleman, the question is—what is to be done with him? Not a moment should be unnecessarily lost, for there are many and unmistakable signs abroad, that the spirit which instigated Shwe Hla to his work of treason and murder is busy with others beside him; and if any untimely leniency—or delay, which is as bad as leniency—should encourage another explosion, a far more serious amount of mischief might be perpetrated. This has to be guarded against; and this can be done by the fullest and promptest vengeance on the offender. It is rumoured—we should be sorry and surprised to hear truly—that Shwe Hla is to be tried as one charged with an ordinary breach of the laws, getting the benefit of all the delays and all the uncertainties inseparably attendant upon legal proceedings in our courts—indeed, in any courts. Shwe Hla was a traitor, taken literally in *flagrante delicto*—in arms against the State, and his hands, moreover, red with the blood of British subjects.—*Bombay Times*.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

OUR CABUL ADVICES ARE DOWN TO THE 1ST NOV. Our Correspondent says:—"From an Israelitish merchant, who had just arrived from Bokhara, the following information was obtained. That the chief men of Kokan had petitioned the King of Bokhara, complaining loudly against the violence and extortion practised by the Khan of Kokan, and soliciting his interference to deliver them from the oppression of their ruler. In consequence of these representations, the King had resolved to undertake an expedition against the Khan, in which the people of Kokan offered to co-operate. An agent of Russia, who had just arrived at Bokhara, agreed to accompany the expedition, the result of which was, the Khan of Kokan being unable to oppose his adversary in battle, consented to comply with the demands of the King of Bokhara, and in order to pacify the King offered large and valuable presents to him. The King, before leaving Kokan on his return to Bokhara, appointed a representative of his own to overrule the Khan in the event of his again oppressing the people. This arrangement had been brought about through the instrumentality of the Russian agent.

"The people of Chaikar and Istaliff being unable any longer to support the oppressions of Sirdar Ismael Khan, Governor of Kohistan, determined to evacuate those provinces and to emigrate towards Toorkistan. About 2,000 families had already abandoned their homes and were making their way to Toorkistan when the Governor advanced with a powerful force, overtook them, and brought them back. The people now collected to the number of 12,000, and resolved to resist the tyranny and violence of the Governor. The Governor finding it impossible to overcome such an overwhelming body by force, solicited reinforcements from the Dost, who responded to the call by despatching a force under the command of Sirdar Mudad Khan, with orders to conciliate the people. But in the event of his failing, to adopt coercive measures.

"On October 25th, the Ameer deputed Ismael Khan, governor of Bamean, to demand from Meer Mohubut Ally the revenue due by him, and also his daughter in marriage. The demands of the Dost were refused, in consequence of which the governor of Bamean has applied for succour to enforce compliance with the Ameer's demands.

"On the 29th October, a letter was received from the ruler of Herat, Sooltan Jan, announcing the arrival at Herat of a Russian agent, who intended to visit Candahar and Cabool."—*Lahore Chronicle*.

THE A'RYAS in the times of the Vedas were principally a pastoral, though to a certain extent an agricultural, people. Their flocks and herds, and their sheep, goats, cows, buffaloes, horses, camels, and teams of oxen, with the hump on their shoulders, are frequently mentioned, and made the subjects of supplication and thanksgiving both to gods and men. A daughter among them in the earliest times was designated *duhitri* or milk-maid; and a *Gopa* and *Gopal*, or keeper of cattle, among them, came to mean a protector in general, no doubt from the owners or keepers of cows having great importance in the community. Many expressions formed from a pastoral life, have got an extended generic meaning in their language.—*Dr. Wilson's India*.

STUDY OF NATIVE LANGUAGES.—I know, from my Indian experience, that a knowledge of the native languages is an indispensable preliminary to understanding and taking an interest in native races, as well as to acquiring their good-will and gaining influence over them. Without it, officers charged with important public affairs, feeling themselves at the mercy of a class of interpreters whose moral character is of a very questionable kind, live in a state of chronic irritation with the natives, which is extremely adverse both to the satisfactory transaction of business and to the still more important object of giving to the people of the country a just impression of the character and intentions of our nation.—*Sir Chas. Trevelyan*.

THE COCHIN CHINESE.—The people of Cochin China seldom make use of chairs. They use tables instead, on which they seat themselves cross-legged, or recline on cushions. These tables are made of polished wood, and over them are placed handsome mats. In the houses of the great mandarins the tables are placed at different heights, that destined for the highest mandarin being in the centre, elevated above two other tiers lying outside them. The mandarins always know where they should place themselves. On the tables are placed small stands for refreshments, consisting generally of tea and betelnut.



# Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

#### PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 17.—No. 1,561.—35th N.I.—Lieut. H. T. Pollock, and Ens. F. Hibbert, to be capt. and lieutenant, fr. Nov. 12, v. J. Ramsay, ret.

No. 1,562.—Leave of abs. to Eur., m.c.:—Capt. J. P. Briggs, 40th N.I., 2nd class dep. comr. of Tenasserim and Martaban prov., 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. C. H. Cantor, 2nd Eur. Bengal Fus., 18 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. C. W. Thomas, 3rd Bengal Eur. L.C., 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 18.—No. 1,563.—Returned to their duty:—Maj. and brev. col. A. Tucker, c.b., 4th Eur. L.C.; Maj. C. Boulton, Invalid Estab.; Lieut. A. W. Montagu, 68th N.I., 2nd in com. Regt. of Ferozepore; Surg. H. A. Bruce, Med. Dept.; Medical Storekeeper, Cawnpore; and Surg. P. G. Lay, Med. Dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 13.

No. 1,565.—Promotions and alteration of rank:—Inf.—Lieut. col. S. G. Wheeler (on retired list) to be col. fr. Aug. 27, v. Maj. gen. R. Benson, dec.

Inf.—Maj. T. Martin to be lieutenant. col. fr. Aug. 27, v. Maj. gen. R. Benson, dec.

20th N.I.—Capt. J. C. Scott to be Maj. fr. Aug. 27, v. Lieut. col. H. M. Graves, prom. to maj. gen.

20 N.I.—Lieut. C. A. Reid to be Capt., fr. Aug. 27, v. Col. Graves.

20th N.I.—Ens. D. T. H. Sampson to be lieutenant. fr. Aug. 27, v. Graves, prom.

Inf.—Lieut. col. J. Steel to be col. fr. Oct. 9, v. Wheeler, ret.

Inf.—Maj. W. P. Robbins to be lieutenant. col. fr. Oct. 9, v. Col. Wheeler.

15th N.I.—Capt. G. J. Montgomery to be Maj. fr. Oct. 9, v. Wheeler.

15th N.I.—Capt. H. C. Cuppage to be capt. fr. Oct. 9, 1858, v. Wheeler, placed on retired list.

15th N.I.—Ens. J. S. Swinton (dec.), to be lieutenant. fr. Oct. 9, 1858, v. Wheeler on retired list.

15th N.I.—Ens. R. Worsley to be lieutenant. fr. Oct. 30, 1858, v. Swinton dec.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. J. Butler fr. Aug. 27, 1858, v. Wheeler, on retired list, prom.

Maj. W. P. Luard, fr. Aug. 27, 1858, v. Wheeler, on retired list, prom.

55th N.I.—Capt. W. D. Hoste fr. Aug. 27, 1858, v. Wheeler, on retired list, prom.

55th N.I.—Lieut. H. A. Pakenham fr. Aug. 27, 1858, v. Wheeler, on retired list, prom.

Nov. 19.—No. 1,566.—Admitted into the service Cadets of Infantry on this estab. and prom. to the rank of ens., leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Mr. A. Villings and Mr. H. A. McNair arrived at Fort William Oct. 30, 1858.

No. 1,571.—Admitted to the service as cadets of cavalry and infantry on this estab. and prom. to rank of cornet and ensign, leaving dates of commission for future adjustment:—

Cavalry.—Mr. A. L. C. Littledale—arrived at Fort William Nov. 13.

Infantry.—Mr. W. E. Rutherford, Mr. C. S. Noble—arrived at Fort William Nov. 13.

No. 1,573.—Lieut. J. Lamb, 29th N.I., attached to 4th Eur. inf. to sea, on m.c., 4 mo., fr. 22nd inst., under old regs.

No. 1,574.—Leave of absence to Eur., m.c.:—Lieut. H. Smithett, art., 18 mo., under new regs.

Surg. C. G. Andrews, med. dep., 18 mo., under new regs.

Vet. surg. C. Henderson, stud department, 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,575.—Promotion:—21st N.I.—Ens. J. F. Trevanion to be lieutenant, fr. Nov. 6, v. Brooke, cashiered.

Military Dept., Nov. 20.—No. 1,576.—Lieut. col. A. C. Spottiswoode, 37th N.I., has leave to sea, Australia and New Zealand for 2 years, under old regs.

Nov. 23.—No. 1,577.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermen. to be a cadet for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the Presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly adm. to the serv., and prom. to ens., leaving the date of his com. for future adjustment:—

Inf.—Mr. W. S. Lockhart; date of arr. at Fort William Nov. 14.

No. 1,580 of 1858.—Lieut. J. G. Sparke, 21st N.I., has leave fr. Oct. 29 to Jan. 29, 1859, in ext., to Bombay, prep. to Eur., under the new regulations, m.c.

Home Dept., Fort William, Nov. 23.—Mr. A. Colvin, C.S., is qual. for public service, and attached to N.W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude.

Mr. J. H. B. Carnac, apptd. a member of the civil service on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival on the 12th inst.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Nov. 19.—Mr. W. Bell, extra asst. comsnr., Pegu, resumed his duties Aug. 28.

Nov. 23.—Mr. B. P. Singer, ext. asst. at Nagpore, has leave on m.c. for 3 mo., fr. Sept. 24.

Lieut. G. G. Young, asst. comsnr. in Punjab, has leave fr. Oct. 1 to 15.

Lieut. Chalmers, asst. comsnr. at Gogaira, in Punjab, has leave for 20 days.

Public Works Dep., Fort William, Nov. 17.—The unexpired portion of leave granted to Mr. W. Wilmot, C.E., 4th class exec. eng., of June 11 last, is can. fr. 7th ult., the date on which he resumed his duties.

Nov. 23.—Capt. R. H. Sankey, Madras engs., to be an exec. eng. of 1st class; Capt. Sankey is posted to the Moulmain div., and app. superint. of convicts, v. Capt. H. Mann.

For. Dept., Nov. 26.—Lieut. E. L. Ommaney, 59th N.I., is app. an asst. comsnr. in Pegu.

Dr. T. Murray, app. to med. ch. of Mhair regt. fr. July 8.

Maj. W. F. Nuthall, comt. of Pegu L.I. batt. and asst. coms. of Pegu, made over ch. of office of asst. coms. of Myanmoung to Capt. H. Acton, on 20th ult.

Mr. H. Onslow, offic. coll. of customs at Bassein, has leave, m.c., for 3 mo., fr. Sept. 23, to Amherst.

Lieut. T. Aylesbury, master attendant, to offic. as coll. of customs at Bassein, in add. to his own du.

### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

No. 515.—Surg. A. C. Morison has leave for 5 mo. fr. Sept. 20 to Bombay, prep. to retiring fr. the serv.

No. 516.—The servs. of the undermentioned officers are placed temp. at disposal of the C. in C., to do du. with 4th Eur. regt.:—

Capt. G. A. Fisher, offic. commissariat dept.

Lieut. M. G. Clerk, dept. of public works in Oude.

Lieut. T. B. Boileau, employed with troops under orders of chief coms. in the Punjab.

Nov. 12.—No. 518.—Appointments:—Stud Department.—Capt. W. B. Irwin, offic. sub asst., to be sub asst., v. Capt. F. C. Jackson, dec.

Lieut. H. H. Lyster, late 72nd N.I., to offic. as sub asst.

No. 519.—The servs. of Capt. J. H. M. Babington, 38th Madras N.I., late comd. of 4th Oude irreg. inf., replaced at disposal of Govt. of Fort St. George.

No. 520.—Lieut. G. R. Parsons, of art., who was app. to offic. as dep. commissary, having been reported qualified to hold charge of a magazine, is permanently attached to ordn. commissariat dept., with effect fr. June 1, 1858.

No. 521.—The appt. of Lieut. J. M. Graham, 27th N.I., to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., dated Sept. 25, is cancelled.

No. 522.—The appt. of Capt. P. Drummond, 22nd N.I., to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., is cancelled.

Allahabad, Nov. 12.—No. 4,541.—Maj. J. Sleeman, gen. superin. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, has leave for 2 mo., Bombay, prep. to Eur. on m. c.

Nov. 17.—Lieut. W. Smith, 28th N.I., to be cantonment jt. mag. and superin. of cantonment Abkarry Mehul in Agra.

Nov. 19.—Mr. J. D. Sandford to be an assist. to mag. and coll. of Futtehpore.

Lieut. G. Wheeler, 29th N.I., to be cantonment jt. mag. and superin. of cantonment Abkarry Mehul in Jhansi.

Leave.—Rev. A. B. Spry, chaplain of Allahabad, has usual leave to pres., prep. to England.

Nov. 22.—Mr. P. J. White to be dep. mag. of Goruckpore fr. Sept. 7.

Mr. R. Manderson, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, posted to Jounpore.

Nov. 23.—The undermentioned assistants posted as follows:—

C. W. Carpenter, T. B. Tracey, and C. H. T. Crosthwaite, to the Allahabad division; J. W. Smyth to the Agra division; D. E. Elliot to the Meerut division.

Nov. 22.—Asst. surg. W. A. Hope is apptd. to med. ch. of Civil Station of Jounpore, with retrospective effect fr. 2nd inst.

Leave of absence.—Lieut. J. T. Stanton, adj. of Kumaon Levy, in ext., fr. Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, on m.c.

Nov. 23.—The unexpired leave to Mr. J. H. Prinsep, C.S., is can. fr. 15th ult.

Lieut. Maynard, dg. du. 3rd Batt. Rifle brig., to do duty in Oude.

### BATTA.

No. 525.—The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to confer a donation of 6 months' batta on the force under Maj. gen. Whitlock, in consideration of the long enduring and important services rendered by that force.

Nov. 15.—No. 527.—Murray's Jât Horse.—Bt. Capt. H. C. Cuppage to do du.

Nov. 16.—No. 529.—The serv. of Lieut. H. S. V. Fisher, 30th N.I., pl. at the disp. of foreign dept. with Gov. Gen. for civil employ.

Nov. 17.—No. 530.—The Gov. Gen. is pleased to dir. that in G.O. No. 439, dated Oct. 1, acknowledging the serv. of the ordnance dept. of the Bengal and Madras presidencies at Saugor, during the defence of the fort under Brig. Sage, the name of Capt. T. Nicholl, Commis. of Ord. at Saugor, which was inadvertently omitted at the time, shall now be inserted.

Nov. 18.—No. 531.—The serv. of Rev. A. D. Nicolson, chaplain of Gazeepore, placed temp. at disposal of C. in C., for employ. in field, and he will proceed to hd. qrs. for H.E.'s instructions.

No. 532.—The regt. order to Meerut lt. horse, No. 2, Oct. 1, 1858, prom. Cornet H. W. Gibson to be a local lieutenant, v. local Lieut. Ray, retired, confirmed.

No. 533.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Inf.—Capt. C. S. Fagan, offic. com., to be com., v. Hare, dec.

Lieut. R. K. Macquoid, adjt. 5th inf., to be second in com. v. Fagan, prom.

Lieut. H. A. Justice, 38th Madras N.I., offic. adjt., to be adjt.

2nd Inf.—Lieut. T. T. Turton, adjt. 4th inf., to be second in com., fr. Aug. 13, 1858, v. Speid.

5th Inf.—Lieut. H. Watson, 33rd Madras N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. Macquoid, prom.

No. 534.—The name of Capt. H. R. Wroughton, 40th N.I., which was omitted to be inserted as a sub. asst. comy. gen. in revised list of officers of the commissariat dept., dated Oct. 30, 1858, and placed below that of Lieut. O. R. Newmarch, and above that of Capt. W. Briggs.

For. Dep., Nov. 16.—No. 3,822.—Lieut. G. Blair, adj. 3rd batt. Madras Art., is temp. apptd. to Pegu survey.

No. 3,823.—Capt. O. J. McL. Farrington, dep. com., Punjab, has two mo. leave to Calcutta or Bombay prep. to Europe.

No. 3,824.—The Chaplain of Simla has obtained one month's privilege leave.

No. 3,825.—Mr. A. J. S. Donald, extra assistant at Sirsa, has 6 mo. leave.

No. 3,826.—Lieut. W. G. Waterfield, Assist. Commissioner of Delhi, has leave on m. c. for 2 mo.

Nov. 18.—Capt. J. C. Brooke, offic. dep. comr. of Ajmere, to offic. temp. as political ag. of Joudhpore and Serohi.

No. 4,612.—Lieut. T. W. Powlett, 58th N.I., to be an asst. comr. of 3rd class in Punjab.

No. 541.—Erratum.—In G.O. Nov. 8, placing serv. of Brev. capt. J. Davidson, 34th M.N.I., at disp. of Govt. N.W. Prov. for employ. in mil. police, read for employ. in Jhansi commission.

Nov. 23.—Capt. C. F. Browne, 35th foot, to be dep. judge adv. gen. on estab., v. Robertson.

Judge Adv. Gen's Dept.—No. 543.—The app. of Lieut. E. B. Wimberley, 3rd Eur. regt., to offic. as a sub. asst. comy. gen., is can.

### BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Nov. 17.—Mr. C. G. D. Betts, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Diamond harbour, is vested with powers of a mag. in dist. of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Nov. 18.—Mr. H. B. Simson to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, and to exercise special pow. of an asst. mag., and the powers of an asst. coll. in that district.

Mr. J. Saunders to offic. as prof. of English lang. and literature in Pres. coll.

Mr. W. Masters to offic. as asst. prof. of history and political economy in Pres. coll.

Nov. 19.—Mr. W. L. Heeley, asst. to mag. and coll. of Cuttack, to be also asst. to salt agent of that dist.

Nov. 19.—On the report of the Board of Examiners the following assistants and dep. magistrates are declared to have passed exam.:—

By the 2nd or Higher Standard.—Messrs. W. J. Money, J. D. Ward, C. F. Harvey, L. R. Tottenham, W. Butler, and Baboo Isser Chunder Mitter, Mr. E. M. Reilly.

By the 1st or Lower Standard.—Messrs. C. G. Wynch, J. F. Browne, W. V. G. Taylor, R. H. M. Warrand, W. S. Wells, T. Walton, J. B. Worgan, J. W. Furrell, J. S. Drummond, A. D. B. Gomes, W. Clementson, J. A. Ricketts, E. G. Man, C. W. Wilmot, and Mr. F. J. R. Walker.

Appointments.—Nov. 19.—The undermentioned assts. have been vested with powers of joint mag. and dep. colls. in districts:

Mr. J. D. Ward, Mynensing.

Mr. C. F. Harvey, Mynen-ing. Pubna, and Bograh.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham, Chittagong.

The undermentioned assts. have been vested with special powers of an asst. mag., and powers of an asst. coll. in districts:—

Mr. C. J. Wynch, Rajshahye.

Mr. W. V. G. Taylor, Moonghyr.

Mr. R. H. M. Warrand, Sylhet.

Mr. W. S. Wells, 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. T. Walton, Purneah.

Mr. J. B. Worgan, Sarun.

Mr. J. W. Furrell, Moorshedabad.



Mr. J. S. Drummond, Bhaugulpore.  
The undermentioned dep. mags. and dep. colls. have been vested with special powers of an asst. to a mag. in districts:  
Mr. W. Clementson, Dinagpore.  
Mr. J. A. Bicketts, Backergunge and Furreedpore.  
Mr. E. G. Man, Tirhook.  
Mr. F. J. R. Walker, Purneah.  
Mr. R. Finney to offic. as additional principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong.  
Nov. 24.—Mr. T. Duka, civil asst. surg. } Moonghyr, has leave for one mo., making over ch. of medical du. of station.  
Nov. 25.—Mr. C. G. Wynch, asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, 4 weeks, prep. to Eur. m. c.

### The Gwalior Division of Public Works.

Allahabad, Nov. 17.—No. 91.—Notification.—The Gwalior Division of Public Works is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st circle of superintendence in the N.W. prov.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 24.—No. 1,136.—Capt. F. R. Jardine, 5th N.I., to be cantonment superint. at Ahmednuggur.  
Capt. J. P. Sandwith, 1st Gren. regt., to be cantonment superint. at Hyderabad.  
No. 1,137.—Lieut.-col. T. W. Hicks, of Art., permitted to ret. fr. the serv. on pension of a col. under new furl. regs.  
No. 1,121.—Orders confirmed:—  
Sept. 7.—By Lieut.-col. Farquhar, appg. Lieut. Hicks to act as qr. mr. to 1st Belooch batt. till arr. of Lieut. Beville.  
Oct. 1.—By the officer com. 1st extra batt., appg. Capt. Price, in the abs. of a qualified officer, to perform du. of adj. and qr. mr. to batt., v. Creagh.  
Oct. 15.—Appg. Lieut. Hodgson, act. adj., also to perform du. of qr. mr. to above batt. v. Price.  
Oct. 15.—By Brig. Creagh, appg. Capt. Houghton, 14th N.I., to act as interp. to H. M. 46th regt., with effect fr. 12th idem.  
Oct. 15.—By Maj. Montgomery, appg. Capt. Houghton, in the absence of a qualified sub., to act as interp. to 14th N.I.  
Oct. 19.—By Brig. gen. Sir R. Shakespeare, directing Lieut.-col. Leith, assist. adj. gen., to perform duties of assist. qr. mr. gen. northern div., in add. to his own du., fr. 6th idem, until arr. of Capt. Macdonald.  
Nov. 20.—No. 1,126.—Surg. J. H. Orr, Madras estab., and in m. ch. 4th cav. regt. Hyderabad contgt., has a furl. to Eur. 15 mo., m. c., under new regs.  
No. 1,127.—Capt. G. M. Battye, 1st Bengal (fus.), and asst. comr. Punjab has a furl. to Eur. 15 mo., m. c., under new regs.  
No. 1,128.—Surg. G. S. Mann, Bengal estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., m. c., under new regs.  
Nov. 22.—No. 1,130.—Lieut. L. G. Brown, 5th regt., N.I., app. qr. mr. and interp. of 3rd extra batt.  
No. 1,131.—Col. Somerset, mil. sec. to C. in C., having been detached on du. by his excec. Lieut. Armstrong, will offic. as mil. sec. du. Col. Somerset's abs., retaining the office of interp. on C. in C.'s personal staff.  
No. 1,134.—Orders confirmed:—  
June 2.—By Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose, directing Maj. Boileau, comdg. engs. Central India field force, to make over eng. park to Lieut. Edwards.  
June 27.—By the same officer, app. Lieut. Baigrie, 3rd Eur. regt., to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of 2nd brig. Central India field force, v. Lieut. Bonus.  
Aug. 21.—By Brig. gen. Le G. Jacob, directing Maj. Watkin, 15th N.I., to ass. com. of sta. of Kolapore, dur. abs. of brig. gen. on leave to Bombay.  
Sept. 24.—By Capt. Ashburner, app. Corn. Currie to act as adj. to left wing 3rd L.C., v. Shaw, dec.  
Oct. 16.—By Capt. Field, app. Ens. Reeves to act as interp. to 6th N.I.  
Oct. 18.—By Col. Stiles, app. Capt. Westroppe, 2nd Eur. L.I., to act as interp. to h. qr. wing of 15th N.I., v. Lieut. Malden.  
Oct. 19.—By Brig. Creagh, app. Lieut. Montriou, 25th N.I., att. to H.M.'s 51st regt., to act as interp. to 1st extra batt.  
Nov. 2.—By Maj. Watkin, app. Lieut. Lloyd to act as interp. to 51st N.I.  
Nov. 25.—No. 1,139.—Lieut. col. R. Blood, 10th N.I., is perm. to ret. fr. the service from Dec. 1, on pension of a lieut. col., under old regs.  
**PROMOTIONS AND ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.**  
No. 1,141.—Infantry.—Maj. J. Liddell, 3rd Eur. regt., to be lieut. col., fr. Nov. 10, in succ. to Maclean, ret.  
3rd Eur. Regt.—Lieut. F. Schneider to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. H. Newport to be lieut., fr. Aug. 5, in succ. to London, ret.  
Capt. J. B. Ramsay to be maj., Lieut. J. O. B. Forrest to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. Trueman to be lieut., fr. Nov. 10, in succ. to Liddell, prom.

8th N.I.—Lieut. A. Becher to be capt. of a comp. fr. Feb. 25, v. Mackenzie, ret.  
Adjustment of rank.—Lieut. G. Bromwell to take rank fr. Feb. 25, v. Beher, prom.  
Promotion.—Ens. R. M. Lloyd to be lieut. fr. June 12, v. Rose, dec.  
No. 1,142.—The leave to Lieut. Shortt, superint. of police, Sholapoor, dated 27th ult., is cane.  
No. 1,143.—Lieut. A. Laurent, 19th N.I., perm. to res. the serv. fr. 9th inst.  
Nov. 26.—No. 1,145.—Lieut. J. D. Hall, 4th N.I., or rifle corps to be adj. to 3rd extra batt.  
No. 1,146.—Capt. A. Y. Sinclair, 26th N.I., is app. to act as brig. maj. at Sholapoor dur. abs. of Lieut. Dyett, v. Stileman.  
Nov. 27.—No. 1,148.—Maj. C. R. Whitelock, pol. agent in Myhee Kanta, has leave for 1 mo. fr. 11th inst.  
Nov. 29.—No. 1,150.—Lieut. C. W. Burton to act as interp. to H.M.'s 89th regt. fr. date of arr. of corps at Neemuch.  
No. 1,154.—Ens. Ducat, 17th N.I., is app. act. qr. mr. and interp. to that regt.  
No. 1,156.—14th N.I.—Lieut. W. B. Preston to be adj., v. Leith.  
No. 1,157.—Asst. surg. Colston is relieved fr. further du. in I.N., and the serv. of Asst. surg. E. J. F. McDowall are p. at disposal of commodore, C. in C. I.N.  
Nov. 30.—No. 1,159.—Capt. J. Fulton, Bengal art., has furl. to New Zealand for 15 mo., m. c., under new regs.  
Dec. 4.—No. 1,170.—Lieut. E. H. Ashe, 8th N.I., has a furl. to Eur., 3 years, m. c., under old regs.  
No. 1,171.—The undermentioned officers of the engineer corps attached to sappers and miners, having been examined and declared to have attained required proficiency in the Hindoostanee lang. and of their military duties, are available for employ. in the Dep. of Public Works:—Lieuts. W. M. Ducat, P. Phelps, T. J. Smith.  
No. 1,172.—The servs. of Lieut. L. C. Barton, 1st gren. N.I., placed at disposal of political comsr. in Guzerat for employ. as an act. asst. political agent in Riwa Kanta.  
No. 1,173.—The date of appt. as asst. field engs. of undermentioned is as follows:—  
Lieut. Dick, dec. June 11, 1857.  
Lieut. Mytton, dec. June 11, 1857.  
Lieut. Bonus, dec. July 27, 1857.  
Lieut. Goodfellow, dec. July 17, 1857.  
Lieut. Meiklejohn, dec. Dec. 8, 1857.  
No. 1,174.—The following promotions are made:—  
Infantry.—Maj. G. R. Grimes, fr. 2nd gren. N.I., to be lieut. col., fr. Dec. 2, v. Lieut. col. R. Blood, ret.  
2nd Gren. N.I.—Capt. J. W. Schneider to be maj., Lieut. de L. McD. Gleig to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. S. DeB. Edwards to be lieut., fr. Dec. 2, 1858, in succ. to Grimes, prom.  
No. 1,175.—The privilege leave to Maj. Ramsay commences fr. Oct. 20, and that officer has an ext. for 30 days fr. Nov. 19.  
No. 1,176.—Alterations of regtal. rank is made v. Lieut. O. Sturges res.:—  
Art.—Lieut. C. E. Hanbury, rank in regt. Aug. 21.  
No. 1,177.—The following prom. is made:—  
19th N.I.—Ens. H. E. Wilkinson to be lieut. fr. Nov. 10, v. Laurent, res.  
No. 1,178.—The serv. of Asst. surg. C. Johnson placed at disposal of C. in C. of I.N., v. Brystoke, dec.  
No. 1,179.—Maj. C. R. Whitelock, 11th N.I. and pol. agt. Mahee Kanta, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m. c., under new regs.  
Dec. 6.—No. 1,180.—Brev. col. C. H. Grame, 2nd regt. Madras L.C., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., m. c., under new regs.  
**THE 31ST FOOT.**  
No. 1,181.—H.M.'s 31st regt. having arrived in Bombay, the regt. is admitted on the estab. of this presidency from the 1st inst.  
No. 1,185.—Surg. E. Impey, post mr. genl., has a furl. to Eur. 15 mo., m. c., under new regs.  
Dec. 3.—No. 1,145.—Lieut. J. D. Hall, 4th N.I., to be adj. to 3rd extra batt.  
No. 1,146.—Capt. A. Y. Sinclair, 26th N.I., to act as brig. maj. at Sholapoor, dur. abs. of Lieut. Dyett, 3rd Eur. regt., to Eur., v. Capt. Stileman.  
No. 1,148.—Maj. C. R. Whitelock, political ag. in Mahee Kanta, has leave for 1 mo. fr. 11th inst.  
No. 1,160.—The following apps. are made in the Ordnance department, consequent on prom. of Lieut. col. Wormald:—  
Capt. Haggard to be commissary of ordnance at Kurrachee.  
Capt. W. H. Henderson to be jun. dep. commissary of ord. at Bombay.  
Maj. Finimore, sen. dep. commissary at Bombay, will continue to act as commissary of ord. at Kurrachee dur. employ. of Capt. Haggard on field serv.  
Capt. W. H. Henderson will act as sen. dep., and Lieut. P. H. Turner as jun. dep. commissary of ord. at Bombay.  
No. 1,161.—The serv. of Lieut. Barras, 29th N.I., and Lieut. Davenport, 30th N.I., having been repl. at disp. of this Gov., are now at disp. of the C. in C.

No. 1,163.—Mr. H. H. D. Owen, having been app. a cadet for cav. of H.M.'s Indian military forces of this pres., admitted to the service accordingly; date of arr., Nov. 11.  
Lieut. col. H. J. Margary, engs., exec. eng. Surat and Broach districts, has returned to his duty.  
No. 1,165.—Capt. L. Pelly, 17th N.I., is appd. maj. of brig. to Scinde Irreg. Horse.  
No. 1,167.—Col. St. Macan, 17th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m. c., under new regs.  
No. 1,168.—The following gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointments as cadets of cav., art., and inf. on this estab.:—  
Cavalry.—No. 467.—Mr. R. G. Mayne, date of arr. at Bombay, Nov. 18.  
Artillery.—Ranked and posted in G.O. Oct. 18.—No. 507. Mr. C. E. Hanbury, date of arr. at Bombay, Nov. 18.  
Infantry.—No. 448.—Mr. S. H. Burnes, date of arr. at Bombay, Nov. 18.  
No. 508.—Mr. J. McK. Hartigan, date of arr. at Bombay, Nov. 18.  
No. 513.—Mr. R. McD. Chamber, date of arr. at Bombay, Nov. 18.  
Ens. Bannerman, 9th N.I., attached to 18th royal Irish regt., will remain at Poona on dep. of the hd. qrs. of that regt. to Ahmednuggur.  
Dec. 1.—Leave of absence:—  
2nd Gren. Regt. N.I.—Capt. H. R. C. Moyle, fr. Nov. 10 to Dec. 31, to Bombay, on m. c.

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Nov. 24.—Brev. capt. H. G. Raverty, 3rd N.I., to proceed and join his corps.  
Nov. 25.—2nd class Asst. surg. Ficehurst is pl. on gen. duty Poona div. of army.  
The underm. officer having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his station and is allowed leave:—  
8th N.I., Baroda.—Asst. surg. J. Y. Smith, fr. Nov. 16 to Dec. 7, in ext.  
Nov. 26.—The following arrangements in the regt. of art. ordered:—Capt. C. S. N. Lucas app. to Candish mountain train, v. Capt. Clarke.  
Lieut. col. N. P. MacDougall, 2nd gren. regt. N.I., and Lieut. Jones, 16th N.I., will join their respective corps.  
4th N.I. (rifles).—Lieut. H. W. Young has leave fr. Nov. 25 to Jan. 25, 1859, in ext., to remain in Bombay, to appear before the general exam. committee.  
Nov. 27.—1st Class asst. surg. J. G. Nicholson, med. dep., is posted to 17th N.I., at Rajcote, and to join.  
Lieut. Hall, 4th N.I., or rifle corps, will join 3rd extra batt.  
**THE 25TH N.I.**  
Hd. Qrs., Poona, Nov. 29.—The C.-in-C. feels assured that the army of the presidency will read with much pleasure the G.G.O., No. 1,111, of the 15th inst., announcing that for gallant and loyal conduct, the 25th Regt. N.I. has been constituted a regt. of Light Infantry, in conformity with the suggestion of his Exc., and on recommendation of Right Hon. the Governor-in-Council.  
The C.-in-C. directs that the several departments concerned will take the necessary steps for constituting the 25th N.I. a regiment of Light Infantry, without loss of time.  
(Signed) E. GREEN, Colonel, &c.

Nov. 27.—Eng. Cadet T. F. Dowden recently arr. fr. Eng., is attached to corps of Sappers and Miners at Poona, to join.  
Infantry Cadets J. McK. Martigan and R. M. Chambers, rec. arr. fr. England, are attached to do du. with 18th (Royal Irish) Regt. of Foot, at Poona, for a period of 6 mo., and directed to join.  
Dec. 4.—Inf. Cadet C. B. Myers, att. to H.M. 46th foot for 6 mo., and dir. to join.  
Lieut. C. A. Moore, 2nd light cav., has leave in ext. to Dec. 31.  
Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Dec. 6.—The underm. officer having been reported fit for duty, dir. to rejoin his station.  
Leave of absence:—  
Art. lieut. W. H. Mulden, 16th N.I.; Ens. G. Banister, 22nd N.I.; and Capt. G. F. Taylor, fr. 1st to 31st Dec., in ext.  
2nd class asst. surg. Colston to relieve 1st class asst. surg. Millar of med. ch. of K batt. royal art.  
Head Quarters, Poona, Dec. 1.—The following transfers and posting of field officers are ordered:—  
Brev. col. D. M. Scobie, fr. 26th to 28th N.I.  
Brev. col. W. Lang, fr. 3rd Eur. Regt. to 26th N.I.  
Brev. col. J. Liddell, from new prom. to 3rd Eur. Regt.  
1st class Asst. surg. J. Y. Smith is appd. to med. ch. of 3rd extra batt., and will proceed and join at Belgaum.  
The underm. officers having been reported by the garrison surg. at Bombay as requiring a further ext. of leave at the presy., have their leaves prolonged up to the 31st inst.:—  
Lieut. col. A. Prescott, 2nd L.C.  
Capt. G. O. Geach, 13th N.I.

Capt. W. Montriou, 24th N.I.  
 Capt. H. P. B. Maxwell, 14th N.I.  
 Lieut. F. T. Ross, 18th N.I.  
 Lieut. A. J. Billamore, art.  
 Lieut. J. Noding, 4th N.I.  
 Lieut. S. Remington, 31st N.I.  
 Lieut. E. A. Ashe, 8th N.I.  
 Lieut. M. C. Newall, art.  
 Asst. surg. T. B. Johnstone, Nat. Vet. Batt.  
*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Dec. 3.*—Corn. G. E. Erskine, 1st L.C., has leave from Nov. 16 to Dec. 15, to remain at Mhow, m.c.

### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Nov. 11.)

Mr. B. H. Ellis has been app. a member of the mint committee, fr. 11th inst.  
 Mr. W. Loudon to be administrator gen., v. Standen, dec.

Capt. W. F. Marriott, the auditor of public works accounts, has leave for 1 mo. fr. Nov. 16, his duties dur. his abs. being performed by Capt. E. Southey, asst. to chief engr. at pres.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Nov. 19.*—Lieut. A. J. Billamore, art., has leave fr. Nov. 19 to Nov. 30, to remain in Bombay on m.c., new regts.

Capt. C. Moyle, 30th N.I., and Capt. N. Tubbs, 9th Regt. N.I., are directed to proceed and join their respective regts.

Inf. cadet S. H. Burnes, recently arrived fr. England, is attached to d. du. with H.M.'s 89th regt. at Ahmedabad, for a period of 6 mo., and directed to join.

Lieut. col. T. W. Hicks, art., has leave from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, to Bombay.

*Nov. 23.*—The leave on m.c. granted to Col. R. Blood, 10th N.I., in G.O.C. Sept. 28, is extended to Oct. 31.

Staff Capt. F. Macgowan has leave from Nov. 1 to Nov. 12, in extn., to enable him to join.

Lieut. F. T. Ross, 18th N.I., fr. Nov. 23 to Nov. 30, to remain in Bombay on m.c.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Nov. 25.)

Lieut. col. J. W. Auld, polit. superint. of Sawunt Warea, has leave fr. Jan. 20 to Feb. 19, 1859, to pres., prep. to m.c. to Eur.

Asst. surg. Hewlett to be civ. surg. at Bhoj.  
 Major C. R. Whitelock, political agent in Mahoe Kanta, has leave for 1 mo., fr. 10th inst.

Mr. W. W. Robertson assu. ch. of duties as asst. to pol. superint. of Kolhapoor, on 16th inst.

Mr. E. Arthur, attorney at law, has been app. co-roner of Bombay, fr. 24th inst.

Mr. J. R. Spiers, act. dep. mag. of Ahmedabad, vested with power to inflict summary punishment under Act 1.

Lieut. F. C. Davidson, asst. to director of transport train, an asst. mag. in Konkun, Ahmednuggur, and Khandeish zillahs.

Mr. Murray, adjt. of extra Scinde batt., has leave, 2 mo., fr. 10th prox.

Mr. W. Turquand, coll. of Rutnagherry, resu. ch. of his du. on 18th inst.

Mr. T. M. Mason to be actg. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. E. T. Richardson, dep. coll. and mag. of Sattara, has leave, 2 mo., to Poona and Bombay.

Mr. W. G. Pedder, supernum. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, has leave, m.c., fr. July 14 to Aug. 20.

Mr. Chief Sec. Young rec. ch. of general, ecclesiastical, and public works depts. (including railway branch) of secretariate, on Nov. 10.

Mr. B. H. Ellis rec. ch. of his du. as act. secy. to Govt. in revenue and financial depts. on Nov. 11.

The following arrangements in ecclesiastical dept. have been sanctioned:—

Rev. J. D. Gibson, chapl. of Byculla and Tanna, to act as chapl. of Malcolm Peth.

Rev. C. H. L. Lye, chapl. of Sattara and acting chapl. of Rutnagherry, to offic. for Rev. Mr. Gibson, as chapl. of Byculla and Tanna.

Rev. H. H. Brereton, actg. chapl. of Sattara, Rev. M. Boys, actg. chapl. of Colaba, and Rev. F. Gell, actg. 2nd chapl. of Poona, confirmed in their respective appointments.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 2.)

Lieut. C. R. Boulton is app. 3rd in command, and Lieut. T. Kettlewell, 20th N.I., adjt. of the Kolapore inf. corps.

Lieut. R. Johnston assu. ch. of his duties as adjt. of Guzerat prov. batt., Nov. 20.

Mr. L. H. B. Tucker has leave for 1 mo. to the presidency.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S., is pl. under coll. of Mahabeshwur, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Hindustani language.

Mr. J. B. Peile is app. on special du. in the alienation dept., dur. the abs. of Mr. Arbuthnot on sick leave to Europe.

Mr. W. G. Harrison, supernum. asst. to the superint. of Poona and Tanna rev. survey, to act as asst. superint. in that survey.

Mr. W. Gray, supernum. asst. to superint. rev. survey and assessment, Khandeish, to be assist. from Nov. 10.

First class Asst. surg. J. Bean is app. civ. surg. at Kurrachee.

Lieut. J. M. Greig, 1st class assist. engr. in the public works dept., is temp. att. to office of garrison and dockyard engr.

Rev. G. Cook, senior chapl. St. Andrew's Church, has leave fr. Oct. 20 to Nov. 19.

Rev. C. T. Wilson, who was app. chapl. to the Rajpootana field force under Govt. notific., Feb. 5, is app. chapl. of Nusseerabad, visiting Neemuch once in 3 mo. until fur. ords.

Rev. T. Watson, who was app., under the same notification, to act as chapl. of Kolapore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Rev. W. H. Cummins, chapl. to the harbour, has leave for 1 mo., fr. Nov. 15.

### NAVAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Nov. 18, 1858.*

No. 221.—The following temp. arrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz.:—

Mr. J. Morgan, act. master, superny. on board *Acbar*, pro. on du. to Calcutta, to join Naval Brigade in Bengal.

Mr. C. V. D'Arcy, mate, superny. on board *Acbar*, to be act. lieut. of *Ferooz*, fr. Oct. 20.

Assist. surg. C. K. Colston, *Victoria*, to reside on shore, out of the Sanatorium, m. c., fr. Oct. 26.

Mr. G. C. Parker, mate, superny. on board *Acbar*, to be act. lieut. of *Zenobia* fr. Oct. 27.

CALCUTTA SQUADRON ORDER.

Lieut. R. G. Hurlock, I.N., fr. sick quarters, to assu. com. of 60 seamen fr. Fort William detach., on Sept. 11, and to relieve the military guard of Allipore jail, ordered up country.

Mr. J. E. C. Pryce, 2nd asst. mr. attendant, having returned fr. Eur. on 27th inst., resumed his duties fr. that date.

The following arrangements will have effect from above date, viz.:—

Mr. T. F. Goward, act. 2nd asst., to be act. 3rd asst. mr. attendant.

Mr. J. Ireland, act. 3rd asst., to be acting senior pilot.

Mr. J. Smith, act. sen. pilot, to be act. 1st cl. pilot No. 1.

Mr. J. Easthope, act. 1st cl. pilot No. 1, to be act. 1st cl. pilot No. 2.

Mr. J. Jameison, act. 1st cl. pilot No. 2, to be act. 1st cl. pilot No. 3.

Mr. D. Jolley, act. 1st cl. pilot No. 3, to be act. 1st cl. pilot No. 4.

Mr. R. Tucker, act. 1st cl. pilot No. 4, to be act. 2nd cl. pilot No. 1.

*Dec. 4.*—A temporary exchange of vessels is perm. fr. this date between Mr. Kennedy, ac. master com. *Goolanar*, and Mr. Tarleton, acting master, comdg. *Lady Falkland*.

Asst. surg. Colston having been reported fit for du. on 30th ult., was relieved fr. I.N. on that date.

No. 226.—The following arrangements are substituted for those announced of Oct. 24, 1857:—

PERSIAN GULF SQUADRON ORDERS.

The following changes to take place on Sept. 8, 1857:—

Commander Rennie, fr. *Ferooz* to assume com. of *Falkland*, v. Lieut. Tronson.

Lieut. Tronson, fr. *Falkland*, to assume com. of *Ferooz*, v. Rennie.

No. 227.—The following temp. arrangements and apps. are confirmed:—

Lieut. A. J. Clark, sup. on board the *Acbar*, proc. on du. to Calcutta to join *Semiramis*.

Com. Stephens, offic. mr. attendant, to ass. com. of *Auckland* fr. Nov. 4, v. Drought transf. to *Acbar*.

Com. Barker, comdg. *Acbar*, to offic. as mr. attendant, fr. Nov. 4, v. Stephens, transf. to *Auckland*.

Com. Drought, comdg. *Auckland*, to com. of *Acbar*, fr. Nov. 4, v. Barker, app. offic. mr. attendant.

Mr. Wilson, purser, *Auckland*, to *Ferooz*, fr. Nov. 12, v. Mr. Ingle, purser, transf. to Indus Flotilla.

Mr. Beaumont, jun. clerk com. in chief's office, to be clerk in ch. of *Auckland*, fr. Nov. 12, v. Wilson.

Mr. H. B. Smith to be act. 1st class 2nd master, fr. Nov. 9, and to be borne as supern. on books of *Acbar* till an opportunity offers for his joining Indus flotilla, to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieut. J. G. Nixon, comg. *Mahi*, to com. of *Pleid*, fr. Nov. 15, v. Lieut. Fraser, trans. to *Auckland*.

### Indian Navy.

ACCOMMODATION OF TROOPS.

*Superint.'s Office, Nov. 24.*—In intimating that a committee composed of the superintending surg. P. D. and I. N., Maj. Wrag, dep. qr. mr. gen., Lieut. Brooman, I. N., and Mr. Kennedy, act. mr. I. N., has been app. by Gov. to ascertain and determine the number

of troops that can be properly accommodated by each steam vessel of the Indian Navy, the C. in C. has to desire that all officers under his control do afford the committee every possible aid in the execution of the duty assigned to it.

(Signed)

J. W. Young, Capt.  
 Act. Asst. Supt. I. N.

### BIRTHS.

ABBEY, wife of H. s. at Cawnpore, Nov. 19.

ARNOLD, wife of E. s. at Poona, Nov. 11.

ARRATOON, wife of J. d. at Mazagon, Nov. 29.

BAGOT, wife of Maj. Alex. s. at Bengal, Nov. 15.

BARRATT, wife of Capt. J. of the ship *Rienzi*, s. at Bengal, Nov. 25.

BASDEN, wife of Capt. C. B. d. at Simla, Nov. 22.

BEGG, wife of J. S. s. at Tirhoot, Nov. 20.

BINGHAM, wife of J. d. (still-born) at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 30.

CANTOPHER, wife of J. W., d. at Burdwan, Nov. 20.

CATCHICK, wife of M. A. s. at Doomtollah, Nov. 13.

COURT, wife of H. W. s. at Bangalore, Nov. 26.

DAVIS, wife of G. s. at Vepery, Nov. 25.

GIBSON, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 20.

GILDER, wife of Maj. J. A., H. M.'s 81st Regt. s. at Peshawur, Nov. 18.

GILLMON, wife of J. s. at Bengal, Nov. 20.

GORDON, wife of J. d. at Colaba, Dec. 3.

GRONDS, wife of H. W. d. at Bombay, Nov. 23.

HANKIN, wife of F. G. d. at Coonor, Nov. 9.

HURLEY, wife of J. J. s. at Madras, Nov. 16.

IGNATIO, wife of J. d. at Madras, Nov. 14.

IRVING, wife of J. d. at Allahabad, Nov. 23.

JAMES, wife of W. R. N. d. at Deyrah Doon, Nov. 18.

JONES, wife of C. d. at Bombay, Dec. 4.

KETTLEWELL, wife of Lieut. T. 20th regt. B.N.I. d. at Belgaum, Dec. 1.

MACLAGAN, wife of Capt. R. d. at Roorkee, Nov. 21.

MAINWARING, wife of Capt. 2nd M.N.I. d. at Ootacamund, Nov. 13.

MATHEWS, wife of C. s. at Colaba, Dec. 3.

McKENZIE, wife of A. M. s. at Chunar, Nov. 22.

MARSHALL, wife of G. s. at Bombay, Nov. 29.

MOORE, wife of J. s. at Madras, Nov. 27.

MURRAY, wife of Capt. d. at Landour, Dec. 1.

MUSPRATT, wife of H. s. at Dacca, Nov. 19.

NICHOLAS, wife of A. s. at Madras, Nov. 13.

NIGHTINGALE, wife of Capt. C. W. 18th B.N.I. d. at Jullundur, Nov. 22.

OSMOND, Mrs. A. T. d. still-born, at Calcutta, Nov. 25.

REID, wife of L. s. at Malabar Hill, Dec. 1.

SIMPSON, wife of Capt. A. s. still-born, at Dum Dum, Nov. 17.

SMALLPAGE, wife of Capt. F. E. d. at Meean Meer, Nov. 25.

SMITH, wife of Lieut. A. A. 6th regt. B.N.I. s. still-born, at Poona, Nov. 25.

STEVENS, wife of Capt. A. d. at Vellore, Nov. 16.

WHITE, wife of J. s. at Surat, Nov. 26.

WOODHOUSE, wife of F. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 17.

### MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS, Surgeon C. G. 30th regt. to Georgina L. L. d. of the late John Ford, at Calcutta, Nov. 6.

BATTENBURG, Charles A. to Miss Frances M. Thompson, at Agra, Nov. 13.

CHADWICK, John De H. M. late 9th Royal lancers, to Clara S. d. of Maj. Goud, late 1st Bengal L.C., at Simla, Nov. 25.

CHATER, C. A. to Miss Mary A. T. Martyrose, at Dacca, Nov. 18.

CLARKE, Capt. Charles, Bombay art. to Ernestia G. Lowenthal, at Sholapore, Nov. 22.

FRANZ, A. Madras railway company, to M. widow of the late James Webber, at Madras, Nov. 10.

KENNY, R. to Miss Emma J. Richards, at Toomcoor, Nov. 15.

LALOR, N. to Mrs. Mary A. Meaghan, at Vellore, Nov. 18.

MARTIN, John, to Elizabeth C. G. d. of Capt. T. C. Inglis, at Agra, Oct. 14.

NEILL, M. to Mrs. Margaret Mortimer, at Vellore, Nov. 19.

SHUTE, Col. Charles C. Inniskillen drags., to Emma C. K. Dowler, at Byculla, Nov. 29.

WILKINSON, R. E. K. to Anna F. d. of William Clifton, at Calcutta, Nov. 18.

WOODFORD, C. O., M.D., to Jessie, d. of Capt. A. Bond, at Calcutta, Nov. 27.

### DEATHS.

ADLOW, William, at Bombay, Nov. 22.

ALEXANDER, George, at Poona, aged 27, Nov. 23.

BALFOUR, Hannah, wife of B. at Calcutta, Nov. 32.

BARTLEY, John, at Madras, aged 42, Nov. 22.

BILLAMORE, Lieut. A. J. art. at Fort George, aged 27, Dec. 3.

BURKE, Bugle Maj. Michael, art. at Fort George, aged 36, Dec. 1.  
 CAMERON, Rev. G. near Maryalora, aged 27, Nov. 9.  
 CLARKE, William, at Palaveram, aged 36, Nov. 12.  
 COTT, George, at Bombay, aged 17, Dec. 6.  
 CUTLER, Matthew, at Chintadrepitt, aged 27, Nov. 23.  
 CUNNINGHAM, John, art. at Fort George, Nov. 26.  
 EWART, inf. d. of Capt. at Rangoon, Nov. 9.  
 FORSYTH, Capt. Alexander, 57th Bengal N.I. at Ferozepore, Nov. 20.  
 GILBERT, E. H. at sea, Nov. 23.  
 GORE, William J. inf. s. of W. J. Nov. 21.  
 HARDING, Lieut. 8th Hussars, at Serouge, Nov. 23, of his wounds.  
 HARE, Capt. George, 5th Bombay N.I., murdered at Ellichpoor, Dec. 1.  
 JONES, Thomas, at Poona, aged 32, Nov. 27.  
 LEWELLIN, Elizabeth, at Bombay, aged 14, Nov. 26.  
 LOBO, Anna, inf. d. of A. J. at Calcutta, Nov. 29.  
 MULLINS, Caroline, wife of T. E. at Bagumpoor, aged 51, Nov. 21.  
 MURLEY, John, inf. s. of J. at Egmore, Nov. 28.  
 O'NEIL, Lawrence, H. M.'s 75th Regt. at Camp Akra-bad, Nov. 15.  
 PAISH, John K. at Monzah Hurchundpoor, aged 24.  
 PIGOTT, Archdale H. inf. s. of W. H., at Roorkee, Nov. 22.  
 PLOMER, Clementina A. C. at Saharunpoor, aged 3, Nov. 21.  
 REMINGTON, W. at Kurrachee, aged 51, Nov. 18.  
 RILEY, Peter, on board the *Westward Ho*, aged 69.  
 ROBOTHAM, Charles, at Poona, aged 3, Nov. 29.  
 SEAGER, Annie C. wife of Capt. T. W. at Attock, Nov. 22.  
 TWEEDIE, Capt. A. L. 36th Madras N.I., at sea, Nov. 19.  
 WALLACE, Capt. James, at Calcutta, aged 31, Nov. 10.  
 WHITE, Fielding, 1st Bombay fus., at Fort George, Dec. 2.  
 WRIGHT, William, at Bombay, aged 38, Dec. 4.

### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
 IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
 Dec. 31.

1st *Dragoon Guards*.—Cornet A. J. B. Fellowes, fr. 16th L.D., to be cornet, v. Hubback, prom.  
 14th *Lt. Drags*.—Surg. E. J. Franklyn, fr. 77th foot, to be surg., v. Stewart, prom.  
*Royal Engineers*.—Capt. C. B. P. N. H. Nugent to be capt., v. Sim, placed upon the supernumerary list; Lieut. R. W. Duff to be 2nd capt., v. Nugent; Lieut. G. Phillips to be 2nd capt., v. Rice.  
 3rd *Foot*.—Gent. cadet J. R. Trevilian, fr. Royal Mil. Col., to be ens., without purch., v. F. T. Jones, prom.  
 13th *Foot*.—Capt. W. A. M. Cunynghame, fr. Royal Canadian rifle regt., to be capt., v. Bayly, who exch.; Lieut. R. Warren, fr. 2nd Royal Cheshire militia, to be ens., without purch., v. Cunynghame, prom.  
 19th *Foot*.—Surg. H. F. Smith, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Longmore, prom. on staff; Surg. W. K. Chalmers, fr. 34th foot, to be surg.  
 20th *Foot*.—Gent. cadet G. F. Harris, from Royal Mil. Col., to be ens., without purch., v. Horn, prom.  
 24th *Foot*.—Lieut. E. W. Kent, fr. 29th foot, to be capt., by purch., v. R. B. T. Thelwall, ret.  
 33rd *Foot*.—Surg. W. Hanbury, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Muir, prom. on staff.  
 34th *Foot*.—Surg. M. F. Manifold, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Chalmers, app. to 19th foot.  
 38th *Foot*.—Ens. A. M. Grote, fr. 95th foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. J. Evans, ret.; Ens. E. C. Bicknell, fr. 63rd foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Elles, prom.  
 44th *Foot*.—Lieut. J. J. Kendall to be capt., by purch., v. Hoskins, ret.; Ens. K. Y. Foley to be lieut., by purch., v. Fleming, prom.  
 46th *Foot*.—W. F. Spencer, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Lindesay, app. to 30th foot.  
 48th *Foot*.—Asst. surg. W. H. Leslie, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. McDermott, prom. on staff.  
 52nd *Foot*.—Ens. R. Wingfield to be lieut., by purch., v. Troup, ret.  
 53rd *Foot*.—Gent. cadet H. J. Beckwith, fr. Royal Mil. Col., to be ens., without purch., v. Barr, prom.; Gent. cadet G. B. Deare, fr. Royal Mil. Col., to be ens., without purch.  
 56th *Foot*.—Gent. cadet A. R. Heyland, from Royal Mil. Col., to be ens., without purch., in suc. to Robertson, dec.  
 60th *Foot*.—Surg. E. W. Young, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Innes, prom. on staff.  
 61st *Foot*.—Gent. cadet A. Rowband, fr. Royal Mil. Col., to be ens., without purch., v. Tufnell, prom.  
 64th *Foot*.—Asst. surg. C. E. Le Febure, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Buckle, prom. on staff.  
 66th *Foot*.—Asst. surg. J. M. Crevey, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Laing, prom. on staff.  
 67th *Foot*.—Maj. J. W. Thomas to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. E. B. Brooke; Brev. maj. C. B. Hague to be maj., without purch., v. Thomas; Lieut. J. J. Wood to be capt., without

purch., v. Hague; Ens. J. T. H. Gardiner to be lieut., without purch., v. Wood.  
 70th *Foot*.—Gent. cadet J. F. A. Grierson, fr. royal mil. college, to be ens., without purch.  
 72nd *Foot*.—Ens. J. Thompson to be adjt., v. Lieut. Hon. S. R. H. Wood, prom. in 17th foot.  
 73rd *Foot*.—Ens. T. M. Warren to be lieut., without purch., v. Pinckney, dec.; T. N. E. Kenny, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Warren.  
 74th *Foot*.—Asst. surg. R. Gillespie, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Bell, prom.  
 77th *Foot*.—Surg. D. D. McC. McDonald, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Franklyn, app. to 14th L. D.  
 80th *Foot*.—Asst. surg. W. Jackson, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Millar, prom. on staff.  
 82nd *Foot*.—Asst. surg. R. Spence, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Milton.  
 83rd *Foot*.—Gent. cadet F. M. Salmond, fr. royal mil. college, to be ens., without purch., in suc. to Sprot, prom.  
 84th *Foot*.—Gent. cadet W. Kemmis, fr. royal mil. college, to be ens., without purch., v. Forster, prom.; Gent. cadet J. G. Wilson, fr. Royal mil. college, to be ens., without purch.; Surg. J. T. La Presle, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Innes.  
 85th *Foot*.—Asst. surg. N. Norris, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Leet, prom.  
 86th *Foot*.—Gent. cadet W. M. Brander, fr. royal mil. college, to be ens., without purch., v. Keane, prom.  
 87th *Foot*.—Gent. cadet G. W. Pardoe, fr. royal mil. college, to be ens., without purch., in suc. to FitzGerald, prom.; Asst. surg. J. Collins, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Jameson, prom. on staff.  
 98th *Foot*.—Gent. cadet W. H. Simmonds, fr. royal mil. college, to be ens., without purch., v. West, prom.  
*Rifle Brig.*—J. S. Hardy, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Chalmers, prom.; Hon. A. Hood to be ens., without purch., v. Rickman, prom.; Surg. J. C. Dempster, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Fraser, prom. on staff.  
*Ceylon Rifle Regt.*—Asst. surg. J. Johnston, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Cogan, prom.

### Col. Rowcroft's Victory at Belwa.

To Col. Birch, C.B., secy. to Govt. of India in the Mil. dept., with the Gov. Gen., Allahabad.  
 Camp Amarah, Goruckpore dist. April 19, 1858.  
 SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Rt. Hon. the G. G., that about half past seven o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst. several villagers came into camp, stating that parties of the rebels from Belwa, horse and foot, were out plundering the villages between this place and Belwa. I ordered out detachments of cavalry and infantry, to drive them back and cut them off, and afterwards reinforced them with fresh detachments and two guns. From other reports received, that the enemy were getting up reinforcements from Belwa, and hearing our own guns and those of the enemy, and it appearing as if the insurgents were holding their ground, I moved out of camp with the hd. qrs. of the field force between ten and eleven o'clock A.M. Near the village of Jahmoolie, about three miles from camp, on the Belwa road, I found the troops first sent out, with Maj. Cox, H.M.'s 13th L.I., and Capt. Sotheby, R.N., of H.M.'s ship *Pearl*, judiciously drawn up with their centre and guns in a small wood, to which they had retired, in hopes of bringing the enemy into the plain from the woods and villages, but the rebels would not venture into the open. Maj. Cox joined me with a portion of the 13th L.I.; and hearing from him how matters stood, and that a large body of the enemy was also on our extreme right, it was determined to make a move round to the right, and leaving Capt. Sotheby on the left, I moved with the remaining troops which I had brought up, and the two small mountain train howitzrs., and with Maj. Cox and a portion of the 13th L.I., well to the right, and advanced. The sowars and rebels on our right soon retired, with a gun, which they only fired two or three times, and, bringing up our right shoulders, the enemy on the left, in front of Capt. Sotheby, finding we had turned their left and rear ceased firing and soon gave way and retired, getting a few shells from the small howitzrs., assisted by the skirmishers with their Enfields and Minies. We continued to advance and press the enemy till near Belwa, when a favourable opportunity appearing to charge a body of the insurgents retreating, as I suspected, with one or two of their guns, after giving them four rounds of shell, I ordered Maj. Richardson, in comm. of the 2nd tr. right squad. Ben. yeo. cav., with my portion of the force to move from my right flank and charge this body of the enemy. The 2nd troop under its gallant leader made a noble home charge; and though they came upon a larger body of the enemy behind a village, and the Sepoys made a desperate resistance,

nothing stopped this brave cavalry, and they cut down and killed full sixty of the rebels, and captured a 6-pr. gun with limber, and the enemy were completely dispersed.

The day unfortunately was very unfavourable, the hot wind blowing half a gale, with a blinding dust, or the enemy would have suffered more severely in this action. Maj. Cox, and Capt. Sotheby on the left with his two guns, the Naval rifle, and the Enfields of H.M.'s 13th L.I., early in the day did good execution among the enemy. From all the reports I have received, the enemy must have lost, killed and wounded, between 200 and 300, and one of the Gonda Rajah's chief pundits was killed. Although the enemy had removed several of the killed from the ground where the cavalry charged, 46 dead bodies were counted there yesterday by one of our best spies. The enemy were reported to be about 2,000 sepoy, some golundauze, 1,000 irreg., 100 sowars, with four guns. The Rajah of Gonda was not present; but his karinda, or head agent, was on the ground, on an elephant. When the cav. charged, as soon as I could get a party of cav. from the rear or the left, I moved them up in support under Capt. Chapman, and some inf., to assist also in bringing away the gun. As soon as the wounded had been cared for and the gun brought away, we returned to camp, reaching it at four p.m.

My best thanks are due to Capt. Morgan, 22nd regt. N.I., f.f. staff, and my acting a. de c., the Hon. V. A. Montague, R.N., for their zealous readiness and activity in carrying my orders; to Maj. Cox, comdg. left wing H.M.'s 13th L.I., who was ever active and ready for any duty required of him; to Capt. Sotheby, R.N., of H.M.S. *Pearl*, comdg. the nav. brig.; to Maj. Richardson, comd. Ben. yeo. cav.; to Capt. Barclay, 68th N.I., in mil. charge of Gorucknath Goorkha regt.; to Capt. Brooks, 1st regt. L.C., attached to Goorkhas, which active and zealous officer I sent forward with the 2nd detach. of H.M.'s 13th L.I. as a guide and interpreter; to the Goorka commandant, Col. Byroop Sing Koor, and Maj. capt. Sawukram Thappa, and to Lieut. Burton, 40th regt. N.I., in charge of the detach. of Sikhs. Also to Drs. Shone and Dickinson, nav. brig.; Dr. Kurwan, H.M.'s 13th L.I.; and Dr. Eteson, attached to Goorkhas—all ready, active, and present in the field. Maj. Richardson brings to my notice the prompt, ready, and careful aid afforded by Dr. J. W. R. Amesbury, Beng. yeo. cav., to those who fell in the charge of the 2nd troop, ably and readily assisted by Dr. Dickinson, doing duty with the nav. brig. Also my thanks are due to the troops of all arms engaged, for the zealous cheerful manner they went through a fatiguing day under a burning sun. My best thanks are especially due to the officers and men of the 2nd tr. Ben. yeo. cav., and their gallant leader, Maj. Richardson, who himself, in the charge, killed six of the enemy. Supernumerary cornet Copland killed three, Cornet and qr. mr. Kloor killed three, Cornet Scott killed several. Maj. Richardson also brings to my notice that Lieuts. Davis, 2nd tr., and Percival, 1st tr., distinguished themselves, as also Serj. Bulmore, Corporal Craven, his orderly, Riding mr. serj. W. Curran, troopers G. Smith and Williams, and trumpeter O'Donnell. Trooper Kindred, 3rd tr., defended Cornet Troop while on the ground wounded, shooting four of the rebels. Lieut. de Hoxar, 3rd tr., wounded early in the action, and Capt. Chapman, severely hurt by his horse falling, remained in the field till the close of the action.

I was obliged to leave our camp standing, and could afford to leave but small detachments to guard it, under the charge of Capt. Macgregor, 9th L.C., attached to the Goorkha force. I felt somewhat anxious about it, receiving a report, as I joined the force in advance, that there was a body of the rebels in our rear on the left. Nearly all the sick were left in the small fort and entrenchment.

My best thanks are due to Mr. Wingfield, commissioner, who accompanied me to the field, and for his obliging readiness to convey any orders; and to Deputy magistrate Skeikh Kairodeen, for his ready attention in the field.

I beg to recommend to the most favourable notice of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. all the officers and men of the different arms engaged in the action.

F. ROWCROFT, Colonel, comdg. Sarun f. f.

A SHAVE.—We are daily looking out for the English post of the 10th July. Somebody in camp, in anticipation of the news, has set about a story that a mob pulled down the Leadenhall-street office, and hung the East India directors on the lamp posts. I do not suppose it will come quite to that, but I think the days of the India House are numbered.—*Great-hed's Letters.*

*\*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1859.

### TESTIMONIAL TO MR J. S. MILL.

WE have had an opportunity of inspecting a very handsome testimonial, executed in silver by Messrs. Elkington for presentation to Mr. John Stuart Mill by the gentlemen of the office over which he lately presided. It is a casket of oblong form and of remarkably elegant design, having on the lid a copy in bas-relief of Raphael's picture of the "School of Athens," flanked by medallion heads of Apollo and Minerva, on the ends medallions of Aristotle and Plato, and on the front and back portions of the Panatheniac frieze all in bas-relief. The interior is fitted up as an inkstand, and on the inside of the lid is the following inscription:—

Presented to  
JOHN STUART MILL,

on his retirement from the office of "Examiner of Indian Correspondence," in token of high admiration and esteem, and warm personal regard by his associates in that department of the East India House.

Altogether, we may safely pronounce it to be the handsomest inkstand we have ever seen.

It was sent to Mr. Mill with the following address:—

East India House,  
September, 1858.

DEAR MR. MILL.—Accept this slight token of the affection and the respect of all the officers of the Examiner's Department of the India House, of which you have from early youth been a member, and for some time the honoured chief.

We have served under you with diligence, because we have served under you with pride. And whatever under the new administrative system may be our several conditions, it will ever be among our most cherished recollections that we were once your associates in office.

That in the voluntary retirement which we so much deplore, you may enjoy many years of health and happiness, and may continue to enrich the literature of the country with those fruits of your genius which have already placed you in the front rank of the philosophers of the age, is the earnest hope and the heart-felt prayer of

Your affectionate friends,

F. W. PRIDEAUX.	G. A. F. SHADWELL.
J. A. F. HAWKINS.	S. HUNT.
E. D. BOURDILLON.	J. H. WILLOCK.
W. T. THORNTON.	T. A. RIDDELL.
J. W. KAYE.	W. PETERS.
E. G. PEACOCK.	W. FIDLER.
J. R. MELVILLE.	F. MANGLES.
T. RUNDALL.	T. P. WILLIAMS.
J. D. CLOSE.	C. WAUD.
S. DRYSDALE.	R. UPTON.
M. NAPIER.	A. ATKINS.
J. F. SHILLITO.	C. BELL.
A. SCOTT.	F. C. DANVERS.
W. H. BATTEN.	J. DOWNTON.
P. A. DANIEL.	

To this graceful expression of good feeling Mr. Mill returned the following reply:—

DEAR SIRS,—I thank you heartily for your unsought and only too complimentary expression of the friendly feelings of which I had already received from you individually so many proofs. I have not long had the honour of presiding over you; but during that time, if it had been the sole object of all of you to make my situation agreeable to me, you could not have more effectually exerted yourselves for that purpose.

It is no mere reciprocation of politeness when I say that I have been proud of my associates; and my feelings on my retirement would have been very different from what they are, were it not for the conviction that I leave behind me an office surpassed by

none, and equalled by few, in the high qualities of the chiefs of departments, and the general efficiency of the establishment.

Believe me to be, gentlemen, with sincere regard, yours faithfully and obliged,  
J. S. MILL.  
To the Members of the Examiner's-office,  
East India House, Oct. 2, 1858.

### RETROSPECT OF 1858.

THE year 1857 closed triumphantly for the British arms. After withdrawing the heroic garrison of Lucknow from the scene of their undying glory, Sir Colin Campbell had reached Cawnpore just in time to redeem the disasters caused by General Windham's overweening carelessness. Having provided for the safety of the gallant little band he had rescued from destruction by such a tremendous sacrifice of life, the Commander-in-Chief proceeded to chastise the insolent fury of the Gwalior Contingent, and drove the discomfited rebels, with terrible slaughter, as far as Calpee. Before the termination of the year, he effected a junction with the victorious column under Colonel Seaton; and on the 3rd of January, 1858, marched into the town of Furruckabad, after having signally defeated the forces of the usurping Nawab. It was thought that Sir Colin would then have pushed on to Bareilly, and cleared the province of Rohilcund; but the Governor-General decided, for political reasons, that Lucknow should first be reduced to submission. Sir Colin, therefore, halted at Futtelghur, and on the 4th February had returned to Cawnpore. Four days afterwards he was at Allahabad, in close conference with Lord Canning, but soon hurried back to superintend the great strategic movements which were to result in the final reduction of the capital of Oude. The advanced post, indeed, of Alumbagh, almost within sight of that great city, had never been abandoned. A small but efficient force, under Sir James Outram, held their ground unsupported, until the flower of the British army in India could again be concentrated on that point. On the 1st of March the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Alumbagh, and operations at once commenced. So determined, however, was the resistance offered by the enemy, that it was only on the 19th that Lucknow again became a British possession. From that time it has been maintained without opposition; and great sanitary improvements have likewise been introduced into the modern Gomorrah. Unhappily, the Begum and other principal leaders of the rebels contrived to escape, with the bulk of their followers; and thus the magnificent province of Oude has never ceased to be the scene of strife and bloodshed.

In the meanwhile, Sir Colin's lieutenants had not been idle or unsuccessful. Colonel McCausland constantly harassed the enemy in Rohilcund; Colonel Franks had swept the country from Fyzabad to Lucknow; Brigadier Walpole enforced tranquillity in the Doab; while the Naval Brigade overawed the disaffected in the district around Azimghur. But still more prominent were the services of the generals commanding in Central India. The strong fort of Chandairee fell to Brigadier Stuart; General Whitlock, ever on the move, gave the foe but little breathing time; and Kotah was taken by General Roberts. Brilliant as were all these various operations, they were far surpassed by the exploits of Sir Hugh Rose.

After relieving Saugor, that distinguished officer captured the important fortress of Gurra-kota, then forced the Mudinapore Pass, and sat down before Jhansi. Here he was boldly attacked by the insurgents, whom he repulsed with heavy loss, and Jhansi became the prize of the victor. Still pushing onward, he next appeared before Calpee, which submitted after another pitched battle near Koonch.

With the reduction of Calpee Sir Hugh had imagined that his labours were at an end, but in this he was grievously mistaken. The fugitive sepoys of the Gwalior and Kotah Contingents still hung together, and in desperation made a dash at Gwalior itself. They were met by the Maharajah in person at the head of his new levies, who betrayed his fortunes, and either fled from the field or fraternised with the enemy. Scindiah was only saved by the devoted courage of his body guard, who carried him off in safety to Agra. The triumph of the rebels was but of brief duration. On the 1st of June they entered the city in all the pride of success, and on the 19th they fled from it in terror and confusion. Sir Hugh Rose was again the avenger, and on the 20th the Maharajah was restored to the throne with much pomp and parade. The fugitives were pursued by General Napier and cut up with great slaughter. Here terminated for a time the splendid career of General Rose, who then proceeded to Poona after breaking up the Central India Field Force into moveable columns.

It is now time to return to the Commander in Chief. After a long and tedious interval of inaction, it became evident that a hot-weather campaign must be undertaken for the recovery of Rohilcund. Accordingly in the latter part of the month of April, Brigadier Walpole commenced operations by a serious repulse before the walls of an insignificant fortress, which cost the life of that brilliant officer Colonel Adrian Hope. This disaster, however, was quickly repaired by a series of successes, and on the 6th of May the cantonments at Bareilly were once more occupied by British troops. The pacification of Rohilcund was then gradually effected, and on the 25th of May the Commander in Chief had returned to Futtelghur on his way to Cawnpore and Allahabad, arriving at the latter station on the 9th of June. Here he remained until the 2nd of November, on which day he again entered the province of Oude, but now as Lord Clyde of Clydesdale.

But it must not be supposed that Brigadier Walpole was the only British officer who sustained a reverse during the hot season of 1857. Colonel Milman, in command at Azimghur, after being roughly handled in the field by Koer Sing, the chief of Jugdespore, found himself compelled to take refuge within the walls of that town. Reinforcements rapidly marched to his aid from Benares, under Lord Mark Kerr, and on the 15th April Sir Edward Lugard finally relieved him after twice defeating the enemy, who ventured to oppose his progress. Koer Sing fled towards Arrah, but was mortally wounded in an action with the pursuing column under Brigadier Douglas. His place, however, was ably filled by his brother, Ummer Sing, who defeated a small force of Sikhs and Europeans under Captain Le Grand, that rashly endeavoured to intercept him. This rebel chieftain long continued to hold his ground in the midst of the Jugdespore



jungles, and baffled every attempt to bring him to action. By the latest accounts, however, his place of retreat was no longer secure, as certain railway contractors had undertaken to clear away forest and copse-wood.

In Central India military operations have never ceased. The retirement of Sir Hugh Rose from the command afforded many opportunities of distinction to junior officers, who did not fail to turn them to good account. The Rane of Jhansi having been slain in the pursuit after the battle of Koonch, the rebels were led by the Nawab of Banda, the Nana's nephew Rao Sahib, and Tantia Topee. These chiefs were no sooner defeated in one place than they appeared in another. Their guns were taken and their followers slain, and yet they were ever to be heard of, now in one flank, now in the other—to-day on front, to-morrow on the rear. However, their pursuers were as ubiquitous as themselves. Brigadier Smith and Colonels Robertson and Michell added victory to victory, and gave their disheartened foes no time to rally or recruit their forces. The Nawab of Banda has at length thrown himself on the mercy of the British Government, and Tantia Topee is wandering without hope in the wild mountainous district around Asseerghur, where his prototype Chetoo, the last of the Pindarries, in fleeing from his pursuers, was slain and mangled by a tiger. Rao Sahib is also hemmed in, but of his infamous uncle, the Nana Sahib, nothing very certain seems to be known.

The Madras Presidency has remained faithful and tranquil throughout the year, and the Madras army has done excellent service in Rajpootana. An equally good account cannot be given of the sister presidency of Bombay, though that army, also, has covered itself with glory in the field. In Kolapore, Nargoond,—where Mr. Manson was foully murdered—Belgaum and Goozerat, disturbances have occasionally broken out, though promptly suppressed, and in one or two instances the fidelity of native regiments proved worse than doubtful.

The Punjab has, for the most part, formed a striking contrast to the rest of the Upper Provinces. Two disarmed native regiments, indeed, as if moved by uncontrollable madness, rose upon a European regiment at Mooltan, but atoned for their folly with their lives. At one time, also, some apprehensions were entertained of the loyalty of the Malwa Sikhs, but, under the vigorous administration of Sir John Lawrence, treason is no sooner suspected than rendered impossible. The districts of Meerut and Delhi have, likewise, been placed under his strong hand; while the last of the Moguls, having been tried by court-martial and found guilty of stirring up rebellion against the paramount power, has been sent to Allahabad, as a prisoner, to be dealt with as to the Governor-General may seem befitting. Delhi has fallen from its high estate, though it is still to remain a great arsenal, but garrisoned by European troops. Agra, too, is shorn of its former greatness, for the head-quarters of the civil government of the North West Provinces have been removed to Allahabad.

Sir James Outram having accepted a seat in the Calcutta Council was succeeded by Mr. Montgomery as Chief Commissioner of Oude. In the hope of forwarding the pacification of that province, Lord Canning issued a proclama-

tion in the month of March, enjoining all landholders of every degree to lay down their arms on pain of confiscation of their estates and privileges. The spirit of this document was fully understood by the persons to whom it was addressed, but in England its apparent harshness was seized by ministers as a pretext to attack the Whig party through their nominee, the Governor-General. An insolent and professedly secret despatch was accordingly penned by Lord Ellenborough, and sent to India. But unless the rebuke was made public, the object really desired could not be attained. By a species of Parliamentary legerdemain it was accordingly brought to light, though the result proved far other than had been intended, or anticipated. The blow recoiled on the ministry, who were only saved by the self-sacrifice of the real delinquent, the President of the Board of Control. On the resignation of Lord Ellenborough, that high and responsible post was confided to Lord Stanley, a statesman young in years, but endowed with the wisdom and gravity of a far greater age.

But the great event of the past year, so far as India is concerned, yet remains to be told. After three different Bills had been brought in, each miserably defective, and after many nights spent in discussing Resolutions, the British Parliament decreed that on the 1st of August, 1858, the government of India by the East India Company should for ever terminate, and that India should from that day be ruled directly by the Crown through the medium of a Secretary of State aided by a Council of Fifteen. The first secretary has at least been well selected, and India is fortunate in commencing its new career under the honest guidance of Lord Stanley. The proclamation of the new order of things was postponed to the 1st day of November, when it was announced to the princes and people of Hindostan, that Queen Victoria had taken the government of their country into her own hands. Great rejoicings were simulated on this occasion, public and private buildings were brilliantly illuminated, and large quantities of gunpowder expended in royal salutes. On the following morning the Commander-in-Chief marched out of Allahabad, crossed the Ganges by the new bridge of boats, and opened the winter campaign. Since then several forts have been surrendered, and a victory has been gained over the rabble army of Beni Madho.

The obituary of the past year is less heavy than that of its predecessor. Still, there are only too many names that recall the sense of public loss as well as of private sorrow. The death of Sir William Peel was lamented by an entire nation; nor much less universal was the regret for the brave and chivalrous Hodson. Colonel Adrian Hope, too, could ill be spared; nor was the venerable Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, gathered to his fathers, without grief to all good men; and now we learn that Col. John Jacob, the renowned leader of the Scinde Irregular Horse, has also been taken from us.

In China the British arms have proved signally successful during the year that has passed away. The allied squadrons of England and France having seized Canton and entered the Peiho, the Emperor wisely conceded whatever was demanded of him, and henceforth the "Central Flowery Land" is open to all barbarians for the purposes of trade or travel.

The hitherto inhospitable island of Japan has likewise been induced to throw open certain ports to the commerce of the world; and thus closes the unjust monopoly so long enjoyed, or rather possessed, by the Dutch. To Lord Elgin is mainly due the credit of having accomplished these great objects; and, as a slight recognition of his services, the first embassy to Peking has been confided to his brother, the Hon. F. Bruce.

Having thus hastily glanced at the chief events that have occurred in connection with the East during the twelve months that have just completed their annual cycle, it only remains for us to tender our sincere thanks to our numerous friends and subscribers for past kindnesses, and to offer them our hearty good wishes for their health and happiness throughout the year that is now opening before them.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### HINDUSTANI v. OORDOO.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—There is but little doubt in the minds of most men who have been any time in India, and have done their duty there, that the remarks on passing events made by the special correspondent of the *Times* are generally unfair, and show a very one-sided view. Often his taste has been most questionable in giving to the British public the result of wanderings in the Simla bazaar under the protection of the lordly civilian ruling there; and in many other instances, before committing to paper the poisonous tales picked up here and there, it would have been well had he considered how far they were true and his tattler trustworthy. However, as regards the high-flown language used in the late Proclamation he is perfectly right, and whether the idea is his own, or, as is most probably the case, borrowed, it is worthy of more than passing comment. Papers connected with India, such as yourself, *Home News*, &c., &c., have a certain power, and it is through such as these that the ruling powers should know one of the great, aye, and chief causes of our being hated and misunderstood in India.

It has been the custom from almost our first having power in India to use this Oordoo language both in our proclamations and civil courts, and as it is only understood by a few educated Mussulmans and the Mahomedans attached to the courts, I cannot be far wrong in surmising that our proclamations have been misunderstood and our justice doubtful. The mass talk Hindustani, using few if any Persian words and use the Hindee character, so I leave your readers to judge how much of a proclamation, written in Arabic character and full of high-sounding Persian words, is likely to be understood, or how far the ignorant Ryot, talking nearly pure Hindee, is likely to find justice in courts so composed. It has appeared sometimes as if the Government wished to be misunderstood, and only issued proclamations to satisfy outside grumblers, or to show their leaning towards the language and manners of the conquered Mussulman; were it not so, there could be no excuse for their carrying their predilection for an unknown tongue to such a length in the proclamation regarding our conclusion of the war with Russia and the fall of Sebastopol, the annexation of Oude, and, lastly, in her Majesty's proclamation.

Under the new régime these things should not be; let the gracious language of our Sovereign be in a tongue understood by the mass, and not that confined to a very small portion of her Indian subjects. In the kutcherry or courts of justice let the Government insist on plain Hindustani, ungarbled and un-Persianised, being used in reports and spoken: then perhaps witnesses and prisoners may understand the proceedings, which hitherto they have not; and let her Majesty's orders on whatever subject be written and printed in the language and character of the larger proportion of her subjects, and not leave the composition or distribution to the whims and vagaries of Persian-loving civil authorities.—Yours obediently,  
INTERPRETER.

APPOINTMENT, CEYLON.—*Downing-street, Dec. 29.*—The Queen has been pleased to appoint T. M. Rennards, Esq., to be a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Island of Mauritius.

## THE LONDON AND EASTERN BANK.

The following letter has been addressed by Colonel Auchmuty Tucker to the solvent and paying shareholders in this gigantic swindle:—

GENTLEMEN,—On the 8th of October I forwarded from Gibraltar, for publication, "A Letter and Appendix," containing tabular statements, showing as nearly as might be, the real state of our affairs.

The letter and appendix were necessarily hurriedly written and compiled, and I have since seen that many trifling omissions and additions would have added considerably to their utility. Still, to save time was the great object. If the proposed "compromises" were allowed to take place, our ruin was certain, and I trust my letter may have reached you in time to avert that calamity, or, at least, at once to put a stop to such proceedings as those pointed out in it.

I have now addressed letters to Mr. Thynne and Colonel Tait, direct, urging them to see what arrangements can be come to with the creditors of this unfortunate bank, by which, on any of the shareholders tendering the present call in full, with say, £20 per cent. additional (£10 per share), the said creditors shall give him a release in full, as against all future demands on their part.

The solvent shareholders who have already paid in full, but who have received no release from future demands, would probably, in almost every instance, gladly pay the £20 per cent. additional to the call, and thus be quit of the affair for ever.

Again, such large shareholders as Sir Patrick Grant, Col. Baldwin, Hon. Mr. Erskine, Col. Yates, Col. Bond, Col. Thomson, Col. Oldfield, Capt. Morrison, and many others would probably be immediately aided by their friends and relatives, if the latter saw that by one sacrifice, however large, all future responsibility could be got rid of. At present we are positively forcing honourable men to have recourse to all sorts of devices, to make the worst of their affairs, in order to be in a position to affect a "compromise," and get a "release in full." No friends will at present come forward to assist in paying the "call in full," because by so doing they would actually inflict an injury, and place their relatives in the same unenviable position we now occupy.

By the plan proposed, I feel assured the greater portion of our largest shareholders, and all the smaller ones, including all those in India, would at once find the means of payment. It is the future uncertainty and responsibility which now weighs as a millstone around our necks.

Our present creditors are chiefly three or four joint-stock banks, and it is fully as much to their interest as it is to ours to get a speedy settlement, even at a nominal sacrifice; for, in truth, they are now sacrificing immense sums in loss of interest alone, and would probably gladly come to terms, seeing the prospect of immediate payment appeared so good. The lesser creditors, of whom there are very few indeed, might be settled with at once.

There are difficulties in the way; but none, I trust, which a strong and determined pull of the shareholders may not reasonably hope to overcome, if made in concert, aided, as they now could be, by those gentlemen through whose strenuous exertions Major-General Brooke and Major Corfield were enabled to throw us into chancery. They are now our paid solicitors, and will, no doubt, display equal energy in releasing us from our difficulties, as they evinced in behalf of their late clients, when they succeeded in placing us in our present unhappy position, against the determined opposition of the solvent and paying shareholders. But for this false move our affairs, under the management of Messrs. Stuart, Oliver, and Coleman, aided by the exertions of the committee appointed by ourselves, would probably ere this have been so far wound up that our debts would have been paid, and our future responsibility chiefly got rid of. The enormous law charges would have been avoided, and the cases against G. H. Smith, and the trustees of Stephens' marriage settlement, &c., &c., would have been going on simultaneously with the realisation of our assets.

The present plan, if acted upon promptly, will doubtless cause considerable sums to be paid in at once, and will, in every respect, be advantageous to all concerned, and a portion of the £20 per cent., now tendered, ought eventually to be refunded.

I am fully aware that difficulties may lie in the way, and I am told that a rule of law exists, by which a release to one or two, or more, joint debtors operates as a release to all. And this, it may be contended, will deter creditors from coming into the arrangement, however otherwise willing to do so; but the inge-

nuity of lawyers has, I am also informed, found a way of surmounting this difficulty, by getting the creditor to enter into covenant not to sue, claim against, or further molest the individual debtor; which agreement may be pleaded in bar to any action or proceeding, and so have the effect of a release, without prejudice to the rights of the creditor, as against the other parties jointly liable.

Again, further difficulties may possibly be found, arising from our being in bankruptcy, and being tied down by the provisions of an Act of Parliament; but I am willing to hope that these and all other difficulties may be surmounted.

Trusting you will severally at once take steps to bring this proposal forward, by organising a meeting of shareholders and creditors, I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) AUCHMUTY TUCKER,  
Colonel, Bengal Cavalry,  
Holder of 120 Shares.

Steam Ship *Candia*, off Gall,  
5th of November, 1858.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HON. MRS. ANSON, widow of General the Hon. Sir George Anson, late Commander-in-Chief in India, died on the 30th Dec., from taking laudanum by mistake.

DEATH OF LORD CLYDE'S FATHER.—The venerable parent of our Indian commander-in-chief died at Granton on the 22nd Dec., at a very advanced age, and was interred on the 27th in Warriston Cemetery. The funeral was strictly private.

GOSSIP ABOUT JOHN M'LIVER, LORD CLYDE'S FATHER.—"Senex" writes to the *Glasgow Herald*:—"John M'Liver was an apprentice to an eminent cabinetmaker in Argyle-street of Glasgow towards the end of last century. The gentleman to whom he was bound as an apprentice having died in 1800, John M'Liver became a journeyman cabinetmaker to his master's brother and successor, whose extensive warehouses in Argyle-street were destroyed by fire. A gentleman informed me that he remembered Colin M'Liver perfectly well as being a black-headed boy and very lively. He used to run about the workshops of the above-mentioned cabinetmakers. John M'Liver was a steady, well-behaved workman, and in point of intelligence was rather superior to the general run of workmen. There is a gentleman in the city who was getting instructions in cabinetmaking, and is still alive, who told me that he worked at the same bench as John M'Liver. This gentleman lately wrote to the Isle of Mull to make inquiry regarding his old shopmate, and received a letter from John himself, expressing many thanks for his kindness in inquiring after him. The same gentleman was in Gibson's class in the Glasgow Grammar School with Lord Clyde, then standing simply 'Colin M'Liver' upon the roll of the class. His schoolfellows, as is well known, invited Lord Clyde to a class dinner when he was in Glasgow, and his Lordship attended, and spent a happy evening with them. It is rather singular, but it has never been explained, how Lord Clyde did not visit his father in Mull, when he was so near his aged parent's place of residence. It is said that Lord Clyde had been in the practice for many years of allowing his father an annuity of £30, which the old man said was quite sufficient to keep him comfortable, and more than he had been accustomed to spend. Lord Clyde entered the army by the advice of his mother's relations, who assisted him at that time. Mrs. M'Liver's maiden name was 'Campbell,' and Lord Clyde assumed that name as being a more dignified military name than 'M'Liver.'"

EGYPT AND INDIA.—The line of railway is now open in its entire length from Alexandria on the Mediterranean Sea to Suez on the Red Sea. The distance between the two seas is about the same as from London to Manchester. The London and North Western Railway Company charge £3 per ton for conveyance of goods from the Metropolis to Lancashire, and bearing in view the difference in the cost of construction, the value of land being so high in England and so cheap in Egypt, the carriage of goods along the Isthmus, by rail, to Suez, ought not to exceed £3 per ton. At this rate there would be a wonderful expansion of trade by the overland route. Already the traffic with Egypt has received an impetus. First-class steamships now depart every few weeks from the Thames to Alexandria, and they act as feeders to the Indian trade. But the Mersey people ship largely to the Mediterranean, and steamers leave that port for Alexandria every few days. Messrs. Vianna, Chapple,

and Co., Messrs. Bibby, and Burns and M'Ivor, are the principal owners of the Alexandrian lines of steam ships. As great quantities of fancy goods are forwarded from the manufacturing districts to the East, a project is on foot to place screw steamers to connect at Suez with the Liverpool vessels for Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. The rate charged from Liverpool to Alexandria is 45s. per ton, and if the Pacha reduces the rate through Egypt before the expiration of 1859, we may have the through rates from England to India reduced one-half.

PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.—It is stated that the Council of India have in a general sense resolved not to grant any more guarantees on Indian undertakings for some time to come.

PERSIA.—A letter from Teheran states that the Shah of Persia has appointed M. Houry, the French Orientalist whom Feruk Kaha brought from Paris with him, professor of the French language to his son, the hereditary Prince. M. Houry is, at the same time, charged by the Shah to translate the works of the Emperor Napoleon III. into Persian.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 28.—Blenheim, Main, Madras; Marchioness of Douro, Monieroff from Akyab (at Belleisle 22nd inst.). 29.—Norman, Mr., Botter, Cape of Good Hope; Blanche Moore, Evans, Singapore; Nugget, Bond, Calcutta and Mauritius; Aladdin, Wood, Calcutta. 30.—H.M.'s str. Shannon, Calcutta and Cape; Emeraldale, Fearon, Penang; Elizabeth Ronneberg, Reppon, Calcutta; Sevedge, Viberg, Penang. 31.—Grace, Flavin, Bombay; Mary Montague, Chapman, Cape; Ann Thompson, Campbell, Moulmein; Balzourne, Wood, Mauritius. Jan. 1, 1859.—Azra, Major, Calcutta; Devonshire, Perry, Madras. 3.—Chalmers, Banton, Mauritius.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon from Southampton, Jan. 6, to proceed per str. Anna from Suez. For MALTA.—Rev. G. Ezerton and Ens. Seymour. For ADEN.—Staff Surg. J. and Mrs. Small. For MADRAS.—Miss Budd, Miss Doreward, Mrs. Bouleau, Mr. F. Robertson, Miss Cadell, Mr. W. Pichard, Capt. and Mrs. Abby, Mr. Mulleditch, Lieut. McCausland, Miss E. White, and Rev. S. Penelly and two ladies. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Mallet, Mrs. W. Sandeman, Mr. P. Anderson, Mr. Butler, Mr. Rind, Mr. E. A. Finders, Mr. Hawes, Mr. W. Batty, Mr. Christian, Mr. C. J. Sperling, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Messrs. D. M. Gardner, C. Foxlett, and F. Smith, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Messrs. R. M. B. Thomas, A. F. Lindsay, Hewitt, Russell, Sevestre, Blackett, A. Morris, J. Dreberg, Connell, Priest, E. Oumany, and M. E. Adams, Rev. E. and Mrs. Templeman, Ensign A. Gonn, Staff Assistant-Surgeon G. S. Dairie, F. E. McFarlane, T. Ramsay, W. K. Stewart, Mr. E. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Schibury, Mr. R. H. Bulger, Staff Asst.-Surg. G. F. Adams, J. Martin, J. W. Longhead, G. Smith, F. Hession, E. Wilks, G. E. Gascoyne, Lt.-Col. J. Cormick, Ens. Anstruther, and Mr. A. Thomson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Caruon. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Estell, Lt.-Col. Graham. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Shoemaker. For HONG KONG.—Mr. R. Bradley.

Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, Jan. 12. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. C. Stewart, Mrs. Ezerton, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Wells, and Governors, Mr. Wells, Junr., Mr. McRae, Mr. G. Henry, Mrs. A. Cocks. For ADEN.—Mrs. Hamilton. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. Woodfall, Mr. B. Francis. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Ebbs, Mr. A. M. Aiken. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Holland and infant, Maj. R. Doria. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. Bailey.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTH.

BRAY, the wife of Joseph, s. on New Year's eve, at Pyrro-park, Essex.

## MARRIAGE.

CHILDERS, Lieut. Eardley W., Madras art., to Henrietta, d. of the late H. T. Mostyn, M.D., at St. Helier's, Jersey, Dec. 21.

## DEATHS.

CARNAC, Anna Maria, relict of the late Sir James Rivett, Bart., at 37, Devonshire-place, Portland-place, aged 69, Jan. 2.  
LAWFORD, Samuel, eldest s. of Samuel, of Blackheath, and late of the E.I.C.'s naval service, at Penbray, Carmarthenshire, Jan. 2.  
WARNER, Robert E., late of the H.E.I.C.'s service near Dublin, aged 52, Dec. 29.

## East-India House,

December 30, 1858.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. M. Battye, 1st Fus.; Lieut. C. Armstrong, 10th N.I.; Lieut. J. C. Campbell, 42nd N.I.; Lieut. G. A. A. Baker, 60th N.I.; Capt. G. Mocatta, 26th N.I.; Lieut. C. W. Thomas, 3rd Eur. Regt.; Capt. R. A. Napper, 55th N.I.; Surg. G. S. Mann.

*Madras Estab.*—Surge. S. G. Johnson and J. H. Orr.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Asst. surg. E. H. Butler; Lieut.-col.  
 C. W. Tremehere, Eng.; Lieut. L. H. Sibthorpe,  
 9th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. T. E. Fairfax, 6 months; Mr. S.  
 F. Davis, 6 months.

MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. C. P. Keys, 30th N.I., 3  
 months; Lieut. A. R. McMahon, 30th N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. G. C. Hawkin, 66th N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. R. A. F. W. Ellis, 18th N.I.,  
 9th June, 1858.

## BOOKS.

*The Indian Church during the Great Re-  
 bellion.* By the Rev. M. A. Sherring,  
 A.M., L.L.B. London: James Nisbet  
 and Co.

The church in India has received that baptism of blood, which in all times and in all countries has proved so efficacious in strengthening the weak and confirming the steadfast. The native Christians have certainly come forth from the fiery ordeal to which they have been subjected, in a far more satisfactory manner than was generally expected. Many of them made open profession of their belief in the Redeemer, in the midst of dangers and persecutions that might have appalled the most resolute, and not a few of them nobly laid down their lives rather than abjure the truth. Mr. Sherring, therefore, has only done them an act of justice in collecting the various narratives of the disasters that befell the church in India during the recent convulsion, and in recording the sufferings and endurance of its first martyrs. The most interesting are decidedly those which describe the exemplary conduct of native missionaries, and among these the story of the Rev. Gopinath Nundy stands pre-eminent for its simple pathos. We can easily believe that Mr. Sherring's labours will be duly appreciated by a large class of readers.

*The Koran in India: a Comparison of the  
 Religious Policies of Akbar and Aurung-  
 zebe.* By Lunley Smith, B.A. Macmil-  
 lan and Co.

To this well-written and clever essay has been awarded the Le Bas prize for 1858. The materials have been selected carefully and conscientiously, and put together with considerable skill and ingenuity. The language may possibly be thought too ambitious, but that is a common and venial fault with young writers, naturally anxious to display the copiousness of their vocabulary. We observe, however, at least two errors in matters of fact, and which are generally current in this country. It is stated that no Hindoo could "embark upon the black water, as the ocean was termed, without loss of caste." Undoubtedly there is a great risk of incurring contamination on board an English ship, but the mere act of sailing over the deep was never held to interfere with the prejudices of caste, or how could there have been any coasting trade in the olden times, or any communication with Ceylon? The other mistake committed by the essayist is more serious, because it implies an unjust attack upon an honoured and glorious, though now powerless, corporation. In offering some sufficiently vague observations on the future conversion of the natives, Mr. Smith absurdly remarks—"The supineness of a hundred years has resulted in the convulsion of our whole Indian empire." Has the "empire" existed a hundred years? What was the extent of the British "empire" in the East in 1758? Or is it true that the late mutinies were caused by

the supineness of the Government with regard to missionary labours? What say you, Mr. Smith?

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.* No.  
 DXIX. London: Wm. Blackwood and  
 Sons.

The January number of *Maga* contains three papers on eastern subjects, and all evincing the ability and artistic experience for which that deservedly popular periodical has so long been distinguished. The first on the list is an excellent review of Captain Yule's valuable contribution to our knowledge of the Burman empire. An abridged and cheap edition of the *Mission to the Court of Ava* would be really a boon to the public, nor would it in any way diminish the sale of the more costly work.

The "Cruise in Japanese Waters" is both amusing and instructive. The following extract, however, will probably be more to the taste of our readers, than any remarks from our own pen. The writer is illustrating the extraordinary aptitude for imitation displayed by the Japanese:—

"At one stall we found microscopes, telescopes, sun-dials, rules, scales, clocks, knives, spoons, glass, beads, trinkets, and mirrors—all of native make upon European models—and the prices were so ridiculously small, that even at the lowest estimate of the value of labour it was a puzzle how any profit could be realised upon the articles. The microscopes were very neat, and intended to be carried in the pocket; an imitation morocco case opened, and contained within it a small and not very powerful lens, fixed in a metal frame at a short distance from an upright pin, on which the object for examination was to be stuck, and the entire workmanship was highly creditable. The telescopes were framed in stiff paper-cases, sufficiently thick and ingeniously lacerated to resemble leather over wood. The glasses, though small, were clear; the magnifying power was not great, but it was a marvel to see such an instrument sold for a shilling! We saw another superior description of Japanese telescope, six feet long when pulled out; it was quite as powerful and as genuine as those *real Dollands* which our naval outfiters are in the habit of procuring for credulous parents when equipping their sailor children at seaports. The price at Nagasaki is a dollar or five shillings, but at Portsmouth it is five pounds sterling! The Japanese clocks exhibited for sale were beautiful specimens of mechanism, and proved what we had heard, that the people of this country are most cunning in the fashioning of metals. One we saw was like those neat table-clocks at home under square glass-covers, all the works being open to scrutiny; it was six or eight inches high and about as broad, and it would have been difficult to know it from Mr. Dent's best of a like description. The Japanese day being divided into twelve hours of unequal duration—dependent, so far as we could understand, upon the amount of daylight or darkness in each day—the dial of their clocks was therefore different from ours; in some it was changed every month, and in others the motion of the hands was regulated by an ingenious adaptation of weights, and increased or decreased length of pendulum. A good clock of this description, which, from its elegance and the beautiful workmanship and chasing of the exterior, would have been an ornament anywhere, was only priced at about £8."

The historical notices of Japan from the seventh century before the Christian era are also equally opportune and interesting.

The last paper to which we need allude is a calm and critical examination of the Royal Proclamation to India. The ungracious and ungrateful omission of all mention of the great Company who founded and established our eastern empire is justly rebuked, and not less honest is the acknowledgment that the policy hinted at, rather than expressed, in this important document is in fact nothing more than an avowed and public recognition of what is called the "traditionary policy" of the East India House.

INDIA! what bright-hued pictures lie rolled up  
 All in one word! white costumed, dark-hued men,  
 Palms, spices, jewels, tigers, elephants,  
 Hell-brooded superstitions, hideous gods.  
 A fifth of all the men that walk upon  
 The grassy rind which domes the central fires,  
 Dwell on that patch which we call India.

Cecil and Mary.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½ d. 2s. 0d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d. 816 15 4
Madras...	2s. 0. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	
Bombay	2s. 0½ d. 2s. 0d.	2s. 2½d.	

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per cent. East-India } Sica Rs.	—	—	1 10
Transfer Loan Stock of 1850-57	—	—	111½
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1854-57	—	—	—
4 per cent. Loan of 1833-33	—	—	1 8
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55	—	—	—
4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....	327	
	India Loan Debentures .....	99½	½
	India Debentures (2nd is.) .....	99½	½
	India Scrip (2nd issue) .....	99½	½
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	15s. to 18s. pm.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	18s. to 16s. pm.	
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	9s.	½ to ¾ pm.
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	6	par to ¾ pm.
18	Ditto B .....	4½	par to ¾ pm.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	par to ¾ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	5½	1 to 1½
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	5	½ to ¾ pm.
Stock	East India .....	100	108½ to 109
20	Ditto E Shares Extension .....	10	.....
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	21½ to 21½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	½ to ¾ pm.
20	Ditto .....	4	½ to ¾
20	Great S. of India (lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	2	
20	Madras (guar. ½ per ct.)	all	18½ to 19½
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.)	all	20½ to 21
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	all	½ to ¾ dis.
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	10	½ to ¾ pm.
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	½ to ¾ pm.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	3 to 4 dis.
20	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	21½ to 22
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	15	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto (New)	10	½ to ¾ pm.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	½ to ¾ pm.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	5	par to ¾ pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	
40	Australasia .....	all	91 to 93
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	27 to 28
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	3½ b.d.
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	21½ to 21½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Eastern Steam Navigation Comp.	all	2 to 2½
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co.	2	.....
10	Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (lim.)	all	6 to 7
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	½ to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to 1
	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to par
50	Penninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp.	all	81 to 83
50	Ditto New .....	10	12 to 13 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	8	½ to ¾ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to 1½
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	½ to 1½

STOOPING TO CONQUER.—You would be amused with Sir Edward Campbell's (Captain, 60th Rifles) costume; it is all flannel, of different colours, and put on without the slightest regard to appearance. He carries a number of pouches about him, and a Sikh had been examining them, in their cool, off hand manner; a gunner, resenting such familiarity towards an officer, said to Campbell, with a proper appreciation of the times, "We are obliged to bend to circumstances now; at any other time I would have knocked that fellow's — head off."—*Gravelled's Letters.*

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—There is a great laugh against Hodson, certainly the most wide-awake soldier in the camp, for having been thoroughly taken in, on the 9th July, by the cavalry who dashed through the camp. He went in pursuit with the Guides, and rode for three miles parallel to the enemy, taking them for our own people, and supposing they were on the same errand. He was at last undeceived by their crossing a bridge and galloping off to Delhi.—*Gravelled's Letters.*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House,  
31st December, 1858.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**  
in COUNCIL publishes for the information of the Holders of INDIAN GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES, and of Proprietors of TRANSFER LOAN PROPERTY, who may not be resident in India, the following Notifications which have been issued by the Government of India, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* on the 12th and 19th November, 1858, respectively.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

"FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, the 12th November, 1858.  
"No. 61.

"The Holders of Indian Government Promissory Notes are hereby informed that, from and after the 1st of December, 1858, interest on their Promissory Notes will be made payable, if desired, at the East-India House in London, by Bills on demand on the General Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, subject to the Rules and Regulations at present in force, or that may hereafter be issued by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, or by this Government.

"2. When Holders of Notes in Calcutta desire that the Interest thereon should be made payable by Bills issued in London, they must present their Notes at the Office of the Accountant-General to the Government of India, where an endorsement will be made on each of the Notes in question as follows:—

"Interest payable in London by Draft on Calcutta (or Madras, as the case may be)."

"3. Notes presented for endorsement at Bombay and Madras will be forwarded to the Accountant-General to the Government of India at this Presidency, by whom the Notes, after endorsement and registry, will be returned to the Presidency whence they were sent, for delivery to the Holders.

"4. Notes presented for endorsement in India will be double numbered, for transmission, if desired, by halves, in order to facilitate the issue of a Duplicate in case of loss in transit. A fee of One Rupee will be levied for the transference and double-numbering.

"5. On presentation of the transferred Notes at the East India House, on or after the dates\* on which the Interest falls due on the different Loans, Drafts for the Interest then payable will be granted on the General Treasury of Calcutta or Madras, after due examination and check of the Notes.

"6. Whenever Holders of such Notes may require Interest to be made again payable in India, the Notes must be presented at the East-India House, with an application to that effect to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, who will cause the previous endorsements to be cancelled, and a fresh endorsement entry to be made on each Note as follows:—

"Interest payable in India."

"7. Holders of Promissory Notes in London on which Interest is payable by Draft on Calcutta may require Drafts on Madras in lieu, or vice versa. This object will be effected by a cancellation of the previous endorsement on the Notes, and by a fresh endorsement entry to be made in London.

"8. Every Applicant, upon sending in a Note for endorsement, must in his application state that he agrees to be bound by the Rules which for the time being may be in force relative to Notes endorsed for payment of Interest in England.

"9. Whenever application is made by the Endorsee of a Note for the payment of Interest in England by Drafts on the General Treasury at Calcutta or Madras, the Applicant must have his Note previously renewed in his own name. Any endorsement made in India of an endorsed Note will not be recognised in England.

"10. Interest payable in Sica Rupees will be paid in England by Bills for the equivalent amount in Company's Rupees, at the rate of Company's Rupees 100-10-8 for every 100 Sica Rupees.

"11. Any charge incurred in England on account of Stamps must be borne by the Holders of the Promissory Notes, and must be paid at the India House on application for Drafts.

"12. Endorsed Notes will be received at the East-India House, for renewal or consolidation or sub-division, and will be sent out thence to Calcutta, a receipt being given to the Holder of the Notes. The new Notes when received from India will not be delivered (except upon the production of the receipt, and payment of a fee of Two Shillings for each new Note, and the amount of Postage levied on the Notes in transmission to and from India.

"13. No Duplicate of a lost Note, endorsed for payment of Interest in England, will be issued until notice of such loss, and of an application having been made for a duplicate has been advertised in three successive issues of the *London Gazette*, and also of the *Times*, or such other newspaper as the Right Honourable the Secretary of State may direct, in addition to the Advertisements in India required by the Rules for the time being in force in India; and such duplicate will not be granted except at the Loan Office in Calcutta, and to the person nominated by the Home Authorities to receive the Duplicate.

"14. In all other respects the Rules for the time being in force in India relating to the issue of Duplicates of lost Notes will be applicable to endorsed Notes.

"15. Interest will be payable only to the legal Holder of a Note, and no trust will be recognised.

"By Order of the Honourable the President in Council,  
(Signed) "C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
"Secretary to the Government of India."

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| * 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) | Interest payable quarterly on different dates, varying with the date of original subscription to the Loan. |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29.       | Ditto, ditto.  |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33.       | Interest payable—1st May and 1st November.   |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36.                  | 31st March and 30th September.   |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43.                  | 1st February and 1st August.   |
| 3d 4 per Cent. 1853-54.                   | 25th February and 31st August.   |
| 6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55.                  | 30th June and 31st December.   |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan of 1854-55. | 31st March and 30th September.   |
| 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1856-57.               | 28th February and 31st August.   |
| 5 per Cent. of 1856-57.                   | 25th February and 31st August.   |

"FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, the 19th November, 1858.

"No. 63.

"With reference to the Notification from this department, No. 61, dated the 12th instant, it is hereby notified that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has determined to extend to Proprietors of Transfer Loan Property, registered on the books in India, the advantage which is enjoyed by the Holders of Notes of the Four per cent. Loans of subscribing to the Five per cent. Loan, half in Cash and half in Transfer Loan Security. By this arrangement, Holders of Transfer Loan Property registered on the London books, will have the option, by Transfer to the India Books, and by then subscribing to the Five per cent. Loan, of availing themselves of the grant, in England, of Bills for Interest on Indian Loan Securities, in common with other Creditors of the Indian Government.

"No. 64.

"Whereas doubts have been entertained as to the construction of paragraph 9 of the Notification, No. 61, issued from this department on the 12th instant, relative to the payment of Interest on Indian Government Promissory Notes at the East-India House in London, by Bills on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, it is hereby notified that the application mentioned in paragraph 9 of that Notification, is the Application for Endorsement referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, and that Endorsements made in England of endorsed Notes will be recognised in England.

"By Order of the Honourable the President in Council,  
(Signed) "C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
"Secretary to the Government of India."

J. COSMO MELVILL.

East-India House,  
31st December, 1858.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

## THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 14th JANUARY next, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

BEST PLATE and SHEET IRON; also,  
BRITISH IRON:

And that the Conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 14th day of JANUARY, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

East India House,  
29th December, 1858.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

## THE POLITICAL and MILITARY COMMITTEE DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on or before THURSDAY, the 20th JANUARY next, at Eleven o'clock, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

MEAT,  
FLOUR,  
GROCERIES,  
MALT and HOPS,  
CANDLES, OIL, and SOAP,

For the use of the Military College, at Addiscombe, near Croydon; and that the Conditions of the Contract may be had upon application at the Office of the Military Secretary, East-India House, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon on the said 20th day of JANUARY, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London,  
4th January, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

## THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready on FRIDAY, the 7th INSTANT, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Madras, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filed in according to the Form prescribed.

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12 Dessert Spoons ...	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons ...	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon ...	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) ...	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do. ...	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle ...	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
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Complete Service ...	10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

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1 Pair Regular Meat Carvers ...	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
1 Pair Extra Sized ditto ...	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Pair Poultry Carvers ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
1 Steel for Sharpening ...			
Complete Service ...	4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

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Jan. 4, 1859.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 377.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Dec. 9	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Dec. 1
Madras .....	" 14	Bombay .....	" 9
Agra .....	" 15	Ceylon .....	" 15
China (Hong-Kong) .....	Nov. 30.		

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 8th Dec. has brought us news a day older than that received by the last mail from Bombay. It reached Suez on the first day of the year, as did the Bombay mail of the 24th Dec. on the 4th instant. With ordinary despatch the mails may be delivered in London on the eleventh day after their arrival at Suez. Had there been a steamer, therefore, at Alexandria ready to go to sea, the present mails might have been distributed at least three days ago, and those from Bombay might have been expected this evening. Any delay on this side of the Isthmus is quite inexcusable. There is no reason why a steam-vessel of some kind—an Admiralty steamer, rather than none—should not always be in attendance on the Indian mails, and at once proceed to Marseilles as soon as they can be put on board. It is impossible for any man to divine how soon, or how late, tidings of vast importance may be brought from our eastern dominions to the shores of the Mediterranean. Are they to remain there till a P. and O. steamer finds it convenient to call for them? or until an Admiralty steamer will condescend to take charge of them? We had thought that Government steamers were the property of the nation, and as such could not be more advantageously employed than in protecting and advancing the public interests. But it seems that we are mistaken. Officers of her Majesty's navy object to be treated as letter carriers, just as they ob-

jected to carry troops for their country's service. The P. and O. Company, on the other hand, are overweighted. Like the dog in the manger, they are determined to keep all intruders at a respectful distance, and thus pledge themselves to perform impossibilities. We have hitherto forbore to raise our voice against our neighbours, whose invariable courtesy demands our thanks, but we cannot any longer preserve silence on a matter of such general importance. The health of invalids, too, is often seriously affected by the wearisome delay in the abominable hotels of Alexandria, and in many cases the expenditure thus incurred is a serious inconvenience. We trust, therefore, that better arrangements will henceforth be made both for the transport of mails and the conveyance of passengers, with their boxes unbroken; otherwise, we shall certainly not flinch from the ungrateful task of exposing a system of neglect and carelessness that is disgraceful to a great company like that which monopolises the transit to the East.

From Oude the latest intelligence merely repeats what was already known with respect to Lord Clyde's victory over Beni Madho. The Shahabad district appears to be again settling down, though a few small gangs of marauders are still at large. These, however, are being hunted down by Brigadier Douglas and Colonel Walter, while their former coverts in the Jugdespore jungle are daily being laid open, through the labours of three thousand hired peasants.

The display of fireworks at Calcutta on the 26th November, which was expected to have been something very grand, turned out a miserable failure. The spectacle, we are told, was divided into three parts, the principal feature in part the first being the crown and regalia of Great Britain and her Majesty the Queen on horseback; in part the second, the siege and capture of Delhi and the eruption of Mount Etna; and in part the third, a triumphal arch over her Majesty, behind the arch being a fan shaped bouquet, consisting of sixteen thousand rockets, bursting and sparkling shells, Roman candles, &c. Unfortunately the explosive materials could not be induced to explode, and thus rather less effect was produced than is sometimes obtained by a Guy Fawkes bonfire. The outlay for this blank affair is variously estimated at from £2,500 to £6,000, but as Government pays for all, it is, of course, nobody's business, and of no consequence whatever.

Lord Harris had returned to Madras, after a pleasant trip down the Malabar coast, and across to Ceylon. His lordship's health, we rejoice to learn, has much benefited by the sea voyage and his release from the cares of office. The regret for his early departure from the Presidency is not likely, however, to counterbalance the satisfaction that will be experienced on learning that Sir Charles Trevelyan has been selected his successor.

A painful rumour has reached us, by way of St. Petersburg. It is the announcement of Lady Canning's death. But, while mention-

ing the report, we would not be supposed to give it entire credence, and our incredulity is increased by the circumstance that the sad intelligence has not been confirmed by any telegram from Suez, so that it could not have been known at Bombay on Christmas-eve.

The ex-King of Delhi, accompanied by two wives, a son, and a grandson, left Calcutta on the 4th December, on board the *Megara*, bound for the Cape—though not to him one—of Good Hope. And so passes away from Hindostan the last of the Great Moguls!

The China news is devoid of general interest, the local papers being almost entirely taken up with the trial of William Manuel Robinet, the fraudulent insolvent. The sentence of the Court was as follows:—"With regard to the *Mercedes* shipment, I cannot look upon it as more than one of suspicion, the fraud is not clearly proved; but with respect to the other two cases, viz., the transaction of the rice per *Ozenbridge*, and the affair of Torico and Zulaga, the adjudication of the court is, that the insolvent be conditionally discharged at the end of twelve calendar months; and for general misconduct with respect to other creditors, and also while under examination, to be further imprisoned for six calendar months, to commence on the expiration of the first sentence." The creditors, according to the present practice, have the power of releasing the insolvent, if they take a different view of the case.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of Captain Shepherd, whose resignation of his seat in the Council for India was mentioned in our last issue. The appointment of a successor will probably take place on Tuesday next, and it is said that Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., M.P. for Plymouth, is likely to be chosen. It has been decided that the sum of £1,800 be annually set apart from the revenues of India as an acknowledgment of the services of the Directors of the East India Company. If this allowance be continued on the same scale, the last Directors will rejoice in the receipt of salaries three times better than the pittance allotted to the present holders of that honorary office.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Brig.-Gen. John Jacob, C. S. Political Superintendent and Commandant on the frontier of Upper Scinde, Dec. 6.

BENGAL.—Lieut. J. H. Moore, Engrs., at Tanjore, Nov. 27.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Master Sparkes, Mr. Patton, Mrs. Stanton, Dr. J. Brown, Capt. Maguire, and Mr. H. J. Byard.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Indus, Jan. 20.—Mrs. Garbett, child, and Miss Garbett, Lieut. H. E. Harrington, Briz. Wetherall, Lieut. Chalmers, Capt. Trydell, Capt. C. R. Richardson, Lieut. Cooksey, Mrs. H. S. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall and infant, Mrs. Bivar and three children, Mrs. Howells and child, Mrs. Col. Fraser and five children, Mrs. Thompson and two children, Mrs. Sneyd and two children, Mr. A. Taylor, Mrs. Duff and two children, Lieut. F. W. Leslie, Lieut. J. K. Macpherson, Asst.-Surge. W. J. Grant, Miss Swinhoe, Capt. and Mrs. Philipotts, and infant, Capt. Coats, Lieut. J. B. Bamder, Lieut. J. D. Edwards, Mr. A. Lormer, Col. G. M. Arthur, Mrs. Doveton and two children, Capt. Gilden, and Mr. Scott.

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

PATNA, Nov. 30th.

The rebels under Hurlkissen Sing have been moving along the banks of the river, their numbers being reduced to about 200 infantry and 150 cavalry. The mounted police and cavalry hung on them, and Colonel Seymour marched parallel to him with his guns along the Trunk Road. At one o'clock yesterday the enemy were at the extremity of a large dearah, and could go no further. Information was despatched to Colonel Seymour, but from some cause unexplained he did not arrive, and night coming on the cavalry were obliged to retire. A party of rebels under Meghur Sing, about 300 strong, was thirteen miles west of Judgepore yesterday morning. They were making for the Ganges, and will doubtless join the party under Hurlkissen Sing.

PATNA, Dec. 2.

The Shahabad rebels are now thoroughly dispersed. Colonel Seymour marched on the morning of the 30th to Oodhora, and found that, after throwing their muskets into the river, that part under Hurlkissen Sing had dispersed in twos and threes. Hurlkissen Sing, with five others, was said to have gone south, having failed to procure a boat in which to cross the river. Meghur Sing, with about 200 men, is still in the west thanah; but Brigadier Douglas has gone in that direction, and his band will also no doubt soon disperse. Three Madras Sowars have been murdered by a party of about twenty rebels near Mohoucah, and we hear that Ummer Sing, and Seedha Sing, and about 200 sepoys, are in the Majentah Pergunna of Zillah, Behar, near Palamow.

PATNA, Dec. 3.

Mr. Money reports that the bands of Hurlkissen Sing and Meghur Sing are now both completely dispersed, and that the rebels may be considered at an end in Shahabad. The only quarter from which a renewal of disturbance may be feared is Palamow, where a body of sepoys under Seeda Sing and Ram Bahadur Sing have taken refuge; they will probably be joined by Hurlkissen Sing, Meghur Sing, and the rest of the leaders, who are now hiding in Shahabad.

VONET PRÆTORIA NIHIL.—Mr. Theobald has resumed his duties as Secretary to the Indigo Planters' Association. At a meeting of the Association he described the effect of his labours in England. The Black Act he thought was postponed *sine die*. Three guarantees, he considered, had been secured, "viz., the extensive sympathy which our petitions and representations have secured in the mercantile classes in England, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, London and many other great seats of commerce would have given me a powerful support, if I had had occasion to call upon them. They are greatly interested in the welfare of British people in India, and would have used their influence on our behalf through their representatives in the House of Commons. (2.) The conversion to our views of some of the most prominent supporters of the Black Acts; even such men as Mr. Marshman, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Bailey, think that by circumstances they have become inexpedient. (3.) The altered opinion of large numbers of persons respecting the natives; it is now seen that their feelings towards us as people of a different religion and social system are hostile." Those guarantees are useful, but none of them are permanent. No Englishman should relax his efforts until Parliament has inserted a clause in the next India Bill providing that "The Legislative Council shall have no power to pass any Act depriving British born subjects of trial by jury of their Peers, before English judges, and according to the common law of England."

EXPRESS OF THE INDUS.—The Lahore Chronicle states that a steam ferry is to be immediately established by the Indus at Attock. These ferries will be more numerous as soon as the flotillas now building are placed upon the river. At present the difficulty of carrying the engines when they get out of order checks all enterprise in this direction.

## BENGAL

## ECONOMY v. NEW TAXES.

Liberality is sometimes the economy of States, but we view the extravagance so universal in the North West with unfeigned alarm. The Government of India seems to have changed its character. Hitherto careful to the verge of penuriousness, jealous of the addition of a rupee to a melter's wages without discussion and official sanction, it has begun to fling out money with both hands. We say nothing of the extraordinary expenditure rendered necessary by an exceptional and temporary danger. Two lakhs a day for commissariat, a lakh and a-half a day for means of transport may be justifiable, or at least unavoidable, outlays. The immense cost of our European force, a cost which every reform tends only to increase, is, like anything else inevitable, beyond the pale of discussion. Even the profusion with which lands, and jaghires, and exemptions are granted to all except Englishmen may be defended by valid arguments of general policy. We have a reputation to recover for generosity as well as justice, and as yet the recipients of these favours seem to have deserved their fortune. But we would call attention to the enormous and daily increasing expense of the native army.

Not only is the pay of our new levies as high as that of the old sepoys, their allowances as ample as before 1857, but the expenditure on the officers is infinitely greater than of old. Dozens of new regiments are arming every month. The entire Bengal army is being placed on staff employ. Districts which before the mutinies were well defended by a company, now require, it is said, 1,000 foot police on Rs. 7, and 250 sowars on Rs. 25 a month. Each such regiment has three staff officers, and in the police they are paid,—

Divisional Commandant ..	Rs. 1,000
2nd in Command ..	650
District Commandant ..	600

Sufficient pay, it will be allowed, for men who before the mutinies were entitled to Rs. 350, and who have not lost by the mutinies any single chance of ordinary staff employ. But this is only half the question. The old allowance for companies has been revived, and increased. Instead of receiving it for one company, officers receive it for every company in an entire regiment, so that frequently divisional commands are worth from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, and district commands from Rs. 600 to Rs. 900. In Oude the second in command also draws the extra allowance, while in Oude also we have to pay the native commandants. If this were going on for three or four years, it might well be borne in silence. A million or two would be added to the debt, but that might be bearable, while the officers would fairly receive in this form the compensation withheld in any other. The rates of pay, too, are a reaction from allowances which to subalterns were too small. But all these appointments are permanent, and their multiplication is creating rapidly a body of vested interests against which all powers, save the House of Commons, will strive in vain. There seems to be a positive mania for these levies, a passion for embodying new regiments, as if the Government believed the rebellion needed to be stifled rather than suppressed. The North-West is becoming a vast cantonment, and the process, however pleasant to those who believe in native troops, is driving us fast on that financial rock on which Lord Canning's successors will yet founder.

We believe that if the expenditure of the old and the new native armies could be placed side by side, the balance of cost would be heavily against the levies.

In protesting against the continuance of such a system, we are we believe contending on behalf of the officers themselves. Nothing could be more injurious to their best and permanent

interests than a brief reign of extravagance followed by twenty years of "colonial allowances." And this is what we shall certainly come to if the incessant welling out of money is suffered to proceed. We are drifting fast, if not upon bankruptcy, at least upon that appeal to England for aid which will produce an equal shock, and as far as the services are concerned still more disastrous effects. The permanent deficit, even without fresh calamities, will, after 1860, be from five to six millions a year. The fact is patent even from the Parliamentary returns, not to speak of some private calculations we have seen, which make the deficit nearer seven millions. Nations who borrow money can, of course, tide over deficits for a time. But no nation ever yet succeeded in tiding over a deficit equal to nearly a third of its net revenue without new taxes or immense retrenchments. The House of Commons, our friends may rest assured, will try the second expedient first, and if they once interfere to touch salaries, as they have occasionally touched salaries in England, woe to the prospects of that quiet mass which looks to the "service" for a decent competence. The civilians will be cut first? Very likely. We would not guarantee civil salaries for another three years at any premium whatever. But supposing the civilians reduced even fifty per cent. at a stroke, the saving will be only £375,000 a year, or one-fourteenth of the deficit. The army will be the next object, the cry will be raised that the allowances sufficient for the West Indies and Ceylon are sufficient for India, and the majority will be, in plain English, ruined. The House, we may rely on it, will suppress everything and cut everybody sooner than pay our taxes, and the only way to escape the scissors is to keep allowances at that level which even men afraid of an Indian income-tax will acknowledge to be just and equitable.

The enormous additions now made to the burdens of the Empire illustrate strongly one defect in our Indian constitution. The administration which incurs the obligation has never to discharge it. It is for Lord Canning to suppress the rebellion, for his successor to meet the charges incurred in its suppression. By 1862 every member of Government now responsible for its expenditure will have returned to England, exempt from the discredit of the deficit, unappalled by the storm of unpopularity which will follow the first great effort at retrenchment. Under such circumstances the only hope is to enlist the calmer judgment of those who for the moment benefit by extravagance, in favour of a decent but well considered economy.—*Friend of India.*

## THE CIVIL SERVICE AND ITS POSITION.

The papers have published a list of the successful applicants for the Annuities of 1858-59. The unsuccessful applicants were just fifty per cent. more numerous:—

Mr. W. De H. Routh.	Mr. R. H. Snell.
" W. H. Elliott.	" G. G. Macintosh.
" A. S. Annand.	" R. Hampton.
" W. Bell.	" I. H. Young.
" I. G. Campbell.	" I. J. Ward.
" H. C. Tucker.	" H. S. Ravenshaw.
" H. Atherton.	" C. Chester.
" E. H. C. Monckton.	

"Why," says one of them, "should we be thus kept in India by force? Why not let us have our pensions when we have earned them, like officers, and doctors, and chaplains?" To reply we must go back to a period when the Civil Service was in fact the State, when the average of emoluments was Rs. 3,900 a month, and it was thought impossible for a civilian to live on less than £1,000 a-year. Since that period the rule has been maintained, partly from the absence of practical inconvenience, partly from a vague dislike of accelerating pensions, each of which increases



the dead weight. Both reasons will at present be acknowledged to be inoperative. The inconvenience increases every year. Civilians now hang on two, three, and even four years beyond their time, discontented, because deprived of the pension promised, useless, because hungering for home. The dead weight can be shown to be a bugbear. The pension is, we firmly believe, a colossal delusion, the sums cut being sufficient to buy in any great office annuity and pension together. To show the kind of calculation on which the half value is founded, we have only to mention that no allowance is made for men who though paying an ever increasing percentage year by year, for perhaps twenty years, die without claiming pension or annuity. In the last few years the profit from this source must have been enormous. The deaths have been lamentably frequent, and the rate of promotion so rapid that men of thirty are paying their percentage on incomes they were expected to obtain at forty-five. Moreover, the figures given for the half value are higher than English Government annuities, which are calculated with interest at three per cent. If the service really wish to quicken promotion, let them attack this abuse, employ an actuary to calculate the real value of their payments, and demand their pensions irrespective of their annuities. By-and-bye when the inevitable reduction of salaries renders payment of the half value nearly impossible, they will find the point one of some practical importance.

There is another, arising in some degree out of this, and connecting itself intimately with the whole question of salaries which may yet be re-opened. It is considered just now a finally settled question that no civilian shall hold estates. He may invest in house property to any extent. He may hold shares in any number of rotten speculations. He may put his nephew or his brother into an estate at Wynad or in Cachar. But land in his own name he may not hold. So thoroughly has this become a principle of the service, that most of our readers will pronounce an attempt to re-open the question an impractical waste of time. We venture, nevertheless, to believe that within five years it will be re-opened, and that by the civilians themselves in a way of which they do not at present dream.

Let us see—waste of time or none,—whether the arguments for this practice are really so irrefragable as they are assumed to be. It is not founded on precedent, for in all European countries officials may hold as much land as they can obtain, and are, very improperly, respected in the ratio of their possessions. Mr. Beadon, magistrate in Southwark, may hold as much land as he likes. Mr. Beadon, magistrate in Rajshahye, must not have an inch. Why? Because, it is said, in the first place, he is bound to give his whole time for his money. No man can manage an estate without thought, and attention, and labour, all of which are subtracted from the official duty. Even allowing that the pursuit of gain under all circumstances is not injurious, still Indian officers are arranged on the presumption that private gain shall not be pursued. Besides, the tendency of a civilian allowed to have estates would be to have them in his own district. In his own district the practice would be liable to infinite abuse. If he did not stretch his power on his own behalf, his agents unquestionably would. Who could refuse access to the magistrate, or bring up the magistrate's gomashtha for assault? Even if by the union of a strong will with a real determination to do justice the magistrate could suppress these abuses, could the peasantry believe the purity of his decisions? And if they did not, would not justice be poisoned at its source, and the dislike of British rule become greater than ever?

There is force in those arguments, and yet—! Do not the whole of them rest on the old blot in our system, the sleepless distrust of our own officers—the distrust which produces

appeals, and the consequent inefficiency of our civil administration? We dare not trust the official with an estate for fear he should use official power to swindle claimants and grind his tenantry. The very men who in India sit down placidly under that imputation would in England resent it as a libellous personality. As for the argument about popularity, it is simply an assumption. A zemindar residing on his estate exercises power infinitely greater than that of a magistrate, but it is not the zemindar's power which makes him unpopular. Europeans thought it did, and in the North West nearly abolished him, but the natives, the moment law had ceased, restored their oppressors to their authority. Our own belief is, ryots would seek the civilian's estate for protection. As for the argument about salary and time, it is, to say the least, a little inconsistent. John Smith, of Dinajunge, is allowed to attend a Court two hours a day, and hunt for the remainder of his existence. Nobody quarrels with Mr. Brown, though he always begins billiards at two o'clock. As to devotion to French chansonettes, Sanscrit poetry, or the flute, it is considered rather creditable than otherwise, and the devotee is lucky if he escapes being quoted as "that accomplished member of the Bengal Civil Service." The only occupation in which a man may not waste, or amuse, or improve his leisure, is in increasing the resources of the country.

But what do we lose by the restriction? We lose the most valuable of all qualities in an administrator, personal interest in and sympathy with the country he administers. Our rule is always too much from above. We never know how far a law when in operation will press upon the people. Even the collector has seldom more than a faint impression how far the people of his district are content or not. If he had himself an estate, he would know, if only by that instinct which self-interest creates. Nobody could blind him then as to the effect of a new sale law or of the practice of onster. It would be useless to assure him that his ryots preferred an increased assessment, and that a tenancy at will was as valuable as a freehold. He would in fact be of the people, comprehending them, and in part trusted by them, instead of a mere outsider.

We are not putting forward this view as conclusive, or the question as one easy of solution. But we contend that it is one fairly open to argument, and one which, when the approaching struggle is a little closer at hand, will be treated with less than the contempt we expect to-day.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE AMLAH EXAMINATIONS.

The demon of examinations has invaded the State, and must, we suppose, like most other devils, run his course for a season. All that men with heads left on their shoulders can do, is to proclaim from the house-top that he is a demon, and not the angel of light he would willingly be believed. The Administrative Service is now selected by literary examination, though with, perhaps, two exceptions, the great administrators of earth have been innocent of literature. The greatest general England ever saw, Cromwell, could not write ten sentences intelligibly. The next, Marlborough, could not even spell. Leopold of Anhalt Dessau, the founder of modern discipline, probably never opened a book in his life. Yet reading is declared the one qualification for the army, and the Indian line has escaped competitive examination almost by a miracle. The land will soon be overrun by men who in answer to every charge and every failure will point to their college certificates. We ruin provinces, but we know Greek. We cannot ride, but we can remember "the names of the Hohenstauffen emperors." We know nothing of men, but we can answer any number of questions in the Eleventh Book.

We had hoped India might escape the nuisance in the minor grades of administration. Here at least we know the full value of scholarship. If all our ruling men were put into the competitive crucible it is a certainty that Lord Canning, a double first class, would come out first, and Sir John Lawrence somewhere about a bad eighteenth. But no, the demon is not to be withstood, and it is in Sir John's own kingdom that all native Amlah are first whipped up for examination.

It is Mr. Cust's fault, and Mr. Cust ought to have known better, if only because he really is competent to direct an examination. It is men who know nothing who usually head a mania of this kind, just as in China the great grievance of coolies without an alphabet is the neglect of the examination degrees. Mr. Cust, however, in 1854 being magistrate of Banda, bethought himself that his Amlah was excessively ignorant. His Sherishtadar, too, used to sell appointments, and native officialism generally had grown a little rank. As a remedy, everybody was to be examined. Amlah, Canoongoes, Naib Tehsildars, all the infinite degrees and classes of the lower official world were sent to school. They were told their promotion depended on their schooling, and they studied, as they would have practiced standing on their heads with the same inducement. As a matter of course everybody acquired pretty much what his bread depended on his acquiring, and knowledge of the "directions for a Revenue Collector" spread far and wide. Only two unfortunate Siaha Nuvees, both "above sixty," failed, despaired, and were ordered to quit the service in one year more. Banda was examined,—and we could almost excuse its revolt. Mr. Cust, however, is satisfied with the result of his experiment, and the system by a circular before us is extended all over the Punjab.

It is very useless to go over the arguments against this innovation. It will run its course in spite of us, though we see already some symptoms of a reaction. Everybody knows within the circle of his acquaintance a dozen men who would pass any examination, and are cumberers of the earth notwithstanding. And most men, in India at least, know a few to whom any book examination would be torture, but who can govern men. Yet the very men who know and confess this will applaud examinations in every department of exertion, except their own businesses. There, they admit with a shrug, they want efficiency. Fortunately it is more difficult to addle men's instincts than their brains, and the absurdity, as opposed to English life as English history, must end at latest with this generation. Meanwhile we must just endure a system which if true would prove that the heads of Oxford colleges are fitter to govern England than the House of Commons.—*Friend of India.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A CRY FROM THE UNCOVENANTED.—The *Phoenix* calls attention to an order prohibiting any uncovenanted servant of Government from leaving one position for another without the consent of his official superior. The order is declared to be unjust, as the uncovenanted officer has no claim to promotion, and must seek it consequently where he can. The order was passed, we believe, to prevent the offices bidding against one another for particular men, a practice which had grown to an inconvenient height. It should have been accompanied by another restraining the exercise of the power, except in cases where palpable injury must result to the public service.

PILOT COURTS.—The Government of Bengal propose to reform the Pilot Courts by creating a Court with one judge and three assessors or jurymen. The latter are to comprise two merchants and one shipmaster. The *Englishman* proposes instead a paid judge, with a jury of professional men, whom the accused might challenge. The introduction of merchants certainly appears useless, nor will men in business serve on such juries voluntarily.

**MILD COERCION.**—Captain Sherwill in a lecture on Surveying, given in Calcutta, tells the following story of Sir Henry Lawrence. He was then Lieutenant Lawrence, employed in the survey. "A native surveyor who refused to go back some ten miles to revise a serious error that had been discovered in his work, was laid upon a native bed by order of Henry Lawrence, and carried by bearers to the spot, where he was turned out to rectify his error. The man was obstinate, refused to reobserve his angles, and returned to camp. Henry Lawrence ordered him up into a Mango tree, where he kept the recusant, guarded by two Burkundazes with drawn swords, until hunger changed the mind and temper of the surveyor." The man ultimately proved an excellent worker.

**CALCUTTA MINT.**—The value of bullion received into the Calcutta Mint during the last five years is as follows:—

	Gold.	Silver.
1853-4	Rs. 10,11,901	1,43,66,179
1854-5	" 1,08,852	12,78,622
1855-6	" 20,32,059	4,53,63,144
1856-7	" 11,80,666	5,47,82,573
1857-8	" 4,86,577	6,05,49,693

**A LEGAL LOOP-HOLE.**—The *Phoenix* quotes a circular said to have been issued by Lord Canning to explain the amnesty. The most important clause refers to a point wholly neglected in the Proclamation. "The amnesty, it is to be observed, does not cover acts of private wrong and injury. But prosecutions on this account should be discouraged by district officers, especially where the cause of complaint occurred during a season of anarchy. And in all cases relating to the period in question (excepting where the defendant may be charged with direct participation in willful and deliberate murder), compromise between the parties should not only be freely admitted, but recommended and encouraged." It is curious that the Proclamation, so carefully considered, should have left a loop hole which, had Lord Canning read it differently, might have entirely nullified the amnesty.

**CALCUTTA U. S. CLUB.**—The *Hurkaru* says of the United Service Club, Calcutta, "In 1857 the Indian Revolt reduced the frequenting members of the club from upwards of twenty-one thousand to fifteen thousand. That the club is a powerful and flourishing institution is sufficiently attested by that one fact. Strong, indeed, must be an establishment of this nature whose nearest approach to ruin was that it had fallen to the rather respectable figure of fifteen thousand and thirty-eight frequenting members." Surely there must be some mistake here. There are not a third of the number of officers in India.

**GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR.**—The *Phoenix* publishes the following important circular. "After this has been done, and after it has become certain that the leaders have knowledge of the offer of pardon, if they shall continue to commit acts of rebellion, and to oppose the authority of the Government, force may be used against them. The Lieutenant-Governor will inform the civil and military authorities that they are not to consider that, in such a case, they are debarred from using force by the fact that the terms of grace and amnesty are extended to all who comply with the conditions before the 1st of January next." Undoubtedly we may use force, but under the proclamation, if a man throws down his arms on 30th December he is still entitled to protection.

**RAILWAY BRIDGE.**—The *Engineers' Journal* gives the following as the dimensions of the stone and iron railway bridge which is one day to be built over the Jumna:—

	feet	in.
Length of bridge between faces of abutments	3224	0
Number of openings	15	0
Distance from centre to centre of piers	219	9
Spans of openings in the clear	205	0
Height of railway above low water level	81	0
Depth of the bottom of foundations below low water level	50	0
Rise of the height of floods above low water level	45	0

The bridge must stand on foundations driven into sand, resting on nodules of kunkur at a depth of 40 feet. The iron work is being made at Newcastle.

**SHAHABAD.**—Mr. Money, Collector-Magistrate of Shahabad, in a report on the operations in that district, states that the people showed everywhere a sullen dislike to render any assistance. In the north the villagers are tired of a contest which has nearly ruined them, but in the south the feudal attachment to Koer Singh and his race has still full play. Even the low caste men to whom Rajpoot domination brings insult and oppression exhibit this feeling. They will not supply intelligence, partly, no doubt, from fear, but partly also from hatred to the British.

**NEW RAILWAY TERMINUS.**—The *Hurkaru* notices that the Calcutta station of the Eastern Bengal line will be just beyond Lall Bazaar, a central situation. The station at Barrackpore will be behind the elephant sheds, rather far, we fear, from the river. It is, however, at Titaghur and not at Barrackpore that the new town of citizen's villas ought to arise. There is no land in Barrackpore, and cantonment rules are not pleasant.

**THE PUNJAB.**—The *Lahore Chronicle* states that the Punjab is to be formed into a separate Presidency. The statement is repeated in the *Mofussili*, and is, we believe, correct. The change has not yet been accomplished, but it will be scarcely postponed beyond the meeting of Parliament. We regard it as certain that large separate powers, if not a practical independence, will be given to the Presidencies.

**THE 2ND BENGAL FUSILIERS.**—Colonel Sherwill, of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, has denied the report that his men petitioned for their discharge. Some individual of the Regiment with more brains than are good for him did draw up a petition, announcing that the men had enlisted to serve the Company and not the Queen, &c., but the Regiment had no share in the proceeding, and repudiates it altogether. The lawyer if discovered will not be popular.

**CALCUTTA FIREWORKS.**—The exhibition of fireworks in Calcutta on the 26th November was a complete and very discreditable failure. A few very ordinary sparkling shells were let off, followed by a grand, and, we suspect, unintended flight of rockets, and then the whole arrangements took fire. Her Majesty on horseback, the triumphal arch, the City of Delhi, and Mount Etna all burnt together, making a bonfire such as any other collection of beer boxes would have made. The failure is of course attributed to this accident; but what became of the fireworks? They did not explode, or manifest their presence in any way. Mount Etna, which ought to have been full of combustibles, burnt itself out as tranquilly as if it had been lighted to roast chickens. Our little show at Serampore, which cost just a fiftieth of the sum granted for the Calcutta fireworks, was infinitely better. We suppose all due pains were taken, and the vexation of failure is a punishment in itself; but a contractor who had made such a muddle would have been taken into court. The native crowd present bore the disappointment more good humouredly than an English one would have done, but there was more ridicule than was either pleasant or advisable.

**LORD MARK KERR AT JUDGESPORE.**—“Our force consisted of about 200 of the 13th, 40 Sikhs, 40 of the 27th M. N. I., 30 Marines, 2 small howitzers, 12-pounders, with their crew, 1 Troop, and part of the 3rd Troop B. Y. C., 1 Troop Madras Cavalry, and a rocket with crew. We left Hurryah about 1 o'clock in the morning to attack the place, which we were led to believe by the spies to be an entrenched village, defended by about 800 men. We had marched about 12 miles, and then came upon one of their piquet asleep in his post, who was made prisoner. About this time we heard two shots fired, and on advancing, we found one of the bildars who had been sent ahead to smooth the road for the guns, dying from a bullet through his body, and a Peon, in charge of the party, grazed by a shot on the shoulder. He stated that the rest of the bildars had been made prisoners by the enemy. Shortly after this we found ourselves in the presence of an assemblage of brick-built houses, and mud huts strongly defended by loop-holed earthworks and bastions and a deep ditch twelve feet wide, with water in it, and this again defended by thorns, bamboos and jungle. On the left of the enemy was a Mangoe tope, partly entrenched, and at the rear of the tope was a river about thirty yards broad, fordable close to the tope. Over the river, a little to the rear, was one gun, 3-pounder, a battery, and to the left were more Mangoe topes. The infantry and guns advanced on the fort, and were met by a very heavy fire, but the enemy was seen escaping from it, and rushing to the various topes described. The cavalry went in pursuit of them, but were brought up ostensibly at the river, but in reality the officer in command had instructions from Lord M. Kerr not to go too far away from the main body. The cavalry, on being stopped by the river, were counter-marched back to our main body. In the meantime, while the guns were playing on the fort, numbers of the enemy had, on retiring, cut off our rear, and occupied the road by which we had come from Hurryah. Some of their cavalry, of which there were about 200 present, actually captured some baggage belonging to some of the B. Y. C. who had unconsciously desired their things to be sent on after the column. The order was light marching order, consequently there was no rear-guard. Three men of ours lost part of their baggage, and a trumpeter of our corps, who must needs bring the heaviest baggage he could

select, with his fat native woman, a Cashmere girl. The Syce in charge of them was killed, the cart and a horse were looted. The woman escaped by throwing off her clothes and jewellery, putting on a dirty chudder, and running into a high rahur or dholl field. For a time the attack on the fort was suspended, and our force changed front to the left, to repel the apparent advance of the enemy on their right; but as they would not come on, a strong party of skirmishers, 13th Queen's, were left to keep them in check, and they with their Enfields knocked over many of the enemy, principally sowars, who ventured within sight and range. The attack on the fort was renewed by the infantry, guns and rocket; a storming party was even told off, and they had advanced to within 100 yards of the main building, and remained in some low ground for two hours waiting the order to charge, and take the place by storm, although we had neither plank nor scaling ladders. The main body of the cavalry was kept to watch either flank of the fort, and to cut up the rebels as soon as they attempted to evacuate it, which they were too wise to do. A party of 20 B. Y. C. and 20 Madrasese, who were under the command of Lieut. MacDonald, M. C., was told off to cover our elephants, camels, provisions, &c. After pounding away at the place for two hours or more, and our supply of ammunition getting low, we found that the enemy had been reinforced by 3000 men, under Mahomet Hossein, with a 9-pounder flying artillery, which opened on us again from their right. Our last rocket being expended, and only a few rounds of shell left, the Rifles being fouled by constant firing, the men knocked up, not having eaten anything, Lord Mark Kerr called us off, and assembled us in the tope on their left which they had evacuated. A gun was crossed over the river to keep the enemy in check, and the order for retreat was announced. All this time the enemy were playing on us with round shot from two guns. Lord Mark Kerr very deliberately, and in splendid order, moved his men, guns, and ammunition over the river, and the baggage had gone on ahead under a strong guard of cavalry and infantry. We moved off over the river, and continued our retreat in the most regular manner, our rear covered by a party of infantry, and our flanks by cavalry; in fact our retreat was conducted as coolly as if on the line of march. The enemy, seeing we were retiring, came out of the fort and the topes, and kept a heavy fire on our rear; their sowars occasionally, when an opportunity offered, trying to make a dash on our baggage, but the Enfields kept them off, and I saw several of them bowled over in splendid style. The enemy, emboldened by our apparent defeat, closed upon our rear in great numbers, but the steady conduct of the 15th, who protected us, kept them off. There must have been, in my opinion, numbers of the enemy killed on the retreat, besides those killed in the fort and on the right of it. Our casualties were about thirty men, three horses wounded, nine of the B. Y. C. hurt, one horse only badly wounded. Dr. Hilsten, of the naval brigade, received a ball right through his jaw, so that he cannot speak. I believe one or two of the 13th have died of their wounds. We fell back on Hurryah by making a détour. The enemy followed for about two miles, but when the firing of the 13th began to tell on them, they went back over the river as hard as they could. We lost a cart containing a cask of rum belonging to the 13th, two carts containing officers' baggage, and pie boxes. A camel wounded in the leg broke down with some ammunition, which was rescued, and brought up to the head of the column. The cask of rum was broached by a couple of bullets. Lord Mark Kerr acted perfectly right in retiring, he had no siege guns, and had he attempted to scale the place, his loss would have been heavy, and no advantage gained. The enemy, even when beaten, might have gone to Hurryah, where our camp was, and then marched on Bustee, which was protected only by a weak force.”—*Hurkaru*.

**THE NORTH-WESTERN BANK.**—The special general meeting of the shareholders of the North-Western Bank “to take into consideration the condition of the bank's affairs, and determine what course shall be adopted with reference thereto,” will be held at the bank premises in Council-house Street, at three this afternoon (December 4). We should think that but one resolution consistent with common sense could be come to, and that is, to wind up the affairs of the bank. A considerable body of shareholders are anxious that this should be done, while another party, we believe, wish still to carry on the bank, reducing the nominal value of the shares from 400 rupees each, at which they now stand by a former reduction below their original value of 500 rupees, to 300 rupees each. If the latter



party should carry the day at the meeting, the probable result will be proceedings taken in the Supreme Court, under a clause in the deed of incorporation of the bank, which renders it the duty of the directors to take steps for winding it up in case of the loss of one-fifth of the original capital. With such proceedings pending, and with an admitted loss of a large portion of its capital, rendering advisable a second reduction of the nominal value of the shares, we can hardly conceive that the bank could possess that credit with the public which would be essential to the continuance of active operations with success. On the other hand, there is no doubt that if the bank be wound up under judicious arrangements, and without the intervention of a court (always most pernicious in such cases), a considerable return of capital will be made to the shareholders, as, in spite of heavy losses, the bank has still large assets. Those of the shareholders who may still wish to continue banking operations might then start afresh, with an ascertained capital, and without any slur upon their credit.—*Hurkaru.*

**THE PROCLAMATION.**—Government are now endeavouring to circulate translations of the Proclamation in Oordoo and Hindee through the interior of every district. There may be a lurking suspicion in his lordship's mind that ignorance of the amnesty has been the cause of more rebels not having come forward to lay down their arms than have actually done so. This may be the case. At any rate, let the thing be as widely known as possible, so that none may be excusable for delaying their submission till after the expiry of the notified term.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.**—We are exceedingly sorry to learn from the last report made by the directors of the East Indian Railway Company that the application made by the directors, in accordance with a resolution of the shareholders, to the directors of the East India Company to sanction a payment in advance of one-third of the annuity granted to Sir R. M. Stephenson by deed in 1853, has been refused. The annuity, as we understand, is secured to Sir R. M. Stephenson only in the event of the line yielding a certain percentage of profit. The late mutinies have much retarded the completion of the line, and consequently the day of commencement of the annuity, which may probably not arrive until after the annuitant has ceased to have the ability to reap any earthly reward for his labours. Such treatment of a man whose exertions in the cause of Indian railways have ruined his health and energies, and who retired penniless from an appointment in which a less scrupulous man might have amassed a large fortune, seems to us very hard.—*Hurkaru.*

**WUSEERABAD, Nov. 25.**—I arrived here yesterday evening. The Chief Commissioner and his camp came in here this morning; he is going to pay a flying visit to-morrow morning to Ramnugger, some 18 miles from this, to inspect it, for what purpose I am not aware; that was the old route to Peshawur; but if I may hazard a conjecture, it is to ascertain the practicability to connect a railway from the salt mines at Pindadun Khan, Ramnugger, and Wuseerabad, with the main line; some such scheme is on the tapis. The Chief returns to Wuseerabad, and proceeds to Seelkote to meet the Maharaja Runbeer Sing. The meeting, I believe, is to take place at Sookateghur, on the boundaries of the Jummo Raj. The Dewan Joallah Suhye, the Maharaja's minister, is with the camp of the Chief Commissioner.

**A "SKEL."**—The following colloquy is said to have taken place inside the mud walls of the fort of Shunkerpore.

Enter, riding, Lord C.—de, (General M.—naf—d, and Colonel M.—p—re—n.

Lord C. dismounts, and proceeds to examine the interior of the place. He comes upon a large mass of something carefully concealed in the ground, stoops down to examine.

General M. and Colonel M. also dismount and grope into the hidden mystery.

Lord C.—What can this be?—Powder, I think.

General M.—Treasure, I hope.

Colonel M.—Gram, by jingo. [Eseunt, disgusted.]

**BRAWAH, Nov. 15.**—On the 12th Rajah Tej Sing, of Mynpoorie (who, notwithstanding the reduction of his allowance from 1,500 per mensem to 150, contrives to keep continually drunk), met with a fall from his horse, which broke his thigh-bone. It is feared (perhaps hoped) that the accident may terminate fatally. I omitted mentioning before that Jotee Pershad had extended his dak to the road between this and Mynpoorie, at present, though I think the line barely pays its expenses. Have you heard that the journal, to be called the "*New Times*," is to be established on the 1st of January, 1859, at either Cawnpore or Allahabad. Rumour says that it is to be the special organ of the civil service.

**STATUE OF LORD HARDINGE.**—The statue of Lord Hardinge has, for some days, been opened and placed on one side of its pedestal. We are informed that the preparations for hoisting it are not yet completed. It would have been as well, in our opinion, to have allowed the statue to remain in the case until everything was ready for fixing it in its place. Should it be much longer on the ground it would not be surprising if, some fine morning, one of the spurs should be missing, or, perhaps, the graceful tail of the noble steed. The sword is already somewhat shaky, and that, too, may be abstracted by one of the "heavy-fingered" fraternity. We hear that there is to be no inaugural ceremony. Possibly our rulers think we have had enough turnisha of late; or, they may not have thought of it at all. We would therefore remind them that it would be "right and proper" to open the statue to the public in due form. It should also be borne in mind that this is the first equestrian statue in the metropolis, and, for aught we know to the contrary, in India. Moreover, it is the first memorial erected under the Royal Administration, and it would, we think, be a mark of respect on the part of Government to one of the Honorable Company's former rulers to observe some formula on the occasion.—*Hurkaru.*

**JAGHIRE TO MR. BOYLE.**—Nothing can afford a journalist greater pleasure than to bring prominently before the public the judicious and munificent acts of the "powers that be;" all our readers are aware of the memorable defence of Arrah, and the prominent part acted in it by Mr. Boyle, one of the engineers of the East India Railway. The Government of India have now come forward and rewarded Mr. Boyle in a most liberal manner. Mr. Boyle is to have his choice from the confiscated estates of Shahabad of a Jaghire of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) annually. This Jaghire is to be settled on Mr. Boyle and his heirs for ever, under the following conditions: Mr. Boyle, during his lifetime, is to draw the full amount of the annual sum of Rs. 10,000; at his death, Rs. 5000, will be continued to his heirs, the remaining Rs. 5000 to be paid to the Government as a tax on the property. We feel assured that our subscribers and the public will rejoice at this really munificent act of the Indian Government.—*Engineers' Journal.*

**COTTON CULTIVATION IN MARTABAN.**—From the report on cotton cultivation in the Martaban Province we make the following extracts:—"The sites selected for the cultivation of this plant are generally in the vicinity of rivers, which, flowing and flooding the surrounding country during the monsoon, enrich the soil with a valuable deposit. The depth of this soil may be generally given as about three to ten feet, and there is always a considerable amount of moisture, six inches, or even less, below the surface during the growth of the plant. It is hardly necessary to add that it is entirely fertile. The heights above the level of the sea are from ten to seventy or eighty feet, natural drainage pretty good. The chief feature which makes the climate of this province alike with Burmah generally is its extreme humidity. During the months of June, July, August, and beginning of September the fall of rain is very great. The plains are in consequence inundated till about the end of September, irrigation is therefore neither resorted to nor necessary. The plant whence the fibre is obtained is of an annual and herbaceous kind, though the tree cotton is abundant and used by the Burmese for stuffing beds and pillows. The height of the plant is from four to six feet. The spread of the branches is from about two to three feet. The distance between the plants is such, that these branches are frequently in conjunction. The spread of the roots of the plant laterally is from one to two feet, depth about the same. At the close of the rains the ground selected for the cultivation of the plant is thoroughly dug up and carefully freed from all weeds. The ground is planted about the end of September and commencement of October, the plants being placed at a distance of about three or four feet from each other. During the growth of the plant but little or no labour is bestowed upon clearing the ground from weeds. The plant flowers during the months of December and January, and is picked during the months of March and April. The weight of fibre produced per acre is from about 100 to 150 viss. Market value at present 20 rupees per 100 viss, and the number of hands employed per acre is one.—*Englishman.*

**BURIED ALIVE.**—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 23rd, a young Hindu female met her death under the following extraordinary circumstances. In a compound opposite to the Calcutta Mint are three large wells, from which the people in the neighbourhood were accustomed to supply themselves with water. They are of long standing, and are in bad repair. About four o'clock on the evening mentioned, the poor

woman went to one of these wells as usual, and filled her pitcher. She had just left the parapet, and was raising the pot to her waist, one foot resting on a large stone near her, when she was observed to sink suddenly into the ground, and soon disappeared altogether. A gap, two or three feet deep, was all that was seen to tell the tale. Tank diggers were at once set to work to look for the woman, but their labours were fruitless. The earth was excavated till the bottom of the well was reached, but, strange to say, not the smallest trace of her was obtained, and the diggers gave up their task in despair, as the water rushed in and checked further efforts. The spot was visited by Col. Boulderson on Wednesday evening, and the Commissioner, it is said, gave orders for filling up the hollow, which has since been done. The unfortunate woman was the wife of a respectable native, and the mother of several children.

**DOUBTFUL PHILANTHROPY.**—It is gratifying to find that our kind magistrate has not only liberated eleven life-convicts, but has also bestowed on them the appointments of Ticca Burkundazes at a monthly salary of 5 rs. each, their conduct being very satisfactory for the whole length of time they were in jail. They are to lodge in the jail guard-room, outside the jail walls, and to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the free Burkundazes and Duffadars of the jail. The civil assistant surgeon has further proposed to give such rewards only to those few who do not, like most of them, voluntarily invite sickness, in order to lie lazy in the jail hospital. Certainly, these acts of clemency and benevolence throw great credit on our worthy magistrate and the civil surgeon, for their zeal in the welfare of this miserable portion of our fellow-creatures. This also gives hopes of the commencement of a prosperous era under the Government of our good Queen.—*Allypore Rising Star.*

**INDIAN EXPORTS.**—By the Nile, which proceeded down the river yesterday morning, Dec. 7, we hear that the celebrated huge tiger "Jungla," the largest and most beautiful of the famous fighting tigers of Lucknow, is shipped for sale in England. This splendid animal is not only remarkable for his size, which far surpasses that of any tiger or lion yet seen in Europe, but for the extraordinary beauty of his colouring and markings—having all his body-stripes double. He is moreover extremely tame and gentle to those he knows; but many a big buffalo has been felled by his tremendous sledge-hammer of a paw. There is in fact no sport at all about his method of procedure: he went most systematically to work, and the business was done in no time. In a civilized country he will of course have to forego the pleasure of such feats; but we doubt not that he will become an object of great admiration for his size and beauty. By the same vessel is likewise forwarded for sale in England a fine healthy yearling bull-calf of that very rare animal to obtain alive, the gigantic gaour, or *Bos gaurus*, which sportsmen in India persist in miscalling the bison. It is the largest of existing bovine animals, the finest bulls even exceeding 20½ hands high, measuring from the summit of the singularly elevated dorsal ridge. This, indeed, is one of the most remarkable features of the species, the spines of some of the dorsal vertebrae measuring sixteen inches in length. Another characteristic of the adult animal consists in its very broad concave forehead, surmounted by a high transverse arched bony ridge between the horns. The skull is extraordinarily massive. We have seen one of which, with the horns attached, but minus the lower jaw, weighed exactly 30 lbs. The peculiar form of the head is scarcely even indicated in the yearling calf, and the animal is a very slow grower. We have heard of one which lived for three years in the possession of an officer in the Madras Presidency, and was still, at all appearance, a mere calf. This is, doubtless, the first gaour (*Bos gaurus*) ever shipped for Europe; and the species must not be confounded either with the Gayal (*B. frontalis*), or with the Banteng (*B. sondaicus*). Though only generally known as a wild animal, we have been assured that the gaour, in addition to the gyal, is domesticated in the interior of the Tippera hills. The calf at present on board the Nile retains not a vestige of wildness, but is as quiet and tractable as any ordinary domestic animal.—*Hurkaru.*

**MR. TAYLER, C. S.**—In noticing, a short time ago, the Court of Directors' despatch replying to Mr. W. Tayler's appeal against his removal from the commission of the Patna division, we (*Englishman*) thought it likely, considering the favourable nature of the despatch, that Mr. Tayler might have another appeal, and we now learn that this gentleman has petitioned the Secretary of State for India, and we trust the result will be satisfactory to him.

**THE ACT** for forcibly obtaining workmen recently passed by the Legislative Council has been disapproved of by the Home Government, and the practice ordered to be discontinued. Mr. Halliday, it will be remembered, refused, under any circumstances, to avail himself of the provisions of the Act.

**REGISTRARS OF THE UNIVERSITIES.**—The Government of India on the 18th October passed the following resolution:—"Read a letter from the Registrar of the Calcutta University, No. 270, dated the 16th ultimo, and its enclosed resolution recorded by the Senate, bringing to the notice of Government the expediency of throwing open the office to all persons practically engaged in education, whether they be in the service of Government or not. The Honourable the President in Council agrees with the Senate that the office of Registrar of the University, and the salary attached to it, should be thrown open to all persons practically engaged in education, whether they be in the service of Government or not, and is pleased to modify paragraph 24 of the resolution of the 12th December, 1856, accordingly. Ordered that the necessary communication be made to the Senate of the Calcutta University. Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be furnished to each of the local Governments for information."

**A NARROW ESCAPE.**—About nine o'clock this morning (November 18) Mrs. Dawson and Mrs. Cruchley had a very narrow escape. Their carriage had just passed over the Skew Bridge, on the Norris road, when the traces gave way, the horse became frightened and dashed off, overturning the carriage down the steep bank into the lake. Fortunately there were several persons near the spot, who ran to their assistance, and extricated the ladies from their perilous position. Mr. Andree, the police inspector, happening to be on the spot, placed them both in a passing carriage, and sent them off. Mrs. Dawson suffered seriously from the fright and the shock. It is surprising more accidents have not happened at this place. Cannot a railing be put up? The cost would not be very great, and it might be the means of saving life.

**A RUMOUR.**—According to the *Englishman* the Commander-in-Chief positively leaves India in February, and reports says that he is to be succeeded by Sir Hugh Rose.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 26. Edwin Forrest, Crocker, San Francisco; John Land, Bearse, Singapore.—27. Str. Thelma, Roskell, Hong Kong.—28. Euphrates, Cuvier, Cádiz; Chimera, McDonald, Liverpool; Adelaide, Vinlay, Penang.—29. Talavera, Blair, Liverpool; Sutlej, James, London; Hukaway, Stephens, London; str. Sydney, Nebbet, Moulmein.—30. Nairo Penita, Estape, Buenos Ayres; William Cunningham, John, Caloe.—Dec. 1. Diana, Middleton, Moulmein; Oriza, Draper, Liverpool; Isis, Guillemot, Mauritius; Kurajong, Shearer, Akyab; Oriza, Bearse, London.—2. Sebastian Cabot, Quirk, Liverpool; Bosphorus, Cutbush, London.—3. Martaban, Jonghum, Liverpool; Voltigera, McIntyre, Liverpool; F. L. V. Comet, Shilstone, Muthal; John R. Adams, Lewis, Melbourne; Boyne, Morwick, Bombay; Vision, Bearse, London.—4. Moses, Wheeler, Liverpool; Prince Arthur, Wreness, Moulmein.—8. Str. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein; Aphrodite, Stewart, Liverpool; George Laynes, Bacheiler, Singapore.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Burmah.—Mrs. Burmiz, Mrs. Arrakel and two children, Lieut. Leeds, Capt. Lyster, Mrs. Wales and three children, Capt. R. Wailes, Rev. H. Cropton, Mr. J. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Dutt and seven children, Lieut. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brown, Mr. Skinner, Maj. and Mrs. Hobday, Mr. J. Hind, Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Bogle and child.  
Per George Raynes.—Mr. H. Livingstone and Capt. Maddock.  
Per General Godwin.—L. E. Veillant.  
Per City of Moolie.—Mrs. Ross, Mr. Gabriel and Mr. Schouder.  
Per Ganges.—Mr. F. I. Gray.  
Per Fire Queen.—Capt. Eager, 25th N.L., Dr. Olliffe, Mr. J. F. Aspinwall, and Mr. R. Swadler.  
Per Tubal Cain.—Lieut. J. N. Templeton.  
Per Barkaway.—Maj. Scaly, R.A., Lieut. Eyre, 53rd, Lieut. Bathe, 5th, Ens. Bennett, 19th, Ens. Page, 8th, Ens. Prettie, 22nd, Ens. Cumberland, 75th, Ens. Church, 24th.  
Per Queen Victoria.—Mrs. Hillecker, Mr. Deason, Mrs. Almeida, Mr. Fruton, Mr. Pittman, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Fisher.  
Per Queen of the Seas.—Miss Underwood, Mr. De Courcy and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Cheek and infant, Mrs. Gale, Mr. Roger, Mr. Fauberry, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and three children.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 19. Thos. Hamlin, Pole, Liverpool; Venelia, Paigo, Mauritius; Emily St. Pierre, Terrier, Charlestown.—21. Str. Burmah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; str. Fiery Cross, White, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; str. Carthage, Macgregor, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang; Harmonic, Vermissen, Bourbon; J. J. Granville, Moulmein, Bourbon; Sah in Shah, Sacoda, uncertain; S. Gildersleeve, Johnson, Bombay.—23. Try Again, Watfield, Poore; Cœur de Lili, Lodwick, Bombay; Agnoria, Johnson, Liverpool; Cinderella, Williams, London; str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, 1 N., Rangoon.—24. Fort William, O'Brien, Liverpool; Francis Bankneid, Thomas, Point de Galle; Eliza Stewart, Arthur,

Bombay.—27. Wm. Fairhair, Allan, Liverpool; Winifred, Graham, London; Reward, Milne, Moulmein.—29. Hamoodi, Oliver, Malabar Coast; Josiah Bradie, Harding, Boston; George Keniall, Farley, Liverpool; Kit Karson, Dillingham, San Francisco. 30. Geneva, Barnes, Boston; Beleravia, Wharton, Moulmein; Boorga, Amouroux, Bourbon.—Dec. 1. Appleton, McDonald, Mauritius; Tomogonops, Poe, London.—3. Otahia, Ferguson, Moulmein.—4. Amalia, Gheghara, Penang and Singapore.—8. Str. Baltic, Durham, Rangoon and Moulmein.—6. Stebonheath, Connel, London; Melecete, Gould, Liverpool.—8. Str. Candia, Curling, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Foote, M. F. Dubois DeSaran, Madame DeSaran, Lieut. Beddek, Asst.-surg. H. E. Busted. For GALLI.—Mr. and Mrs. Kenny, and Mrs. Jackson. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. Col. Taylor. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Macquie, Capt. M. Filose. For MALTA.—Mr. Peter Andrews, Col. Mount. For MARSEILLES.—Master Sparkes, Mr. Patton, Mrs. Stanton, Dr. John Brown. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Herbert Gabbett and child, Miss Gabbett, Lieut. H. E. Harrington, Brig. Wetherall, C.B., Lieut. Chalmers, Capt. Tyndell, Capt. C. R. Richardson, Mrs. H. S. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall and infant, Mrs. Bivor and three children, Mr. A. M. Gordon, Mrs. Llewellyn and child, Mrs. Col. Fraser and three children, Mrs. Sneyd and two children, Mr. Alex. Taylor, Mrs. Duff and two children, Lieut. T. M. Leslie, Lieut. J. R. Macpherson, Asst.-surg. N. J. Grant, Miss Swinhoe, Mrs. Thompson and two children, Mrs. Garstin and two children, Lieut. Cookesly, Capt. and Mrs. Philpotts and infant, Dr. Moir.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 28, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent.	Sell.	Buy.
Third Sixes 4 do.	Nominal.	
New Co's 4 do.	13 0 to 13 4	
Public Works 5 do.	13 0 to 13 4	
	6 4 to 6 6	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co's Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Good, &c.	7 per ct.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co's Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	2200 to 2250
Agra Bank	500	650
North-Western Bank	400	130 to 135
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	2200 to 2300
Ganges Company	1500	1650 to 1700
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1450 to 1495
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	750 to 800
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	310 to 339
Calcutta Docking Company	700	750 to 800
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	200	320 to 335
East-India Railway Company	£20	par to 5 rs. pm.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	20	par.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0½ to 2 0½
Do. with documents, do.	2 0½ to 2 1
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	1 1½
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On 4 per cent. Company's Paper	Sn. Rs. 100	Co's Rs. 80
Do.	Co's Rs. 100	80
5 Do.	100	80

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 14 to 10 4
Doubloons	31 0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3 to 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs	21 12 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	15 2 to 15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 2
Gold Dust	16 0 to 16 2
Sycee Silver, Co's Rs. 100	104 8 to 104 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 221 0 to 221 4
Mexican do.	223 8 to 223 10

### FREIGHTS.

To London, 5s. to £3. To Liverpool, 5s to £1. 15s.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Dec. 8).**—During the fortnight a moderate business has been done in produce. *Indigo* not so brisk as at the commencement of the season. *Rice* Silk quiet and value dropping. *Sugar* in no demand for Great Britain. *Salt-petre* dull and declining. *Corals* only in demand at lower prices. *Rice* a dead letter for the home markets. *Oil Seeds* quiet. *Jute* out of favour and little doing. *Catch* lower in value, but in demand for America. *Suppleneer*, good qualities wanted. *Lac Dye* dull of sale. *Shell Lac* in less demand.

**IMPORTS.** (Calcutta, Dec. 8.)—We have to report an active market in *Piece Goods*, caused by the favourable accounts received from the up-country marts, and the light arrivals and stocks here during the past month, which have led to a further advance of one to two annas upon our last quotations. *Mule Twist* continues to engage great attention, and the demand is almost for all counts. There are no stocks in first hands, and not more than about a thousand bales are in second hands. Nearly 4,000 bales have been sold to arrive at a shade of improvement in prices. *Coloured*

*Yarns.*—The market has been easy for all colours. *Turkey Red German and British Dyed* are selling to a limited extent at rather lower prices. *Orange*, is scarcely wanted. *Green* is saleable to a limited extent at slightly lower rates. *Chints and Prints*—The markets at Furruckabad and Mirzapore have much improved, this being the height of the season for operations in the Upper Provinces; but as despatches hence are not likely to reach those places in time, the dealers are rather cautious in their operations. *Madder Cambric Chints* continue in good demand for local requirement, and higher prices are obtainable for choice patterns. *Turkey Red and other Colour Cottons*—The market continues favourable, and there is a good inquiry for Twills, Cambrics, and Mulls at improving prices. Stocks are light. *Shirtings*—Grey 39 and 40 inches, about ten days or a fortnight back, the market was rather easy; but since last week it has again revived on receipt of favourable advices from Mirzapore and Furruckabad, and large sales, principally of goods to arrive, have been reported at a further advance in price. *Loppets and Spots* are in active demand, the season for operation for the Upper Provinces have set in, and sales are being effected at advance prices. *Mull Mulls*—Grey 20 yards by 40 inches are in excellent request, but the very light stocks are the cause of limited operation; sales are being made at improved prices.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**TRADE AT CALCUTTA.**—The *Englishman* mentions that no less than 253 vessels are now moored in the harbour of Calcutta. The tonnage of those requiring freight amounts to 170,000 registered tons. Colonial trade at the same time is depressed, and freight is not to be obtained at any price. Vessels are leaving in ballast, and as all the eastern ports are similarly situated, must return to Europe empty handed. One or two, we understand, rather than accept this alternative have cleared for Vancouver's Island with "notions."

**ENAMDAR COMMISSION.**—The most important feature in Madras news is the fact that a Commissioner to enquire into the titles of Enamdars has been appointed under the authority of the late Court of Directors. The gentleman selected by Government to hold that office is Mr. G. N. Taylor, and the date of the despatch which will be found in another column, authorizing the enquiry, is the 1st September. The measure is regarded as most impolitic and as being in direct opposition to the assurance contained in that part of the Proclamation which says:—"We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors; and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that, generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India." The present Enamdars are rent-free landholders—have inherited the lands of which they are now possessed; and they and their ancestors have been in uninterrupted possession of those lands for periods varying from fifty to seventy years. They are now called upon to show by what right they hold their property. The *onus probandi* is thrown upon them. Of living witnesses to support their claim there will be few; and, in all probability, of title-deeds there will be fewer still. So that if the commission is persevered in there can be very little doubt as to the nature of the final result. The injustice of the measure, to use the mildest word, is shown by the facts that the English law recognises twenty years' possession as giving a title, and will presume from such possession a lawful grant. And the English law presumes this for the furtherance of justice and the sake of peace. That there is wisdom in this course is sufficiently proved by the rebellion in the Southern Mahratta country, where an Inam commission has been at work.—*Madras Athenaeum.*

**THE CONOLLY MEMORIAL FUND.**—The Director of Public Instruction on the 2nd November addressed Mr. Chief Secretary Pycroft as follows:—"Sir—I have been requested by the members of the committee of the Conolly Memorial Fund to submit for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council and with a view to their transmission to the Honourable Court of Directors the accompanying report of the proceedings of a meeting held at Madras on the 5th January, 1856, for the purpose of raising an appropriate memorial to the late Mr. H. V. Conolly, Collector of Malabar and Provisional Member of the Council of this Presidency. The reports of the meetings of the Committee appointed at that meeting are enclosed. It will be seen from these papers that a subscription mounting to upwards of Rs. 7,000, and to which all classes of the community have contributed, has been raised for the purposes of the memorial, and has been applied to the endowment of two scholarships, to be designated the Conolly Scholarships, and to the

erection of a tablet to the memory of Mr. Conolly, which has been placed in St. George's Cathedral at Madras. Two scholarships have been founded, one of 3 rupees per mensem, tenable in the Provincial School at Calcutta, and another at 16 rupees per mensem, or such larger sum as may be available in the Presidency College at Madras. Both scholarships are restricted to persons born in Malabar. The necessary arrangements have been made for their payment and for vesting the funds belonging to the endowment in the name of the Director of Public Instruction for the time being. The first examination for the Junior Conolly Scholarship was held at Calcutta in July, 1857, and the scholarship was awarded to Ramen Nair, a pupil in the Provincial school. The senior scholarship has not yet been awarded, no natives of Malabar having as yet presented themselves at the University entrance examination, but it is hoped, as the standard of instruction in that district is gradually raised, this scholarship will prove of use both as a stimulus to education in Malabar and as a means of enabling some of the most proficient students to profit by the higher standard of instruction afforded in the Presidency College. The Committee are desirous that the papers sent herewith should be placed upon the records of the home and local governments, and of the Malabar Collectorate, as evidence of the high regard and esteem in which the memory of the late Mr. Conolly is held by the community of this Presidency, and of their desire to associate it, in a lasting manner, with the district in which he served so long, and to the interest of which the labours of his best years were devoted, labours which ended only with life. Government, on the 17th of November, "resolved, as requested in the foregoing letter, that of the three sets of enclosures one to be deposited in the Record Office, Fort Saint George, and one to be transmitted to the Collector of Malabar to be lodged in his office. The remaining copy will be furnished to the home authorities with the general letter reporting the proceedings of Government for the present quarter, and request will be made that it may find a place amongst the records of the East India House, as evidence of the high esteem in which that devoted officer, the late Mr. Conolly, of Malabar was held by all classes of the community."

**THE WYNAAD PLANTERS** it seems are demanding more roads, a better police, and other necessary reforms. Civilization, however, costs money, and the greater part of Wynad is wholly untaxed, the land even, from local circumstances with which we are unacquainted, being exempted from assessment. The planters are willing to pay, but divided as to the mode of payment. One party argue for an export duty, the remainder for the land-tax as lighter and more universal. The latter, we warn the planters, is equivalent to ruin. It is not the amount of the tax which makes it dangerous. It will probably be lighter than the export duty. But it can only be levied by giving to Government the power of sale, that is by destroying all security of tenure.

**MADRAS, Dec. 2nd.**—We hear that the upper Anicut on the Cauvery has been carried away, and that the great embankments in Trichinopoly and Tanjore have been breached, and that much damage has been done to property, many villages swept away, and many lives lost, one to be regretted above all others, is that of Lieut. Moore, the Engineer, who was carried away by the violence of the flood in attempting to swim across one of the breaches in the aforesaid embankments. There is much talk about an Enam Commission under the Enam Act; where is the necessity of it? There are easier ways in the Presidency of appropriating Enam lands than even the Enam Act enacts. One is to ruzph the village or lands coveted, for any balance how trifling soever, and although that balance should be paid immediately after, and to say at the end of the year, exactly to a day and hour even, twelve months ago, the village or lands were ruzphed for an arrear we don't care about the said arrear having been paid in the month following, and your having paid the kist for the twelve months ensuing, there is still an arrear against you, which they make out by falsifying the accounts and charging ruzph sabbundy for twelve months for the village, though no sabbundy had been appointed, or done any work. By the 82nd para of the Hookumnamah your village or lands is forfeited, and accordingly it is appropriated. The other way is when an arrear has occurred, to issue a notice giving five days to pay it to keep back notice till the 4th or 5th day. Then to serve it, leaving the villagers who are numerous, no time to pay, then to step in and say you have not paid your arrear according to notice, your village is forfeited. Both these things actually happened in the case of the village of Neybarappu, in the Salem district. This may be very satisfactory to Government, but it was

not to the proprietors of the Enam village, which was not either a rent free village, but a village on easy rent only, and consequently they sued Government in the Civil Court, and their suit is thrown out under Regulation 4 of 1831, because they had not obtained the permission of Government to go to Court to try their conduct. They ask Government for such permission, and it is refused. Can any one wonder at the people of the country being dissatisfied!—*Athenaeum*.

**VERY INTERESTING.**—After the reading of the proclamation at Masulipatam, Mr. J. J. Cotton, the civil and sessions judge, descending from the limber, on which he had mounted to read the proclamation, called out to Brigadier Lawrence, "Well, brigadier, I am entitled to a bottle of champagne after that." Brigadier Lawrence galloped to the front and called out, "Artillery, take away the bullocks 29th form line, and 'with blank cartridges.'" This was not the proper word of command, but the brigadier is a cavalry officer. Sergeant John Enfield, of the artillery, then gave the proper word:—"Artillery, prepare for action; action front."

**THE RITE OF CONFIRMATION** was administered at St. George's Cathedral on 17th November, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese when about one hundred and eighty adults (twenty of these being soldiers of H.M.'s 44th regiment) and young persons of both sexes, took upon themselves vows made for them at baptism. The service was solemn and highly interesting, and we trust his lordship's excellent address to those who were confirmed, will be long remembered and acted upon, and that they will always strive to follow the example of the good King Josiah, whose goodly conduct formed the subject of his lordship's address.

Mr. W. S. WRIGHT has been appointed Sheriff of Madras.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27. Neptune, Valey, Point de Galle; Harriet Irving, Manning, Boston.—28. Ocean Wave, Gray, Point de Galle; Heversham, Pearce, Calcutta; Metaris, Buckley, Singapore.—Dec. 7. Kalbhokka, Davies, Greenock; Talavera, Braithwaite, Cochin.—9. P. and O. str. Nemesis, Paterson, Suez.—10. White Eagle, Gibbs, Calcutta.—12. Str. Ferret, Crutenden, Point de Galle.—13. H.M. str. Coromandel, Stradling, Point de Galle; Amelia, White, Masulipatam; P. and O. str. Candia, Curling, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Harriet Irving.—Mr. R. E. Pines.  
Per Metaris.—Mr. H. Laville.  
Per Kalbhokka.—Dr. J. W. Jolly.  
Per Talavera.—Capt. Gilden and Lieut. Gunning.  
Per Str. Nemesis.—Capt. Treman, Mrs. Clarke and infant, Mr. Bradshaw, Asst.-surgs. Cream and Marshall, Mr. H. Carter, Mr. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. H. W. Stewart, Mr. G. Coleman, From MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Hitchens, Mr. and Mrs. Molony, and Mr. Pritchard.—From BOMBAY to MADRAS.—Col. Campbell, Mrs. Barry and two children, Lieut. Woodcock, Capt. Thompson, Staff Surg. Smith.  
Per White Eagle.—Asst.-surg. T. White.  
Per H.M.'s Str. Ferret.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor of Madras, Lord Harris, Mr. Murray, Capt. Roberts, Capt. Harris, Mr. Pycroft, Dr. Sanderson, Capt. Mainwaring.  
Per Englishman.—Mr. C. Gaudinour.  
Per Amelia.—Mrs. White and family, Mr. Goodhall, Mr. Hufman.  
Per P. and O. Str. Candia.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Foote, Monar, and Madame F. Dubois, De Saran, Lieut. Beddeck, Asst.-surg. H. E. Busted.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7. Str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Mangalore.—8. Talavera, Braithwaite, Negapatam; Mangalore, Picman, Gopalpore.—10. Str. Nemesis, Paterson, Calcutta.—11. Marchioness of Londonderry, Marshall, Demerara; General Havelock, Ponder, Pondicherry; Sryene, Dubern, Bordeaux.—12. Sir George Anderson, Green, Pondicherry; Defiance, Boyd, Cocanada.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Str. Nemesis.—To CALCUTTA.—Capt. J. Davidson, Mr. A. P. Howell, Rev. T. Moore, lady, and infant, Lieut. the Hon. A. B. de Montmorency, Mr. Marlock, Lady U. Browne and three infants, Capt. R. H. Sankey, Lady and Lt. Phayre, Ens. Nicholls, Mr. Gould, Mr. Stamford, Mr. P. Petious, and Mr. Eades.  
Per str. Candia.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. A. Lorimer, Col. G. M. Arthur, Mrs. Daverton and two children, Capt. Gilden, Mr. Scott.—To MARSEILLES.—Mr. H. J. Byard.  
Per General Havelock.—Mr. Lewis.  
Per Defiance.—Masters J. Gahan, E. Gahan, and R. Gahan.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Dec. 14, 1858.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 5 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 5 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 4 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 8 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1 to 2 12
Credit, to 6 months'	2 1
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	2 04
" " 3 do.	2 0
" " 1 do.	1 118
" " Sight	1 118
H.M. Treasury Bills	nominal
Bank of England Post Bills	2 0
Mauritius Government Bills	"
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	prem. 2 per cent.
Do. on Bombay	2 per cent.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan for public work	64 to 64 1/2
4 per cent.	1832-37 } 11 1/2 to 12 1/2
"	1835-36 }
"	1842-43 }
"	1854-55 }
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt	No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds	9 to 10 dia.
Bank of Madras Shares	10 to 10 1/2 pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10 2-6

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes	90 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do.	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	80 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do.	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do.	75 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1 to £1 15s.

## BOMBAY.

### THE ENAM COMMISSION.

We regret to perceive that the operations of the Enam Commission have recommenced with vigour. Captain Cowper, the unflinching enemy alike of frauds and alienations, is pursuing his task as if the mutinies had never occurred—as if the events of 1857 were a dream. The investigation into titles, the demand for papers, the search into ancient rights, is proceeding as if India were still asleep, or as if justice to the State were still the first law of Indian statesmen.

In principle, Captain Cowper and those who like him retain the convictions of 1856 unchanged, are, perhaps, in the right. The object of the Enam Commission is thoroughly just. No man can have a right to be exempt from a land tax any more than from a tea duty. London merchants would consider the exemption of John Smith while Thomas Brown still paid, the most heinous of oppressions. The State, therefore, in abstaining from an enactment taxing all lands is in fact unduly lenient. But while defending peremptorily the justice of the tax, we cannot so blind ourselves to facts as to defend its expediency. The principle of resumption on all its grounds is absolutely hateful to the population. Classes who, like the taxed ryots of the Deccan, are actually injured by the unfair competition of tax-free landholders, detest the inquiry equally with the owners of enams. Everybody sees himself deprived by the Commission of a hope, of a chance, however remote, of securing land exempted from the collector's hammer. The passion for a free tenure, as strong in India as in Europe, increases the disgust, and the Enam Commission, affecting, perhaps, 5,000 persons, and threatening at the utmost 100,000 more, is resented as a national grievance.

The resentment is the more intense because it is felt personally by the most influential classes. Englishmen are too apt to forget that not only is India not democratic, but that even the democratic feeling is absent. Men like independence here as elsewhere, but nobody is ashamed to say he serves. In Europe, a grievance falling chiefly on a privileged class, would for that reason alone be to an extent popular. In India, the rank of the injured seems to the poor man an aggravation of the injustice. That he, Teencouree Pauper, should be oppressed, within bounds, is a law of nature, perhaps even a law of God. But that his

superior should be oppressed, is an absolute proof that the raj is one evilly disposed. The upper class, therefore, always important out of all proportion to its numbers, has in this country the advantage of the sympathy of the mass. The hatred to the inquiry is undiminished by class jealousies, and resistance is really prevented only by the bayonet.

With the first Walpole, we believe taxes collected by the bayonet are better abandoned. Just or unjust, the very first principle of taxation, that it shall not press on the imagination as well as the pockets of its contributors, is under such circumstances violated. It may occur that even this danger must be faced, that money is absolutely essential to the existence of a State. Taxes, like the window-tax and salt-tax, were collected under that belief. But India has not yet reached that point, nor if it had, would an Enam Inquiry be the easiest method of levying the necessary funds. The process is exceedingly slow, and causes just as much anxiety and irritation as a universal tax. It is now that we want money, not a generation hence, and let Captain Cowper strive as he will, a generation must elapse before the fruit of his labours will maintain a European regiment. Financiers are scarcely bound to look so far ahead. Twenty years hence the progress of mechanical invention may have brought us within ten days of England, and our power to tax be limited only by our sense of international justice. Meanwhile, until it can be proved that the Enam Inquiry is absolutely essential to the revenue, its progress should be suspended.

The time has arrived, we submit, for the compromise which Sir John Malcolm succeeded in effecting. He proposed, and, indeed, established for a time a succession duty. The Enamdars who had paid to the Peishwa a nuzzurana on each transfer, as a matter of course accepted the duty as a fair and just solution of the question. We have little doubt the proposal would be again received as a boon, and the tax, though less than the profit of resumption, would not involve expenditure for the troops under whose bayonets alone resumption can be made safe.

We may mention that the strong evidence on this point given before the Colonisation Committee, has changed the opinion even of the India-house. Mr. John Warden, himself an Enam Commissioner, declared the inquiry though just, ungenerous, and Mr. Marshman, the most determined advocate of the resumption system, admitted that had he known the discontent the inquiry would cause, he should have ceased to recommend it.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SIR HENRY SOMERSET.**—All the Bombay journals accuse the local commander-in-chief of lethargy, carelessness, and want of interest in his duties. None of the measures carried out in Bombay during the last year were planned by him. He has not organised one of the many flying brigades now in motion, still less commanded one. Surely Sir H. Somerset displayed some energy at the Cape. It is, however, a defect of the Indian system that there is no one to compel a general to work. If he likes to sit quiet, he sits quiet, and there is an end of it. In France, an officer who shirked work would be dismissed at once.

**PERSIAN PRIZE MONEY.**—A correspondent of the *Bombay Standard* asks when he is to receive his prize money from the Persian campaign. The prize agents made over large funds to the Pay-office which have not been heard of since. The sale of horses and mules, carpets and saddles, lasted above a week. Large quantities of military stores, and above a hundred brass and iron guns, were taken, and remain to be accounted for. The complaint seems just, as nearly two years have elapsed since the conclusion of the campaign.

**A NATIVE BARRISTER.**—The *Bombay Gazette* announces that Mr. Kumrooddeen Tyabee, a mus-sulman, is about to be admitted to the local bar. He has completed his terms in Europe, and is the first native barrister who has appeared in India.

The *Overland* bulletin of the 9th of October was printed at Gaile and Kurrachee on the same day. The difference of time before the telegraph was constructed would have been at least eight days.

**CHAPLAINS' FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.**—The Court of Directors have given the following reply to the inquiry of the local government as to what period of service, as distinguished from residence, was requisite to entitle a chaplain to the higher rate of furlough pay; and secondly, whether the period of seven years was to be counted from date of arrival, or whether the time taken under medical certificate was to be made up by actual service:—"The term 'Residence' in Section XXXI. of the absentee rules, and in paragraphs 2 and 3 of our despatch in this department, dated 28th December, 1855, No. 113, must be construed as 'residence in actual service;' consequently a chaplain will not be entitled to the higher rate of furlough allowance till he has completed seven years of actual service, computed from the date of his arrival in India; nor will he be entitled to pension on retirement until he has completed an actual service, either of fifteen years if appointed before the 11th January, 1854, or of seventeen years if appointed subsequently to that date. The time of absence passed on the ordinary privilege leave is, however, permitted to reckon as time spent on service. You were informed in paragraph 6 of our despatch dated 15th September, 1855, No. 78, that we did not require retrospective effect to be given to the new rules, in respect of any leave which might have been taken by chaplains in India previous to their promulgation.

**THE MUNICIPAL TRIUMVIRATE** of Bombay are disposed to break off negotiations with Messrs. Lackie and Co.'s Gas Company. It appears that "the most unqualified pledges were given this company, that the municipality would support it, by lighting as many places as they could; and on the strength of these assurances, and of others as explicit from the government, the company has been inaugurated in London. *Bombay Times.*

**THE KURRACHEE CANTONMENT WATER COMPANY** is about to be dissolved. Twenty thousand rupees have been expended, but without succeeding in its object. For the last three years the shares have been sold for "a mere song." The shareholders, however, are likely to get back half their money, as the Scinde Railway Company are making arrangements for purchasing the large well belonging to the Water Company, situated in the rear of the cantonment lines. For this well Rs. 10,000 is to be paid.

**SAWUNT WARRE.**—The insurrection in the Sawunt Waree districts is at an end, as the remaining rebel leaders have delivered themselves up to the Goa Government. A Bombay contemporary has a notice of this disturbance from which it appears that the Sawunt Waree Dessais have been disaffected for a long time. In 1844 and 1845 they rebelled, and when the rebellion was put down, they took refuge in the Goa territories, where their machinations were a source of as much anxiety to the British authorities as the rebellion itself. In 1847, therefore, the majority were amnestied, and when the rebellion of last year commenced, they broke out afresh. Our contemporary continues:—"For the last eighteen months we have had a desultory jungle warfare to carry on, the rebels availing themselves, as usual, of their vicinity to the Goa frontier, to baffle pursuit when closely pressed. Such a state of things could not be permitted to last. It became naturally a question whether it might not be possible to induce the Goa government to waive the right which it had always enforced of preserving the integrity of their territory by preventing our troops from crossing their frontier. Colonel Le Grand Jacob, who, in 1847, had negotiated the amnesty of the Waree exiles, was very properly chosen to conduct so delicate a negotiation. He proceeded a few weeks ago in the *Perceze* to Goa. The evil we had to complain of was flagrant. The opportunity could not have been better chosen. The Governor of Goa was known to be animated by the greatest desire to put an end, if possible, to the confusion and disturbance which existed on his frontier. Colonel Jacob, found, therefore, in him a most generous supporter. He succeeded in obtaining, that should the right of asylum be curtailed, and the British troops allowed, if necessary, to cross the Goanese frontier in pursuit of the rebels. Armed with these concessions, Colonel Jacob issued a proclamation, giving the rebel chiefs ten days to surrender, at the expiration of which time measures would be taken to pursue them with re-

newed activity. The Dessais felt that resistance was hopeless, and on the 23rd of November they surrendered. We may congratulate ourselves, therefore, upon having finally broken the neck of the rebellion in the Sawunt Waree districts, and destroyed for ever the nest in which, for so many years, conspiracy and disorder were hatched."

**SILIFICATION OF TIMBER.**—The *Bombay Standard* states that experiments are in progress to ascertain the cause of the extraordinary Indian phenomenon, the silification of living trees. In many trees, and in many parts of India, notably in the bamboo and teak, silica is deposited in the joints and substance of the tree. The wood thus partially petrified is almost imperishable, and there are bits of teak supporting the ceiling of the Salsette caves, which must be two thousand years old. If we could produce this change in the wood by artificial means, Time would be baffled, and the white ants reduced to despair. The valuable experiments of Dr. Brandis, Superintendent of Forests in Pegu prove that such a discovery is at least possible.

**THE NAVAL BRIGADE** at Bombay has been ordered on board ship. The men it appears were troublesome, and ill disciplined, and it was finally determined to place them under a control stricter than on shore it was possible to maintain.

**PUFF INDIRECT.**—We understand that it is in contemplation to abolish all courts of requests, and that the different cantonment magistrates will be empowered to decide all suits to the extent of Rs. 200. This is a move in the right direction, as no one knows better than the bazaar master, the propensities of Billy Banian, and household servants, whose complaints chiefly form the subject of litigation at courts of requests. But in saddling the bazaar master with the additional work, it is nothing but fair that he should have an assistant to conduct the numerous other duties pertaining to a cantonment magistrate. As far as regards Kurrachee, we are only surprised how Captain Bolton manages to wade through the multifarious duties he is hampered with. At break of day every morning he is to be seen making his way through the numerous streets of the Bazaar, and often, at night, he stealthily takes his rounds to see that the night-watch are up to their work. During the day he has to go through the police cases of petty thefts, street rows, family jars, &c., &c.—*Sindian.*

### COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, December 9, 1858.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan	Rs. 99
4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 92 100 Sa.
4 " " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 92 nominal
4 " " " "	1835-36 Rs. 86 to 88 100 Co.'s
4 " " " "	1842-43 Rs. 86 to 88 100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 87½ to 88
New 5 " "	Rs. 93½ 100 do.

#### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	37½ per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 350 paid up	54 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	1 per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	4 per cent. prem.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	prem. 33 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	— 8 per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 25,700
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	" 23,000
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600 do. " 3,100
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do. " 6,400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	1,700 do. per share 335 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. 9,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. Rs. 25 dis.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 230 prem. in England—Rs. 7 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at 22 per share—2 pm.	

#### EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2-0-15 16d.	for Doc. Bills—
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Madras, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On China, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Hong Kong, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Amoy, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Swatow, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Canton, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Shanghai, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Hankow, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Tientsin, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Peking, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Harbin, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Manchuria, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Korea, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Japan, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Formosa, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Luzon, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Mindanao, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Celebes, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Sumatra, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Java, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Siam, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Annam, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Cochinchina, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Cambodia, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Laos, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Szechuan, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Yunnan, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Kweichow, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Hubei, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Hunan, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Anhwei, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Shantung, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Shandong, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Henan, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Hainan, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Guangdong, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Guangxi, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Yunnan, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Szechuan, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Kweichow, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Hubei, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Hunan, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Anhwei, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Shantung, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Shandong, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Henan, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Hainan, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Guangdong, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
On Guangxi, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-3-6
Bank of England Notes	per Rs. 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 237
Republic Dollars	" 218 to 222
German Crowns	" 213½
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106½
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-10

#### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1 to £1.2s. 6d. Liver pool, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton



## CHINA.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

This outgoing mail carries as little intelligence of interest as was brought by the London Mail of the 9th October, which arrived here on the 22nd November.

Lord Elgin started on his trip up the Yang-tze-kiang on the 8th November, accompanied by a Chinese official, who had been deputed to accompany the expedition by Kweiliang and Hwasana, the Imperial Commissioners, who remain in Shanghai until his Lordship's return, which was not expected to be within a month.

The Tariff has been published, and shows a reduction on many articles of import of nearly one-half of the duties, and about one-third of those on exports. The reduction of the duties on the import of cotton is considered of most importance to the commercial world. Mr. Reed, the American Plenipotentiary, has come down to Hong Kong, but Baron Gros still remains in the north.

There appears to be no doubt now as to the truth of the statement that the French force at Cochinchina were suffering greatly from disease—chiefly dysentery, engendered by the unfavourable climate. The news brought up by the *Scotland*, lately, was to the effect that no advance had been made, and that the burials of French soldiers were at the rate of three a day, which, in such a small picked force, unexposed to much hardship, and with facilities for the removal of the sick, was quite enormous. The few French or Spanish soldiers who have fallen into the hands of the Anamese have been frightfully mutilated.

The state of Canton is undergoing little or no change. The principal streets, especially those with many shops, increase slowly in activity, and are thronged with passengers, but many parts of the city are still almost entirely deserted, and little disposition is shown to rebuild the ruined houses. Very little business has been done in the way of exports, but there has been some demand for English and American goods.

His Excellency Sir John Bowring has been suffering for some time from serious illness, aggravated by domestic calamities, furious local squabbles, and the hostility of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, who has on oath declared that he has sworn to work the destruction of something he calls "the Bridges administration." Sir John's tenure of office expires, we believe, in April next; and certainly there are few local reasons for his being continued another year, but many to the contrary. He left Hong Kong yesterday, on a few weeks' trip to Manila and Labuan; and, during his absence, his place will be filled by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Colonel Caine. One evidence of the extraordinary state into which matters here have got is that a local editor is about to be prosecuted by the Crown lawyers on a certain affidavit, in a manner which would make it appear dangerous to stigmatize as "a wretched falsehood" a statement rumoured, made, and insinuated that her Majesty's representative had been pretending illness, in order to avoid appearing at a recent trial; and by inference, that his medical attendants were art and part in the deception.

Mr. Mercer has returned to Hong Kong, and resumed the duties of Colonial Secretary, which have been well discharged during his absence by Dr. Bridges and the Hon. Mr. Forth.

The 59th regiment left this for the Cape on the 21st, after nine years stay in China.

There has been no change in the prospect of employment for shipping, and the harbour of Hong Kong still presents an unusual number of vessels lying idle.

The export of tea and silk to Great Britain since last mail's departure is as follows:—From Shanghai, the *Asyrian* with 621,000 lbs. of tea; and 1,207 bales silk; *Wellington*, 315,300 lbs., 1,168 bales. From Fuchuan, the *Patea* with 412,500 lbs. From Canton, the *Velox* (for orders) with 704,000, and *Kelso* 707,500. The steamer *Cadiz* took of silk 1,277 bales for Southampton, and 676 for Marseilles, and the *Pekia* takes 2,532 for Southampton, and 443 for Marseilles—making the total to date of 19,647,800 lbs tea, and 34,431 bales silk for Southampton, and 3,120 for Marseilles. The *Spry of the Ocean* had sailed from Fuchuan for London, but her cargo is not yet received.

The export to the United States has been, from Shanghai, *Iwo*, 689,200 lbs. tea; from *Macon*, *Leicester*, 231,800 lb.; making a total of 12,527,200 lb. to date. The *Flying Fish* left Fuchuan with upwards of a million pounds of tea on board, but got on shore

on the South Bank, outside Sharp Peak, and returned to Pagoda anchorage. Her back is said to be broken, and there is every prospect of her becoming a wreck. A portion of her cargo may be saved.—*China Mail*, Nov. 30.

THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE.—There is an impression among most Europeans, we believe, that the Japanese and Chinese languages are substantially identical. We perceive, however, from an article in the *Chinese Repository*, that "The distinct origin of the Chinese and Japanese is completely established by the language of the latter, which is wholly different, in respect to radicals, from that of all the nations in the vicinity of Japan. Although it has adopted a considerable number of Chinese words, those words do not form a radically integral part of the language; they have been introduced by Chinese colonies, and principally by Chinese literature, which has formed the basis of that of Japan. The Japanese radicals have a little resemblance to those of the Korean tongue; they are equally alien from the dialects of the Kuriles or Aynos who inhabit Jedo."

## CEYLON.

A POPULAR GOVERNOR.—All the European residents of Ceylon, and most of the leading natives, have addressed a petition to the Crown, praying that Sir Henry Ward may be re-appointed Governor at the expiration of his term of office. As, however, they are most unwilling to prevent his promotion, they beg that a bonus of £3,000 a year, paid, be it remembered, by taxes on themselves, may be presented to Sir Henry Ward during his stay in the colony. The Governor, in a letter promising to forward the petition, remarks: "I thank you once more, collectively and individually, for the honour that you have conferred upon me. I have taken the liberty of directing a copy of the petition to be made, with all the signatures, before transmitting it to her Majesty; and it will ever be regarded by me and mine as a memorial of the kindly ties that bind us to Ceylon, and as a proof that in a colony where English habits and influences prevail, honest intentions will always be appreciated."

COLOMBO, Dec. 15.—The weather during the fortnight has been all that could be wished for the preparation and shipment of coffee; but, owing, no doubt, to the partition of cargo amongst the many waiting vessels, only three vessels have sailed, with an aggregate (including a small quantity taken last month, by the *Oneida* and *European* to Sydney) of 15,443 cwts. of coffee, in the proportion of 7,674 plantation, and 7,769 native. Of this quantity, more than half has gone in the *Juene Albert* to Havre; the greater proportion of the remainder went to London in the *Indian Chief*. The next fortnightly statement will, we suspect, present a more imposing aspect. The total exports to date are 59,409 cwts., in the proportions of 33,849 plantation, and 25,560 native.—*Ceylon Observer*.

THE COOLIES.—The Governor has closed the session of council, and is away on one of his useful tours. The immigration ordinance is to be brought into force on 1st January, without waiting for the sanction of the Secretary of State, which, in ordinary cases is required before money bills can be brought into operation. Mr. Churchill, assistant civil engineer, is to be the government commissioner; Mr. Doyné will, doubtless represent the railway; Mr. Shand, who gained so much experience in working the Manchester, will be nominated by the Chamber of Commerce; and there cannot be a doubt that the choice of the Planters' Association will fall on Mr. Wall. A local cotemporary seems to indicate that Captain Evatt has declined to accept the appointment of agent in India. The secretary, on whom the working of the scheme will mainly depend, has not yet been mentioned. In a few months hence we suppose the steamers will be plying between India and Ceylon. Meantime, the list of arrivals for this year promises to reach 100,000.—*Ceylon Observer*.

COLONIAL PERSONAGES.—The *Nemesis*, which reached Galle on the 7th of December, brought a large number of passengers to our shores, including Mr. E. J. Darley, to whom the colony owes so much for the able performance of the duties of legislator in former years. We have no doubt that Sir Henry Ward will be anxious again to press this gentleman into the service of the colony. Mr. Gibson, the auditor-general, who returned from England by a previous steamer, will, it is understood, act as colonial secretary, when Sir C. MacCarthy goes home, about March. Mr. Lee will then, for the third time, act as auditor-general.—*Ceylon Observer*.



Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Mil. Dept., Fort William, Nov. 25.—No. 1,859.—The undermentioned officer of the infantry is promoted to the rank of capt., by brev., from the date expressed opposite to his name:—

16th N.I.—Lieut. J. J. O'Brien to be capt. by brev. fr. Nov. 22, 1858.

Fort William, Nov. 30.—No. 1,598.—To proceed to Eur., on leave, m. c. :—

Lieut. J. R. McPherson, 8rd Eur. regt., for 1 year, under old reg.

No. 1,603.—Promotion and alteration of rank:—

BREVET PROMOTION.

Lieut. col. J. L. Taylor, Bengal inf., to be col. in the army fr. 23rd July, in succn. to Lieut. gen. J. Anderson, Madras inf., dec.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Col. E. J. Dickey, Bengal inf., fr. Sept. 23, 1857, v. Gen. Sir Doveton, Madras cav.

Col. G. C. Hughes, Madras inf., fr. Oct. 3, 1857, v. Maj. gen. J. Clough, Madras inf.

Col. Sir T. Seaton, Bengal inf., fr. Oct. 12, 1857, v. Gen. B. Kennett, Bombay inf.

Col. H. P. Burn, Bengal inf., fr. Oct. 12, 1857, v. Gen. J. F. Salter, Bombay inf.

Col. E. R. Mainwaring, Bengal inf., fr. Oct. 15, 1857, v. Maj. gen. J. Leggett, Madras inf.

Col. A. G. F. J. Younghusband, Bengal inf. from Dec. 1, 1857, v. Maj. gen. M. E. Bangold, Bombay inf.

Col. R. C. Moore, Madras art. fr. Dec. 3, 1857, v. Maj. gen. P. Thomson, Madras inf.

Col. A. Tucker, Bengal cav. fr. Jan. 27, 1858, v. J. Munro, Madras inf.

Col. G. Balfour, Madras art. fr. Mar. 4, 1858, v. Gen. A. Andrews, Madras inf.

Col. P. Harris, Bengal inf. fr. April 25, 1858, v. Maj. gen. C. Payne, Bombay inf.

Col. F. C. Wells, Bombay inf. fr. May 1, 1858, v. Maj. gen. N. Penny, C.B., Bengal inf.

Col. G. Hutt, Bombay art. fr. May 4, 1858, v. Gen. T. Clarke, Madras art.

Col. R. Henderson, Madras eng. fr. July 4, v. Maj. gen. F. P. Lester, Bombay art.

Col. G. H. Macgregor, Bengal art. fr. July 13, v. Maj. gen. J. H. Dunsterville, Bombay inf.

Col. J. Travers, Bengal inf. fr. July 20, 1858, v. Maj. gen. C. Ovens, Bombay inf.

No. 1,604.—Admitted to the serv., as a cadet of inf. and prom. to ensign:—

Inf.—Mr. C. H. Bergman, date of arr. at Fort William Nov. 20.

No. 1,605.—To proceed to Eur., on leave, m. c. :—

Capt. J. S. Philpotts, 66th or Goorkha regt., for 18 mo., under new reg.

No. 1,606.—The following order, by the govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Granting leave of abs. on m. c. to Eur. to the undermentioned officer:—

No. 1,108.—Nov. 13.—Maj. C. Campbell, 42nd N.I., 18 mo., under new reg.

No. 1,607.—The serv. of Asst. surg. F. J. Pettin-gall, attached to Arracan batt., are placed temp. at disposal of Lieut. govt. of Bengal.

No. 1,608.—Admitted to the serv. as a cadet of inf. and prom. to ensign:—

Inf.—Mr. A. D. C. Inglis, date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 24.

No. 1,609.—Capt. H. D. Twysden, 33rd N.I., has leave to Feb. 28, to Bombay or Kurrachee prep. to Eur., under old reg.

No. 1,610.—Returned to duty:—

Capt. D. Compton, 2nd Eur. L.C., and Lieut. F. F. Rowcroft, 2nd N.I., date of arr. Nov. 24.

Rev. J. Becher, chapl. Bengal estab., res. the serv. fr. Jan. 1, 1859.

Rev. G. D. Symonds, app. an asst. chapl. on Bengal estab., reported his arrival on 26th inst. per steamship *Alma*.

The serv. of Mr. Symonds are placed at the disp. of the mil. dept.

Financial Dept.—Nov. 30.—Hon. E. Drummond resumed ch. of office of acct. gen. to Govt. of India on 27th inst.

Foreign Dept.—Nov. 26.—The Hon. Pres. in Council is pleased to recog. the appt. of Mr. J. O. Hay as consul for King of Denmark at Akyab.

Nov. 30.—Capt. W. S. Simpson, 48th Madras N.I., made over ch. of Tavoy treasury temp. to Asst. surg. N. G. Walter on 11th inst.



*Public Works Dept.*—*Nov. 24.*—Maj. A. G. Goodwyn, engs., assumed ch. of office of chief eng. in Pegu and Tenasserim provinces on 1st inst.

*Nov. 26.*—In continuation of Order No. 102, dated Aug. 9, Lieut. H. Goodwyn, engs., late 4th class exec. eng., was rel. fr. exec. ch. of Midnapore (building and road) div. on Sept. 17, by Capt. W. D. Short, exec. eng. Midnapore div. of embankments.

*No. 1,620.*—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the cav. and inf. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at pres. of Bengal, they are accordingly admn. to the serv. and prom. to the rank of cornet and ens.:—

Cav.—Mr. G. C. Jackson, date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 27.

Inf.—Mr. C. G. Millett, date of arr. at Fort William Nov. 27.

*No. 1,621.*—The undermentioned gentlemen is admn. to the serv. in conformity with his appointment by the Hon. Court of Directors, as a cadet of inf. on this estab., and prom. to rank of ens.:—

Inf.—Mr. J. Mac. Stewart, date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 27.

*Military Dep., Fort William, Dec. 3.*—*No. 1,616.*—Returned to duty: on rank:—

Capt. E. Davidson, of eng., date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 25.

Capt. A. Wintle, art., and Lieut. J. K. Couper, 2nd N.I., 1st class assist. stud. dep., date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 27.

*No. 1,617.*—Admitted to the serv. as cadets of art. on this estab., and prom. to lieut.

Art.—Messrs. E. F. Chapman, T. Graham, J. Lech, G. Lamb, J. R. J. Dewar, and L. W. Taylor, date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 20.

*No. 1,619.*—Rev. G. D. Symonds, whose serv. have been placed at disposal of this dep., to be a chaplain to the force in the field, and he will proceed to army head quarters.

*No. 1,622.*—Promotions and alterations of rank:—

Promotions.—20th N.I.—Lieut. A. I. Shuldham to be capt., fr. Aug. 27, v. Capt. J. C. Scott, prom.

20th N.I.—Ens. H. W. Franks to be lieut., fr. Aug. 27, v. Capt. J. C. Scott, prom.

32nd N.I.—Lieut. J. C. Bonamy to be capt., fr. Nov. 21, 1857, v. Capt. W. O. Harris, transf. to inv. establishment.

32nd N.I.—Ens. C. R. Pennington to be lieut., fr. May 18, v. Capt. W. O. Harris, transf. to inv. estab.

27th N.I.—Lieut. E. Hyndman to be capt. fr. Aug. 21, v. Capt. E. V. Utterson, retired.

27th N.I.—Ens. A. Andrew to be lieut., fr. Aug. 21, v. Capt. E. V. Utterson, ret.

55th N.I.—Ens. C. H. Palmer to be lieut., fr. Aug. 27, v. E. D. Hoste, prom.

#### ALTERATION OF RANK.

20th N.I.—Capt. C. A. Reid to rank fr. Feb. 6, v. Capt. R. W. Pilkington, pl. on Inv. Pension Estab.

20th N.I.—Lieut. D. T. H. Sampson to rank fr. May 18, v. Capt. R. W. Pilkington, pl. on Inv. Pension Estab.

55th N.I.—Lieut. S. J. Brown to rank fr. Nov. 23, 1856, for the augmentation.

55th N.I.—Lieut. F. Lance to rank fr. Sept. 14, v. Haig prom.

55th N.I.—Lieut. W. J. Forlong to rank fr. April 30, 1858, v. Lieut. Houchen.

55th N.I.—Lieut. H. A. Pakenham to rank fr. May 18, v. Osborn, transf. to 74th N.I.

The prom. of Lieut. E. R. Pogson, published in G.O., No. 1,454 of 1856, is cancelled.

*No. 1,623.*—To Eur. on leave, m. c.:—

Assist. surg. R. Moir, med. dept., att. to 1st Assam L.I. batt. for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. H. E. Harrington, of art. for 18 mo., under new regs.

*Home Dept., Dec. 3.*—Mr. J. B. Craigie, C.S., reported qualified for the public service attached to N.W. prov., the Punjab and Oude.

*Dec. 3.*—Mr. H. A. Mangles, 2nd asst. acct. gen., has 3 mo. priv. leave. Mr. S. G. Wyatt, 3rd asst. acct. gen. will offic. as 2nd asst. acct. gen., and Mr. G. W. Kellner to offic. as 3rd asst. acct. gen. dur. abs. of Mr. Mangles.

Mr. W. Robertson, asst. coms. of Delhi, has 2 mo. leave on m. c., to pres., prep. to Eur.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Allahabad, Nov. 23.*—*No. 4,777.*—The appt. of Lieut. R. M. Sewell to be a dist. adj. in Oude military police, July 24, is cancelled.

*Nov. 24.*—*No. 4,824.*—Lieut. J. E. Caunter, adj., to be 2nd in com. of Mhairwarrah batt., v. Pierce.

*Public Works Dept., Nov. 22.*—*No. 92.*—Capt. A. D. Turnbull, engs., to be superint. gen. of irrigation in N.W. Provs. in suc. to Lieut. col. R. B. Smith.

Capt. W. E. Morton, dep. superint. gen. of irrigation, to offic. as superint. gen. till Capt. Turnbull shall join.

*Nov. 24.*—*No. 95.*—Capt. R. A. B. Tod, 94th foot, to offic. in dept. at Peshawur, Oct. 9, with the position of probationary assistant.

*Home Dept., Allahabad, Nov. 19.*—*No. 552.*—The services of Rev. J. Sharpe are placed at disp. of the Gov. N.W. Prov.

*Foreign Dept., Allahabad, Nov. 19.*—*No. 4,674.*—The appt. of Lieut. H. Chamberlain, to do du. with Oude Military Police, notified in G. O., Nov. 4, is cancelled at his own request.

*Allahabad, Nov. 20.*—*No. 4,706.*—The Rev. C. W. Cahusac, to be chaplain of Kussowlee for 2 years, fr. Jan. 1, 1859, in suc. to the Rev. Mr. Becher.

*Allahabad, Nov. 23.*—*No. 4,752.*—Lieut. J. F. Mac Andrew, 19th N.I., to be an assist. commissr. of the 2nd class in Oude.

#### ROHILCUND AUXILIARY POLICE LEVY.

*Allahabad, Nov. 24.*—*No. 539.*—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to direct that the Rohilcund aux. pol. levy, now serving under Lieut. De Kantzow, together with the men, about 200 in number, who have been levied at Meerut by Capt. Tyrwhitt, for pol. purposes, but who are now supernumerary, shall be formed into a regt. of irr. cav., on the estab. scale.

Maj. C. J. Roberts, 43rd N.I., late 11th irr. cav., is to be comdt., and Lieut. C. A. De Kantzow, 9th N.I., to be 2nd in com. of corps.

*Nov. 25.*—Mr. E. Colvin to be an asst. to commissr. of Kumaon.

*Nov. 23.*—The serv. of Capt. W. Irwin, comdg. pol. levies at Sooraon, are replaced at disposal of the C. in C.

*Nov. 24.*—Lieut. C. M'Inroy, 19th Madras N.I., to do du. temp. with Sikh mounted pol. now stationed in dis. of Jaloun.

Capt. P. H. P. Gill has leave for 1 mo., m.c.

Appointment.—Lieut. F. A. Buckley, 37th N.I., to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. of Benares during abs. of Capt. Gill.

*Nov. 25.*—Mr. G. B. MacConochie, dep. coll. under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Zillah Etawah, is placed in ch. of the treasury of that district.

*Nov. 26.*—Capt. Griffin, comm. the Chutterpoor levies in the Banda dis., is vested as a temp. arrangement, with powers of an assist. mag. as described in Act X. of 1834, and Act XI. of 1838.

Mr. R. J. Young (who will continue to hold the regt. of local lieut.) to be adj. in the Budaon dis., v. Hawkins.

Local Cornet H. Gibson, of the Meerut light horse, to offic. as adj. in the Moradabad dis., on probation, dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. Harcourt.

Mr. C. Walski, jun., to offic. as adj. in the Azimgurh dis., on probation, during the abs. on leave of Lieut. Forbes.

Mr. W. C. Thomas to off. as adj. in the Mynpoorie dis., on probation, v. Lieut. Chalmers.

Lieut. Forbes, adj. in the Azimgurh dis. police, has leave on m. c. fr. Oct. 1, 1858, to Jan. 1, 1859.

*Nov. 27.*—Appt.—Dr. Orton to assu. ch. of med. du., as a temp. arrangement, of civil station of Jaloun fr. Oct. 1.

*Judge Adv. Genl's Dep., Allahabad, Nov. 25.*—*No. 548.*—Capt. C. F. Browne, H.M.'s 35th foot, to be dep. judge adv. gen. on the estab., v. Robertson, who vacates on promotion to a regimental majority.

#### BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

*Nov. 20.*—Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca, is transf. as a dep. coll. to the revenue survey of 4th or west div., and vested with powers of a coll. under Reg. VII. of 1822, in the districts of Jessore, Pubna, Furreedpore, Backergunge, 24-pargunnahs and the sunderbunds.

*Nov. 23.*—Mr. G. D. Butts to be register of deeds at Diamond Harbour.

*Nov. 24.*—Mr. H. Reilly, commiss. of the sunderbunds, is vested with the full powers of a coll. under Reg. VII., of 1822, and IX., of 1825, in the district of Jessore the 24-pargunnahs, Baraset and Backergunge.

*Nov. 29.*—Mr. W. G. Deane, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhuddruck, is vested with spec. powers of an assist. to a mag., described in Clause 3, Sec. II., Reg. III., of 1821, in dis. of Balasore and Cuttack.

*Nov. 30.*—Mr. J. A. Guise to be registrar of deeds and marriage registrar at Moorshedabad.

*Dec. 1.*—Mr. W. Clementson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Dinapore, is vested with the powers described in Sec. I., Act X., of 1854, in that district.

Mr. J. Thornton, sub. assist. to commiss. of Assam at Sebsaugur, has leave from Oct. 25 to Nov. 11, on m. c.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Allahabad, Nov. 8.*—Ens. R. C. Clifford, 38th N.I., att. to H.M.'s 54th regt., is temp. placed at disp. of chief superint. for du. with Oude police.

*Nov. 9.*—Ens. S. Beckett, do. du. with H.M.'s 54th regt., will join and do du. with 1st Sikh inf.

Leave of absence:—

2nd E. B. Fus.—Lieut. C. R. Blair, fr. Oct. 31 to Oct. 31, 1859, in ext., to remain at Simla.

30th N.I.—Capt. C. F. Fenwick, fr. Nov. 30 to Oct. 15, 1859, in ext., to remain at Simla.

48th N.I.—Col. J. C. C. Gray, fr. Nov. 15 to Nov. 15, 1859, to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

64th N.I.—Brev. col. R. Garrett, fr. Oct. 25 to March 12, 1859, in ext., to remain at Murree, and to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to Eur. on m.c.

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. W. W. Ireland, fr. Oct. 31 to Oct. 31, 1859, in ext.

*Nov. 12.*—Brev. capt. R. W. Gibbs, 28th N.I. (late of 72nd), do. du. at Agra, is app. offic. interp. to detach. of 6th drag. guards serving with the column under com. of Brig. C. Troup.

The undermentioned officers have passed as interpreters, and in Hindustanee, as specified. Those officers who have passed as interpreters are exempted from further examination in the native languages, excepting by the Board of Examiners, which they are expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:—

Passed as Interpreters.—Lieuts. R. S. Graves and E. T. FitzGerald, 60th or Goorka regt.

Passed in Hindustanee.—Lieuts. C. G. Robinson, 3rd troop 1st brigade horse art.; H. L. Jones and E. C. Griffin, 2nd company 5th batt. art.; D. Ward, Bengal eng.; E. B. Winberley, 3rd Eur. regt.; G. G. Young, 16th N.I.; J. Chalmers and B. C. Urquhart, 39th N.I.; W. V. F. Jacob, 68th N.I.

Lieut. C. H. Ewart, 25th N.I., passed the prescribed colloq. examn. on the 6th ult.:—

Asst. surg. J. Jones, attached to 4th Irreg. Cav., app. to med. ch. of Mussoorie, fr. Jan. 1, v. Cockburn, whose tour of duty expires on that date.

Corn. W. H. Macnaghten, 8th L.C., and Corn. A. W. Capel, 1st Eur. L.C.

Ens. R. Worsley, 15th N.I., J. B. Slater, and A. Vallings, H.M.'s 6th regt.

Ens. M. G. Taylor, 14th N.I., and O. L. Woodruffe, 68th N.I. Ens. M. W. Gataker and A. D. Anderson, H.M.'s 85th regt.

Ens. G. B. Johnston, 16th N.I., H.M.'s 77th regt.

Ens. D. Graham, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to proc. to Barrackpore, and report himself to the officer com. that station, in view to being attached to any detach. of troops about to proc. to Allahabad.

Orders confirmed:—

Allahabad brigade order, Sept. 14, placing serv. of Brev. lieut. col. G. J. Montgomery, 15th N.I., at disposal of the super. eng., 2nd circle, N.W. prov., for special and temp. employ. in public works.

Cawnpore station orders confirmed:—

8th ult.—Asst. surg. W. S. Whyleck, H.M.'s 75th regt., to proc. in m.c. of a detach. of Company's troops as far as Delhi, and thence to join his regt. at Meerut.

12th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. T. P. Wright to relieve Asst. surg. J. T. Doyle, Madras Army, fr. med. ch. of station and div. staff, detach. of 3rd comp. 1st batt. art., and the sick of 8th Irreg. Cav.

By Capt. R. Campbell, com. 2nd Assam L.I. batt., dated 1st ult., directing Lieut. W. A. Garden to act also as 2nd in com., v. Capt. L. G. A. Campbell, on leave.

Pres. div. order, 2nd ult., directing the undermd. med. officers, rec. arr. fr. Eng., to proc. to Upper Prov. for du.

Asst. surgs. R. Brown in Meerut circle, and O. Byrne with Bareilly field force.

Asst. surgs. P. M. Crosbie and C. Hatchell in Agra circle.

Asst. surgs. W. P. Harris, J. J. McDermott, M.D., and A. M. Verchere, with Lucknow field force.

Benares station order, 7th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. McKinnell, H.M.'s 73rd foot, to do du. at depot hospital, relieving Asst. surg. R. T. Scott, who will rejoin hd. qrs. of that regt.

By Maj. R. Troup, comg. at Landour, 15th ult., appg. Lieut. A. J. A. Ewen, 38th foot, to com. of a detach. of invalids proc. to Meerut.

Cawnpore div. ord., 15th ult., dir. Asst. surg. W. E. Caird to relieve Asst. surg. R. Bird fr. med. ch. of 3rd comp. 1st batt. art.

Allahabad sta. ord., 16th ult., appg. Asst. surg. J. Sheil to med. ch. of a detach. of invalids of H.M.'s serv. proc. to Presy.

By Brig. A. Horsford, comg. at Sultanpore, 16th ult., dir. Asst. surg. M. C. Furnell, Madras estab., to afford med. aid to cav. and inf. of Oude Police at the station.

By Lieut. col. J. Brind, comg. art. at Shahjehanpore, 17th ult., dir. Lieut. A. J. Wake to proc. in ch. of two guns with Brig. Troup's column; and Lieut. E. T. Hume to continue to do du. with 4th comp. 4th batt.

Futtehghurh brig. ord., 17th ult., dir. Asst. surg. W. H. Yates, 8th foot, to afford med. aid to brigade staff, gun-carriage agency, jail civil sta., and gov. city dispensary, also police corps, sick of Alexander's horse, Futtehghurh levy, and native details.

Futtehghurh sta. ord., 18th ult., appg. Surg. A. White to med. ch. of civil sta. and police, in add. to that of 19th Punjab inf.

Cawnpore div. ord., 19th ult., appg. Surg. A. White, do. du. in gen. depot hosp. at Allahabad, to med. ch. of 19th Punjab inf.

Rohilcund and Kemaon div. ord., 20th ult., dir. Capt. E. R. Blair, 51st N.I., to do duty with 22nd Punjab inf.

By Maj. H. Hammond, comg. art. div. at Bareilly, 21st ult., appg. Lieut. H. O. Hutchins to be adj. of the division.

Umballa brig. ord., 22nd ult., appg. Capt. W. O. Green, 60th N.I., to offic. as maj. of brig., v. Capt. R. Freer, H.M.'s 27th regt., ord. to Calcutta.

Dinapore sta. ord., 25th ult., dir. Surg. G. Saunders to receive med. ch. of depot hospital of H.M.'s 35th regt. fr. Asst. surg. C. Mackinnon, H.M.'s 61st; and Asst. surg. J. C. Whishaw to proc. and take med. ch. of detach. of H.M.'s 35th regt. at Chuprah.

Quode div. ord., 25th ult., appg. Maj. H. Wilnot. 2nd batt. rifle brig., to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. to the force, v. Torrens.

By Maj. W. K. Babington, comg. at Futtchepore, 30th ult., dir. Surg. A. White, 19th Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to Capt. Chapman's mounted police.

**Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept.—Nov. 17.**—Dinapore division.—Brev. capt. H. B. A. Poulton, 64th N.I., to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen., dur. abs. of Capt. A. Turner. Gwalior Division.—Brev. maj. E. G. Daniell, 8th foot, to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. in success. to Lieut. T. J. Machlachlan.

Lahore div. ord., Sept. 10, directing Assist. surg. A. Taylor, do. du. with the 2nd Punjab inf., to proc. to Gojranwallah, and afford med. aid to 64th N.I., en route from Jhelum, confirmed.

The following Rohilcund and Kemaon division orders are confirmed:—

2nd instant.—Assist. surg. D. B. Smith, to med. ch. of Art. at Bareilly, temp. arr.  
3rd instant.—Lieut. L. W. Fisher, H.M.'s 82nd regt., to ch. of invalids proc. to presy.

**Orders confirmed:—**  
By Capt. E. Brown, 1st Eur. Ben. fus., com. at Dugshaie, dated Sept. 16, making the following app. to conv. depot, with effect fr. May 13:—  
Capt. E. Brown to command.

Lieut. G. G. Newton, H.M.'s 27th regt., to act as station staff.

By Brev. lieut. col. N. H. Shute, com. at Mynpoorie, 13th ult., app. Ens. W. Hamilton, 61st N.I., to be station staff, v. Pack.

The ord., 30th ult., app. Lieut. R. J. Walker, 61st N.I., to do du. with 21st Punjab inf., is cance. That officer will place himself under ord. of brigdr. com. at Lahore.

Leave of absence:—

4th N.I.—Maj. C. Pattenson, fr. Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, 1859, to remain at Hoshevarpore.

31st N.I.—Lieut. A. E. Campbell, fr. Nov. 15 to Jan. 31, 1859, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur. m.c.

Invalid Est.—Maj. J. H. Blanshard, fr. Nov. 15 to Feb. 15, 1859, to Roorkee and Cawnpore, under new rules.

A Troop Madras Horse Art.—Assist. surg. H. E. Busted for 4 mo., to Madras and Bangalore, m.c.

Nov. 19.—Allahabad brigade orders confirmed:—

9th instant.—Assist. surg. D. B. Daly, do. du. in general depot hosp., to proc. and assu. med. ch. of 1st Punjab cav., on field service, v. Assist. surg. Smith, wounded in action.

Presidency div. orders, 9th ult.:—

Assist. surg. H. Webster, Madras estab., to take med. ch. of inf. detach. of Royal service about to proc. to Upper Prov.; on his arr. at Allahabad, to proc. and report himself to superint. surg. of Saugor field force.

By Brig. C. Troup, comdg. a moveable column 14th and 17th ult., the former app. Surg. J. Bowhill, 8rd brig. horse art., to med. ch. of staff; the latter directing the same off. to assu. med. ch. of art. of the force; and Asst. surg. G. B. Hadow to do du. with 3rd tr. 3rd brig., fr. 16th idem.

Mooltan order, 17th ult., app. the undermentioned officers to do du. with 6th irreg. cav., as a temp. measure, fr. Aug. 31:—

Lieuts. J. T. Norgate, R. R. Mackenzie, and H. S. Jarrett, 69th N.I.

By Brigdr. T. D. Carpenter, comdg. field detach., 18th ult., app. Asst. surg. R. Webb, royal art., to med. ch. of 1st Madras N.I., fr. Sept. 27, v. Jowett, dec.

Nov. 20.—Brigdr. E. R. Wetherall having been nominated dep. q. r. mr. gen. in Ireland, is perm. to relinquish his present com., and will make over com. of troops in camp to Col. H. R. Jones, 6th drag. gds., who will conduct du.

Ens. L. Macdonald, 73rd N.I., do. du. with 42nd Highlanders, passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 5th inst.

The app. of Surg. T. C. Hutchinson to med. ch. of recruit depot at Barrackpore, in G.O. of 6th ult., is cance.

#### NEW DETACHMENT FROM DISBANDED CORPS.

Lahore brig. order, 15th ult., directing the formation into one detach. of three coms. of the remains of the native corps, after their disbandment, as follows:—8th L.C., 17; 9th L.C., 10; 16th N.I., 79; 26th N.I., 133; 49th N.I., 163; total, 402; and making the following apps. thereto:—

Major J. Smith, 49th N.I., to com.

Lieut. C. C. Dandridge, to be adjt.

**Orders confirmed:—**

Futtchburgh dis. order, 2nd ult., Asst. surg. H. Clarke, att. to field hospital, to do du. with a squadron of 6th drag. gds.

By Major C. C. Rolleston, comdg. at Buxar, 13th ult., app. Ens. G. B. Wolsley, 84th foot, to act as staff officer dur. abs. on field service, of Lieut. W. J. Morris.

By Lieut. col. J. Brind, comdg. art. div. with Bareilly column, 30th ult., Lieut. E. S. Hume, to do du. with 3rd troop 3rd brig.

Peshawar div. order, 5th inst., Lieut. E. H. Ryan, 3rd co. 6th batt. art., to do du. with No. 2 Punjab light field batt. at Kohat.

Umballah brig. order, 5th inst., Asst. surg. St. G. W. Tucker, 16th Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to disbanded regs.

#### Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Nov. 15.

Munneepore Regt.—Capt. A. D. Warden, 2nd in com., to be comdt., v. Aphthorp, res.

Lieut. F. H. Hammer, 34th N.I., and acg. adjt. of 4th Eur. regt., to be 2nd in com.

Passed colloquial examination on 1st ult.:—

Lieuts. G. N. Money, N. H. Wallace, and F. D. M. Brown, 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

Lieuts. F. H. Woodgate, 11th N.I., A. Battye, late 19th N.I., and W. H. Warner, 38th N.I.

To do duty with corps specified and directed to join:—

Ens. R. H. Inglis, 43rd N.I., H.M.'s 5th fus.

Unposted ensigns H. A. McNair, H.M.'s 6th foot; and G. Quin, in H.M.'s 48th foot.

Orders issued by Col. E. Aphthorp, com. a field detachment of Saugor field div., are confirmed:—

Aug. 21.—Lieut. and adjt. H. E. T. Williams, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to be staff officer to the detach.

Aug. 26.—Surg. W. H. Bradley to med. ch. of a detachment of 12th lancers, as also of the divisional staff.

Allahabad brigade orders confirmed 2nd inst.:—

Assist. surg. H. Potter to receive med. ch. of 1st comp. 6th batt. art. fr. garr. asst. surg. T. E. Charles, the latter to afford med. aid to cav. recruits in permanent camp, and to a party of art. recruits.

3rd Inst.—Directing asst. surg. J. Miller, of the A company 3rd battalion Madras artillery, arrived with a detachment from the Presidency, to join his comp. at Benares.

Dorundah field force order, dated 2nd ult., appg. Capt. C. A. Pierce, 27th Madras N.I., to act as staff officer, v. Lieut. E. Faunce, m. c.

Sirhind div. order, dated 21st ult., directing Surg. R. Whittall, garrison surg. of Allypore, to afford med. aid to regt. of Jezailchies under com. of Capt. V. Tonnochy, proceeding to that station.

Rohilcund div. order, dated 25th ult., directing Lieut. W. V. F. Jacob, 68th N.I., doing duty with the extra Goorka regt., to proc. and do duty with the 22nd Punjab inf., at Shahjehanpore.

By Brig. T. Chute, comg. Lucknow garrison, dated 30th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. A. P. Colies, do. du. at field hospital, to afford med. aid to a detach. Punjab pioneers, in add. to his other duties.

Dinapore div. order, 31st ult., dg. Capt. J. J. Dansey, 16th N.I., to join Maj. Ross's Camel corps, and relieve Brev. capt. H. J. Templer fr. duties of paymr. and q. r. mr.

Pres. div. order, 31st ult., app. Capt. T. E. B. Lees, 43rd N.I., to act as 2nd in com. of 2nd Assam L.I., dur. leave of Capt. L. G. A. Campbell.

Nov. 16.—The undermen. officers passed colloquial exam. on Sept. 15:—

Lieuts. C. W. Grey, H. P. Peacock, C. E. Farquharson, 3rd Eur. L.C., and C. L. B. Constable, 17th N.I.

The following orders, issued by Maj. gen. G. C. Whitlock, com. Saugor field division, confirmed:—

Dated Aug. 21.—App. Lieut. H. E. T. Williams, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to act as asst. adj. gen. until arr. of Brev. maj. D. Holson.

Sept. 28.—App. the undermentioned officers, attached to the 1 comp. Madras Sappers and Miners, to be Asst. Field Engineers.

Lieut. D. J. P. Campbell, Nov. 16, 1857.

Lieut. J. J. Eagar, Jan. 19, 1858.

5th ultimo.—App. surg. W. H. Bradley, 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, to ch. of medical stores.

Quode Division Orders confirmed:—

11th ultimo.—App. Capt. Hon. A. H. A. Anson, A-de-C. to Maj. gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., to offic. as Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen. to the force, fr. 7th idem, v. Brev. Maj. W. Hamilton.

12th ultimo.—Directing Asst. Surg. A. J. Gee, of Hodson's Horse, to afford med. aid to 7th Hussars, in add. to his other du., with effect fr. 11th idem.

15th ultimo.—App. Asst. surg. J. F. Steuart, do. du. in Field Hosp. at Lucknow, to med. ch. of divisional and brigade staff.

Presidency Div. Order, dated 9th ult., app. Lieut. G. B. Fisher, 32nd N.I., to do du. with a detachment of that corps who have volunteered for serv. in China with 60th N.I.

By Capt. F. B. McCrear, comg. at Meerut-Ke-Serai, dated 9th and 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. C. Beaufoy, attach. to 1st batt. H.M.'s 8th regt., to afford med. aid to detachments of Alexander's horse and Cawnpore levy.

By Brig. T. D. Carpenter, comg. 1st inf. brigade, Saugor field div., dated 18th ult., appg. Asst. surg. R. Webb, royal art., to med. ch. of 1st Mad. N.I., v. A. Jowett, dec., with effect from Sept. 27.

Lahore brig. ord., 19th ult., dg. Asst. surg. A. Taylor, 21st Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to detachment of

disarmed sepoy at Meen Meer, in addition to his other duties.

By Capt. J. Doran, comg. at Futtchepore, 19th ult., directing Surg. A. White, 19th Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to a party of Eur. art. attached to the post guns.

By Brig. G. R. Barker, comg. a moveable column, dated 23rd ult., appg. Asst. surg. R. Bird, in med. ch. of No. 17 light field battery, to act as post master to the column, fr. 24th idem; and dg. Vet. surg. T. P. Gindgin, 2nd drag. gds., to afford professional aid to the horses of the above battery.

Dorundah field force order, 25th ult., Capt. J. L. Nation, Rangurh irreg. cav., to relieve Capt. E. D. Hale, fr. command of Sikh volunteers.

Dum Dum order, 25th ult., dg. Maj. R. Blakeney, of 48th foot, to relieve Capt. A. A. Dick, 29th foot, fr. command of provisional batt.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

**Head Qrs., Camp Bg'la, Nov. 3.**—No. 141.—Qualified in the vernacular language:—Lieut. F. Beauchamp, 7th foot.

Nov. 5.—The undermentioned have passed in the vernacular language:—

Capt. B. J. Hume, 80th foot.

Ens. R. Stewart, 79th foot.

Nov. 6.—The following have acquired proficiency in the vernacular language:—

Lieut. H. A. C. Wroughton and Qr. mr. T. Hoban, 13th foot.

Lieut. Harrison, Roy. Eng.

Brev. maj. H. H. Creaklock, 90th foot.

Lieut. Hon. J. C. Dornier, 13th foot.

Lieut. R. S. Flood, 53rd foot.

Nov. 8.—Staff asst. surg. T. Hoysted will join and do du. with 5th foot.

Nov. 10.—The date of app. of Lieut. F. A. Weatherley, 6th Drag. Gds., as adj. should be Oct. 5, 1858, and not Aug. 5.

**Head Quarters, Allahabad, Nov. 10.**—Lieut. Geary, Roy. Art., is posted to Q field battery, v. Majendie, inv. to England.

Asst. surg. Munday, 1st Batt. 20th foot, on m.c., appd. to do duty with 79th foot, is cance.

Asst. surg. F. J. Shortt, 1st Batt. 20th foot, to join 79th, v. Munday.

Capt. M. V. S. Morton and Lieut. J. Davis, 35th foot, having rejoined their regt. on 2nd Nov., the unexpired portion of the leave of abs. granted to them is cance.

**Orders confirmed:—**

Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, dated Oct. 25, appg. Lieut. G. A. Vaughan, 33rd foot, acting A.D.C. on his Excy.'s personal staff, fr. Oct. 6.

Leave of absence to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

1st Drag. Gds.—Lieut. C. R. Levett.

12th L.D.—Vet. surg. T. Hurford.

5th Foot.—Lieut. E. Hoare; Asst. surg. F. Collins.

8th Foot.—Lieut. col. J. C. Brook.

19th Foot.—Lieut. G. Hales.

37th Foot.—Ens. J. Ennis.

75th Foot.—Ens. A. L'Estrange.

97th Foot.—Lieut. A. G. Onslow; J. E. D. Hill.

2nd Batt. Rifle Brig.—Lieut. H. Bullie.

2nd Class staff surg. D. Macqueen, M.D.

Oct. 12.—Appg. the following officers to a detach. of invalids under ords. to proc. to England:—

13th Foot.—Capt. F. V. Straubenzee to com.

35th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Nott to do duty.

Staff surg. 2nd class D. Macqueen to med. charge. By the officer comg. at Thayet Myo, Aug. 24, directing 2nd Class staff surg. C. Macqueen to continue do. du. with 29th foot.

By the officer comg. at Dinapore, Oct. 8, directing Asst. surg. C. Mackinnon, 61st foot, to receive med. ch. of the sick of 35th foot, and other details attached to that regt., on its march from Dinapore, as a temp. measure.

By the officer comg. at Allahabad:—  
Oct. 28.—Staff asst. surg. Johnstone to do du. at General Depot Hospital.

Oct. 31.—Asst. surg. Rendell, 55th foot, to remain in med. ch. of the men of the roy. art. at Allahabad.

Nov. 3.—Staff asst. surg. T. O'Brien to do du. at Gen. Depot Hospital.

Nov. 6.—Asst. surg. Rendell, 55th foot, to assume med. ch. of recruit batt. of the women quartered in artillery lines.

By the officer comg. at Cawnpore:—

Oct. 1.—Staff asst. surg. W. Ashton to do du. with 79th foot.

Oct. 7.—Asst. surg. A. S. Russell to relieve Asst. surg. Whylock, 75th foot, of med. ch. of 23rd comp. royal engrs.

**Leaves of absence:—**

2nd Drag. Gds.—Maj. C. S. Hutchinson, in ext., fr. Nov. 1 to March 31, 1859, to remain at Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, m.c.

6th Drag.—Lieut. W. B. Gifford, in ext., fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 1, 1859.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. C. H. Pickering, to Simla, fr. Oct. 21 to Jan. 21, 1859, m.c.  
 8th Foot.—Brev. maj. E. G. Daniell, in ext., from Oct. 30, 1858, to April 30, 1859.  
 61st Foot.—Capt. E. R. Berry, to Calcutta, for 3 mo., from Sept. 20, to appear before a med. board.  
 61st Foot.—Ens. W. S. Nugent, for 1 mo., fr. Oct. 31, to remain at Almorah.  
 61st Foot.—Asst. surg. A. Hoyte to Calcutta, fr. Oct. 18 to Jan. 18, 1859, m.c.  
 75th Foot.—Lieut. G. H. Row, in ext., fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, to Calcutta, m.c.  
 75th Foot.—Lieut. J. Streets, in ext., fr. Oct. 6 to Oct. 15, 1859.  
 81st Foot.—Lieut. W. D. Shaden, in ext., fr. Nov. 12 to Dec. 12, to remain at Murree, m.c.  
 87th Foot.—Asst. surg. D. C. McFall, in ext., fr. Oct. 24 to Dec. 1, to remain at Simla, m.c.  
 88th Foot.—Surg. J. Dunlop to Calcutta, fr. Nov. 7 to Feb. 6, 1859, m.c.  
*Id. Qrs., Oodeypore, Nov. 12.*—The undermentioned have acquired the necessary protic. in the vernacular language:—  
 Lieut. H. D. Marsh and Asst. surg. W. H. Muschamp, 82nd foot.  
 Lieut. Hon. R. H. Stewart, 42nd foot.  
 Lieut. W. G. Alexander, 93rd foot.  
 Asst. surg. S. S. Skipton, 78th foot.  
 At the request of Maj. gen. Dupuis, comdg. Roy. Art. in India, Lieut. E. C. Vaughan, Roy. Art., to proc. to Raunegunge, and thence to Allahabad.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Nov. 29.*—Mr. J. Ratliff, sub judge of Cuddapah, delivered over ch. of the court to Mr. W. Elliot, civ. and sess. judge, Nov. 23.  
*Nov. 30.*—Mr. G. N. Taylor, actg. coll. of the south. div. of Arcot, deliv. over ch. of the district to Mr. E. R. McDonell, Nov. 18.  
 The Rev. A. H. Alcock, A.M., attained the rank of chaplain on Sept. 14, 1858.  
 Mr. R. Thomson is appd. ensign of No. 7 comp. of the inf. volunteer guards, v. A. Thomson, prom.  
*No. 470.*—Lieut. R. Q. Mainwaring, 2nd N.I., to be a sub. assist. commiss. gen. on probation.  
 Brev. Capt. D. W. S. Grant, 50th N.I., retd. to duty; arr. at Calcutta, July 21, 1858.  
 Asst. surg. W. H. S. Burn, retd. to duty; arr. at Madras, Nov. 23.  
 Lieut. A. Bloomfield has leave for 60 days, from Dec. 1.  
*Revenue depart., Nov. 30.*—The extension of leave on m.c., granted in G.O.G. Oct. 8, to Asst. surg. J. Miller, m.c., is cancelled at his own request.  
*Fort St. George, Dec. 3.*—Mr. W. S. Nesbitt, to act as sub. judge of Zillah of Chittoor, during abs. of Mr. Goldie, on leave.  
 —Mr. J. Bird, coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, res. ch. of the district fr. Mr. M. J. Walhouse, Nov. 25.  
 Mr. T. Clarke, coll. and mag. of Madura, ass. ch. of the district fr. Mr. A. P. Hodgson, Gov. 19.  
*Mil. Dept., Fort St. George, Dec. 3.*—No. 473.—Capt. J. N. P. D. Mackellar, 8th N.I., actg. dep. asst. commiss. gen., to be dep. asst. commiss. gen. fr. Aug. 24, v. Ogilvie, ret.  
*Fort St. George, Dec. 7.*—Mr. P. Irvine, civil and sess. jud. of Bellary, has leave for 15 mo., to Eur.  
 Mr. V. H. Levinge, to act as coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, dur. abs. of Mr. Silver on m.c.  
 Mr. C. A. Roberts, to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Tinnevely, dur. the employt. of Mr. Levinge on other duty.  
 Mr. R. B. Swinton, to act as sub. jud. of the Zillah of Cuddapah, dur. the employt. of Mr. Ratliff on other duty.  
 The Gov. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. C. R. Baynes to res. the serv. fr. the date of his embarkation by the first steamer of Jan. 1859.  
 Mr. E. C. Caldwell, inspector of schools in the south Tamil div., has leave for 1 mo.  
 The leave granted to Mr. J. Gordon, principal Sudder Ameen of Trichinopoly, Oct. 29 last, is cancelled at his own request.  
*Mil. Dep.—No. 477.*—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:—  
 Cavalry.—Maj. gen. H. Coningham, unatt., to be col., v. Collette, deceased, fr. Oct. 24, 1858.  
 Brev. maj. J. G. Balmain, art., dep. commiss. Raichore Doab, has leave for 30 days from Dec. 12.  
 Capt. H. G. Dickinson, 45th N.I., retd. to duty, arr. at Calcutta Nov. 2.  
 The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted upon the estab. as cadets for the artillery and infantry, and promoted to the rank of lieut. and ensign respectively.  
 Artillery.—Mr. T. W. Roberts and Mr. C. C. Saxton arr. at Madras Dec. 6, 1858.  
 Infantry.—Mr. J. H. Maw and Mr. J. C. M. Russell, arr. at Madras, Dec. 6.  
 Mr. B. Faunce, who arr. at Cochin Nov. 20, 1858, is also admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for the inf.,

and prom. to the rank of ensign, pending the receipt of the certificate of his appointment.  
 Mr. J. Murray, m.d., is admitted upon the estab., as an assist. surg., from Nov. 23, 1858, the date of his arr. at Madras, pending the receipt of the certificate of his appointment.  
 Ens. W. S. Hoskins is moved, at his own request, from the 45th to the 49th N.I., to rank next below Ens. G. H. Cherry.  
*Judicial Department, Dec. 6.*—Assist. surg. F. J. Windus, has leave for 1 mo., from Jan. 1.  
*Fort St. George, Dec. 10.*—No. 483.—Maj. N. Hobart, 1st N.V.B., has leave for 18 mo., regs. of 1854, to embark fr. Madras.  
 Ens. E. B. Bruce, 51st N.I., has leave for 15 mo., regs. of 1854.  
 The undermen. officers are prom. to the rank of capt. by brevet from the dates specified:—  
 Lieut. E. W. Dun, 42nd N.I., Dec. 8.  
 Lieut. L. Paxton, 43rd N.I., Dec. 8.  
 Lieut. A. C. McNeill, 46th N.I., Dec. 8.  
 Lieut. J. T. Clarke, 34th N.I., Dec. 9.  
 Lieut. H. A. Hare, 17th N.I., Dec. 9.  
 Asst. surg. H. R. Oswald, m.d., has leave to Madras, fr. the date of his departure to Dec. 31.  
 Lieut. L. A. Kerrieh, 32nd N.I., returned to duty; arrived at Calcutta, Nov. 24.  
 Corn. H. C. Stevens is removed, at his own request, fr. 3rd to 4th L.C., with effect fr. Oct. 9, and prom. to lieut. in the latter regt. in succ. to Morris, prom., Oct. 9.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Ootacamund, Nov. 20.*—No. 105.  
 —Leave of absence:—  
 Lieut. A. B. Marsack, 15th N.I., in continuation fr. Dec. 24, for 2 mo., to enable him to rejoin.  
*Nov. 22.*—Maj. Gabb, dep. adj. gen. of the army, will join the adj. gen.'s office at the pres., and Capt. G. B. Roberts, 2nd asst. adj. gen. will join the dept. at Ootacamund.  
 Leave of absence:—  
 Capt. C. W. F. Whish, 43rd N.I., fr. Dec. 15 or date of departure, for 2 mo., Madras or Calcutta, under new regt.  
 Capt. J. Gerrard, 2nd N.V.B., in continuation until assembly of next annual board of med. officers at Ootacamund; Neilgherries.  
*Nov. 23.*—Ens. S. H. Mackay, app. to do du. with H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles.  
 Ens. M. A. Rowlandson, removed fr. do. du. with 1st batt. art., and app. to do duty with H.M.'s 44th regt.  
 The app. as adj. of Lieut. and Act. Adj. G. E. Borradaile, 14th N.I., July 13, is to be considered as having been made permanent fr. Dec. 23, 1856.  
 Lieut. G. E. Fryer, 21st N.I.—Presidency, m. c., to enable him to obtain a final m. c. to Europe.  
*Nov. 25.*—The undermentioned app. to do du.  
 Cornet. J. G. D. Walker, with H. M.'s 1st Dragoon Guards.  
 Ens. G. E. R. Macdonald, 23rd L.I., fr. Euro. inf. depot, to H. M.'s 44th regt.; Ens. J. Huddleston, 18th N.I., fr. Euro. inf. depot, to H. M.'s 44th regt.; Ens. F. L. Halem, 37th grenadiers, fr. Euro. inf. depot, to H. M.'s 44th regt.; Ens. F. J. Wroughton, 27th N.I., fr. Euro. inf. depot, to H. M.'s 44th regt.  
 Ens. M. C. Poole, 40th N.I., fr. Eur. inf. depot, to H. M.'s 44th regt.; Ens. J. P. James, 38th N.I., fr. Eur. inf. depot, to H. M.'s 60th rifles; Ens. D. W. Williams, 48th N.I., fr. Eur. inf. depot, to H. M.'s 60th rifles; Ens. G. M. Balfour, 42nd N.I., fr. Eur. inf. depot, to H. M.'s 60th rifles; and Ens. L. Owen, Eur. inf. depot, to H. M.'s 60th rifles.  
 Ens. J. O. Goldie, fr. Eur. inf. depot, to H. M.'s 44th regt.; Ens. St. J. Green, fr. Eur. inf. depot, to H. M.'s 44th regt.; Ens. J. B. Gahan to H. M.'s 44th regt.; Ens. E. H. Walters to H. M.'s 44th regt., and Ens. R. F. Doig; Ens. G. Harvey to H. M.'s 60th rifles.  
 Posting.—Surg. C. Timins, fr. 25th N.I., do. duty 6th Lt. Cav., to 6th Lt. Cav.; to have effect from Nov. 5.  
*Nov. 26.*—Maj. G. Harvey, 2nd Eur. L.I., has leave fr. Dec. 3, in ext., for 4 mo.; Bangalore.  
*Nov. 27.*—Lieut. C. G. Gunning, 27th gren., do. du. sappers and miners, has leave for 2 mo., Madras.  
*Nov. 29.*—Removals ordered in the art.:—  
 Capt. J. G. Balmain, fr. 1st suppl. co. 5th batt., to A co. 5th batt.  
 Capt. G. Selby, fr. A co. 5th batt., to 1st suppl. co. 5th batt., to join on arr. from England, and to com. the art. in the northern div.  
 Capt. J. Blair, from B co. 1st batt., to A co. 1st batt.  
 Capt. C. Cameron, fr. A co. 5th batt., to E co. 5th batt., to com. the detach. to be located at Malacca.  
 Lieut. T. I. M. Hog, fr. D co. 5th batt., do. du. D co. 3rd batt., to D co. 3rd batt.  
 Lieut. J. W. Watkins, fr. A co. 1st batt., to A co. 5th batt.  
 Lieut. C. J. McMahon, fr. B co. 5th batt., to A co. 5th batt., to return to the mountain com. of the co.  
 Lieut. E. T. Ouchterlony, fr. do. du. C co. 2nd batt., to A co. 4th batt., to proc. to join the co. with Saugor field div.  
 Lieut. H. L. Armstrong fr. d. d. C co. 2nd batt., to A co. 1st batt., to proc. to join at Singapore.

Lieut. H. G. Pritchard fr. d. d. C co. 2nd batt., to A co. 4th batt.—To proc. to join their cos. with Saugor field div.  
 Lieut. A. M. Rawlins fr. d. d. C co. 2nd batt. to B co. 4th batt., to proc. to join their cos. with Saugor field div.  
 Lieut. H. F. Pritchard fr. d. d. B co., to C co. 4th batt., to proc. to join at Secunderabad as soon dism. riding school at Bangalore.  
 Lieut. B. Yaldwyn fr. d. d. 1st batt., to 1st suppl. co. 5th batt., to join at once at Mount.  
 Lieut. J. F. Pierson fr. d. d. 1st batt., to C co. 2nd batt., to join at Bangalore.  
 Lieut. Hon. A. B. de Montmorency fr. d. d. 1st batt., to A co. 3rd batt., to join in Bengal.  
 Ens. A. F. Dobbs, 32nd N.I., is relieved fr. d. d. with 3rd batt. H.M.'s 60th rifles, to proc. to join his own corps.  
*Dec. 2.*—Capt. G. Harkness, 25th N.I., app. to act as interp. to H. tr. royal horse art., dur. its march to Secunderabad.  
 Ens. H. M. S. Magrath, 39th N.I., will continue to d. d. with 45th N.I., until provided with a passage to join his regt.  
 Ens. R. J. McGhee, 6th N.I., is relieved fr. d. d. with 45th N.I., and will proc. to join his regt.  
*Dec. 3.*—Leave of absence:—  
 Lieut. J. H. Devoton, 3rd L.C., in continuation till Dec. 31; Madras, m.c.  
 Lieut. F. B. Budd, art., fr. Oct. 1, 1858, to Oct. 1, 1859; Neilgs, m.c.  
*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Ootacamund, Nov. 30.*—Major J. Crisp is removed fr. 1st to the 2nd Native Vet. batt., appointed to comd. detach. at Cuddalore.  
 Leave of absence:—  
 Capt. O. R. W. F. Harris, 8th L.C. actg. interp. H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles, for 3 mo., Madras and Eastern Coast, m.c.  
*Dec. 3.*—The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—  
 Capt. G. Bagot, H. M.'s 69th regt., Walatir—credit-able progress.  
 The following removal is ordered:—  
 Assist. surg. D. Finlayson, fr. d. d. under surg. 1st batt. art., in temp. med. ch. of steamer *Dalhousie*—to join.  
 Assist. surg. Murray, recently adm. on the estab., to do du. under the surg. of batt. art. at the Mount.  
 Surg. J. Kellie, actg. suptg. surg. south. div., now at Pres., will assume ch. of office of the suptg. surg. centre div. dur. abs. of Surg. Burrellon.  
 Leave of absence:—  
 Lieut. W. P. Hurst, 2nd N. Vet. batt. Pres., m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to proc. to Eur.  
 Ens. H. Barber, 15th N.I., till April 30, 1859—Madras, m.c.  
*Dec. 4.*—Posting.—Asst. surg. W. H. [S. Burn, to 22nd N.I.  
 Lieut. J. C. Gunning, 25th regt., app. act. adj. of that corps, dur. abs. in Europe on m. c. of Lieut. R. W. Daunt.  
*Dec. 9.*—Brev. Capt. A. B. Marsack, 15th N.I., to com. the Details proc. to Rangoon.  
 The undermentioned young officers recently admitted upon the establishment, are appointed to do duty as indicated:—  
 Ens. J. C. M. Russell, 20th N.I., and Ens. A. B. Phelps, with H. M.'s 44th regt., to join.  
 Ens. J. H. Maw, 27th N.I., and Ens. J. C. Doveton, with H. M.'s 3rd Bn. 60th Rifles, to join.  
 Asst. surg. J. Ratton, 6th N.I., app. to medical charge of Details proceeding to Burmah.  
 Leave of absence:—  
 Ens. B. B. Faunce, till Jan. 27, 1859—Trevandrum.

## BIRTHS.

BEAMAN, wife of A. H. s. at Madras, Nov. 27.  
 BRADON, wife of N. N. C. d. at Bhaugulpore, Nov. 27.  
 COLQUHOUN, wife of A. d. (still-born), at Chicacole, Nov. 20.  
 DAWES, wife of S. R. d. at Tanjore, Dec. 3.  
 DE BUTTS, wife of Capt. d. at Kandy, Nov. 29.  
 D'ROSARIO, wife of M. L., d. at Cannanore, Dec. 2.  
 FAGAN, wife of G. S. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 27.  
 FAULKNER, wife of Capt. H. D. H.M.'s 42nd M.N.I. d. at Secunderabad, Nov. 23.  
 FERGUSON, wife of D. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 6.  
 GOOD, wife of N. J. d. at Galle, Dec. 8.  
 GOODCHAR, wife of M. A. s. at Madras, Dec. 2.  
 HAMPTON, wife of J. E. s. at Colpetty, Dec. 9.  
 LAYARD, wife of F. twin d. still-born, Nov. 26.  
 LETTY, wife of Lieut. A. C. 2nd Madras Eur. L.I. s. at Aurungabad, Nov. 19.  
 MAGNAY, wife of Lieut. J. 88th M.N.I. d. at Bezaorah, Nov. 30.  
 MARSHALL, wife of J. W. s. at Galle, Dec. 10.  
 MASON, wife of Capt. F. J. M. s. at Waltair, Nov. 27.  
 MEARE, the wife of Lieut. col. 50th Queen's Own regt. d. at Kandy, Ceylon, Dec. 2.  
 MITCHELL, wife of R. B. s. at Madras, Nov. 29.  
 PEARCE, wife of S. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 6.  
 SAMUELS, wife of E. A. d. (still-born) at Patna, Nov. 22.

SAVIGNY, wife of G. H. d. at Chinsurah, Nov. 22.  
 TRAIN, the wife of Lieut. D. D. s. at Hyderabad, Nov. 15.  
 WEARE, wife of Lieut. 50th Queen's Own regt. d. at Kandy, Dec. 3.  
 WILSON, wife of J. A. s. at Madras, Dec. 4.

## MARRIAGES.

ASHWORTH, R. C. L. to Miss Charlotte Smith, at Vepery, Dec. 8.  
 BOND, J. to Victoria, d. of the late Capt. T. A. Chermuel, at Madras, Dec. 8.  
 CASTLE, Capt. F. J. H. M.'s 48th regt. to Sophia E. d. of the Hon. B. Peacock, at Calcutta, Nov. 30.  
 CONDEMAN, Capt. E. H. Madras art. to Federata H. d. of Maj. Gen. Whitlock, at Bangalore, Dec. 4.  
 JACKSON, H. D. to Jane D. d. of E. G. Cameron, at Palcole, Nov. 30.  
 JEBB, J. S. to Matilda, d. of the late H. Randolph, at Calcutta, Nov. 27.  
 MACKAY, M. to Miss Esther Heider, at Colombo, Dec. 2.  
 MIDDLETON, R. to Jane, d. of the late T. Hutton, at Kandy, Nov. 25.  
 OAKES, Maj. E. 6th Eur. Regt. to Mary E. d. of W. Cooke, at Dinapore, Oct. 13.  
 O'SHAUGHNESSY, J. to Margaret, d. of the late W. Gorman, at Rajahmundry, Dec. 4.  
 SWINTON, R. B. to Elizabeth D. d. of the late J. Rundall, at Dorobeshwaram, Dec. 2.  
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. B. H. adjt. 18th or Mooltanee Irreg. Cavalry, 2nd son of B. Williams, of Limsfield, Surrey, to Ellen, d. of Major Gen. Nash, C.B., of the Bengal army, at Mussoorie, Sept. 9.

## DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT, Adelphine E. M. wife of W. at Madras, aged 19, Dec. 1.  
 BAKER, John, at Cannemore, aged 55, Dec. 3.  
 DEAN, R. at Howrah, Dec. 4.  
 DE SOWZA, wife of F. at Madras, aged 29, Nov. 27.  
 FERNANDO, wife of C. P. at Colombo, Nov. 25.  
 GAVIN, wife of T. J. at Galle, Nov. 22.  
 GRANT, Matilda M. inf. d. of J. at Kandy, Dec. 10.  
 HENNEY, Richard, at Cuddalore, aged 46, Nov. 26.  
 HERRING, Edward, killed by the coach upsetting on his journey from Launceston to Tasmania, aged 20, Oct. 21.  
 INGLIS, Inez, d. of W. M. at Calcutta, aged 5, Nov. 12.  
 LAWFOED, Diana L. wife of Lieut. col., Engs., at Madras, Dec. 3.  
 LAZARUS, Anne, wife of B. W. aged 42, Dec. 1.  
 LIEPENSTINE, Sarah, wife of J. at Palaveram, aged 28, Dec. 8.  
 MAAS, D. H. at Colombo, aged 85, Dec. 8.  
 MAYNE, Dawson, at Tuticorin, Nov. 23.  
 MOORE, Lieut. J. H. engs. at Tanjore, Nov. 27.  
 MOORE, William, at Poona, aged 27, Nov. 16.  
 O'BRYAN, John, at Bombay, aged 60, Nov. 20.  
 O'DOWDA, Ellen O. d. of D. at Howrah, aged 4, Dec. 3.  
 OLDFE, wife of the late J. F. at Calcutta, aged 72, Nov. 28.  
 PATTON, Constance, wife of James A. M. and d. of Philip W. Le Geyt, at Huzareebagh, aged 17, Nov. 13.  
 READY, Mary, d. of the late P. at Madras, aged 3.  
 THWAITES, inf. d. of S. D. at Kandy, Nov. 18.  
 UNDERDOWN, Selina, wife of E. M. at Madras, Nov. 24.  
 WARD, Catherine A. d. of J. T. at Nellore, aged 8, Dec. 3.  
 WOOLTER, George W. L. at Galle, aged 14, Dec. 10.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
 IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
 Jan. 11.

3rd Drag. Gds.—Cornet A. C. Van Cortlandt to be lieut., by purch., v. Berkeley, prom.  
 7th Drag. Gds.—J. A. Drake, gent., to be corn., by purch., v. Alleyne, ret.  
 7th Lt. Drags.—Corn. C. P. Viscout Royston to be lieut., by purch., v. Seymour, ret. Corn. B. H. Wombwell, fr. 11th L.D., to be corn., v. Craven, dec.  
 17th Lt. Drags.—Capt. H. Baring has been perm. to ret. fr. the serv. by the sale of his commission.  
 Military Train.—Capt. A. Cassidy, fr. 21st foot, to be capt., v. H. Miller, who exc.  
 Royal Art.—2nd Capt. and brev. maj. C. H. Ingilby to be capt., v. Haultain, placed upon the supernum. list; Lieut. A. L. Kaye to be 2nd capt., v. Ingilby. Gentlemen cadets to be lieuts.:—G. Best, C. W. Belairs, A. De M. Prior. To be assist. surgs.:—Assist. surg. W. M. Milton, from the staff; Assist. surg. J. Bourke, from the staff; Assist. surg. F. R. Hogg, M.D., from the staff; Assist. surg. W. Graves, from the staff; Assist. surg. W. Temple, M.B., from the staff; Assist. surg. H. Harrison, from the staff; Assist. surg. B. Burland, M.B., from the staff; Assist. surg. A. Lever, from the staff.

5th Foot.—Ens. J. Hartley to be lieut., without purch., v. Perrin, dec.; Ens. F. R. Bradford to be lieut., by purch., v. Hartley, whose prom. on Dec. 24 has been cance.

6th Foot.—Ens. G. W. Morland to be lieut., by purch., v. Ball, ret.

13th Foot.—Surg. W. G. Trousdell, fr. 5th drag. gds., to be surg., v. Fyffe, who exc.

20th Foot.—Ens. R. F. Melliar to be lieut., without purch., v. Gilley, dec.

21st Foot.—Capt. H. Miller, fr. mil. train, to be capt., v. A. Cassidy, who exc.; J. P. Mainwaring, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Gaskell, prom.

24th Foot.—Ens. E. H. B. Sawbridge to be lieut., by purch., v. Waring, ret.

27th Foot.—Brev. col. J. B. Riddlesden, fr. h. p. unatt., to be lieut. col., v. Touzel, who exc.; Major O. Langley to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Riddlesden, who ret.

29th Foot.—The prom. of Maj. E. H. Westropp to be antedated to July 20; Lieut. G. A. Ferris to be capt., without purch., v. Westropp. The prom. of Lieut. J. N. Bomford to be antedated to July 20; and to be v. Ferris, and not v. Congreve, prom. in 4th foot, as previously stated; the prom. of Lieut. A. G. Black to be antedated to July 23, and to be v. Congreve, prom. in 4th foot, and not v. Ferris, prom. in 16th foot, as previously stated.

35th Foot.—A. C. Crookshank, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Fryer, prom.

39th Foot.—Asst. surg. R. Lindsay, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. A. M. Humphrey, cashjered.

50th Foot.—W. L. Fleury, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Busfield, prom.

51st Foot.—Lieut. W. C. E. Scott to be instructor of musketry, v. O'Callaghan, prom. in 16th foot.

56th Foot.—Ens. A. Spiller to be lieut., by purch., v. Curwen, ret.

59th Foot.—L. P. Gould, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Shaw, prom. in 9th foot.

67th Foot.—A. J. Poole, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Gardiner, prom.

69th Foot.—Capt. R. T. Pratt, fr. 84th foot, to be capt., v. Hon. W. H. Herbert, who exc.

71st Foot.—Ens. F. Fawkes to be lieut., by purch., v. C. T. C. Roberts, ret.

84th Foot.—Capt. Hon. W. H. Herbert, fr. 69th foot, to be capt., v. Pratt, who exc.

89th Foot.—W. G. Ostler, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Harrison, prom.; G. J. W. Hayward, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Newbigging, prom.

Rifle Brigade.—Ens. A. D. Rickman to be lieut., without purch., v. Scriven, killed in action; Ens. J. Hook to be lieut., by purch., v. Rickman; Hon. E. Lawless to be ens., by purch., v. Kinloch, prom.

Cape Mounted Rifles.—W. H. Hodges, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Cumberlege, who resigues.

## BREVET.

Lieut. Col. H. Brown, recruiting officer in London for H.M.'s Indian military forces, to have rank of col. in the army while so employed.

Maj. R. Bruce, 23rd foot, to be Lieut. col. in the army.

To be majors in the army:—Capt. C. K. Bushe, 59th foot; Capt. F. P. Cassidy, 34th foot; Capt. H. C. Elphinstone, V.C., Roy. Eng.

The following promotions to take place consequent upon the death of Lieut. gen. R. B. Macpherson, col. of the 88th foot:—Maj. gen. G. Charles, Earl of Lucan, K.C.B., col. of 8th Lt. Drags., to be lieut. gen.

## Defence of Gurrakota.

Allahabad, 9th Oct. 1858.

The right hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Maj. gen. Whitelock, comdg. Saugor field div., submitting a communication from Captain H. Finch, 31st B.N.I., comdg. a detach., reporting the total defeat of a large body of rebels, who attempted to take Gurrakota.

His lordship offers to Captain Finch, and to those named in the despatch, and generally to the whole detachment employed, his best acknowledgments for the courage, endurance, and gallantry which they displayed on the present occasion.

R. J. H. BIRCH, maj. gen., secy. to the Govt. of India, mil. dept., with the Gov. Genl.

To Maj. gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff, Allahabad.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of H. E. the G. in C. copies of a letter from Brigd. Wheeler, comdg. the Saugor district, and a report from Capt. Finch of an encounter with the rebels who had attempted to take the fort of Gurrakota. I trust that the conduct of the officer in command, and that of the troops engaged, which appears to have been very gallant and exemplary, will meet with the approbation of H. E.

G. C. WHITLOCK, maj. genl., comdg. Saugor field div.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Maboba, 30th August, 1858.

To the Asst. Adjt. gen., Saugor field div.

Saugor, 22nd August, 1858.

Sir,—I have great satisfaction in forwarding copy of a despatch from Capt. Finch, 31st B.N.I., comdg. a detach. of about two hundred of his own regt., and sixty-five of the 3rd Irreg. Cav., reporting the total defeat of the large band of rebels, which had the temerity to attempt to take Gurrakota, and which had plundered Shahpore and the neighbouring villages, and mutilated some of the inhabitants and police.

I feel sure, that the major general will accord his approval of Capt. Finch's arrangements, and appreciate the gallantry of the 3rd irregulars, for it appears to have been essentially a cavalry action.

That sixty-five men, without an European officer, should charge a large body armed with matchlocks, and aided by some few mutineers, and posted in, as I understand, rather a strong position, is very remarkable and very praiseworthy.

I trust that this gang of rebels will now be broken up, and that the Dumoh rebels who have risen simultaneously, will disperse; doubtless the loss in men and arms, will be a heavy blow to them, and restore confidence to the police.

Thanks are due to Lieut. Dickens, who commanded a body of police, for his co-operation.

The name of Ressadar and Woodee Major Soobhan Khan, has frequently been brought to the notice of government, during the past year, and I beg leave again to bring his gallantry forward, and trust that the major general will recommend him for honour and promotion, as well as Ressadar Amanut Khan, who commanded the 2nd troop on this occasion.

F. WHEELER, Brig.

Comdg. Saugor district.

To Maj. W. Lamb, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Saugor Div. Camp, Gurrakota, 20th of August, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Brig. F. Wheeler, comdg. the Saugor field force, the total defeat and dispersion of the rebel forces. I acknowledge the receipt of your letter, directing me to proceed to Gurrakota via Shahpore, without delay, with force as per margin.\* On inquiry I found that there was a direct road across country, by which I could reach Gurrakota in one day, by making a forced march of twenty miles, and knowing that time was of the greatest importance, to save the town from being burnt, I resolved to push straight on the Gurrakota, and after a march of ten hours and a half, I reached that place. Our arrival was utterly unexpected, as the rebels thought we were going to Shahpore, where supplies had been laid in for us. From the direction in which I came, they were unable to retreat to the jungle and Government timber-forest, and were obliged to take to the open plain in rear of Hirdernugger, to effect their escape. We reached Gurrakota at half-past three, P.M., and took them completely by surprise. They fled precipitately, and I lost no time in following them up; but my intantry, being thoroughly knocked up, were unable to come up with them. But this was well compensated by the admirable conduct of the 3rd Irr. Cav., led by Woodee Major Soobhan Khan, who came well up with them in the open plain; and from the appearance of the field, which I inspected, I can state that upwards of 150 were killed on the spot, and I have brought into camp seventy-two wounded and prisoners. It is reported that Hindur Goshee, the noted rebel, is killed, and several recognised his body. The Punnah Thakoor, whom I mentioned in my demi-official of yesterday, is also killed; and Bunnur Dowa and Dhokul Sing, nephew of Hindur Goshee, Hindur Goshee's Kardar, a sepo of the 52nd N.I., and one of the Gwalior Contingent, are among the prisoners. Had our men been fresher, and night not come on, I think that hardly a man would have escaped. I shall send the prisoners into Saugor to-morrow.

I am of opinion that this force is thoroughly dispersed, and will not again become an organised body. I have brought into camp 300 matchlocks and swords, in addition to what the villagers took off the field. I shall halt here to-morrow for information, and if I hear of any rebels in the neighbourhood, I shall attack them again, and if not shall, on the following day, march to Shahpore. Three sowars were slightly wounded, one horse killed, and two wounded. In conclusion, I beg to bring to the notice of the brigd. the admirable conduct of all concerned, and more especially the cavalry, who pursued them till sunset. To Lieutenant Dickens and his police, and the civil police, my thanks are also due; and to Mr. Deputy Collector Rao Khrihn Narain, whose information was most correct and valuable.

H. FINCH, Captain 31st L. I.

Comdg. Detach.

\* 31st Regt. L.I.—180 of all ranks. 3rd Irreg. Cav.—65 Irreg. Cav. Lieut. Dickens and his Police—40 or 50 Nujeebs



### Defeat of Tantia Topee near Rajghur.

Allahabad, 11th Nov., 1858.

In publishing for general information the following letter from the secy. to Govt. at Bombay, No. 171, dated 7th Oct., 1858, forwarding one from the adjt. gen. of the army, enclosing a despatch from Maj. gen. Michel, C.B., comdg. the Mhow field force, reporting the defeat of Tantia Topee on the 15th Sept., 1858, the right hon. the Gov. Gen. has much pleasure in recording his acknowledgment of the service rendered by Maj. gen. Michel, and the officers and men under his command on this occasion:—

From H. L. Anderson, Esq., Sec. to Govt., Bombay, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. Gen., Allahabad, dated 7th Oct., 1858.

Secret Department.

Sir,—I am directed by the rt. hon. the Gov. in Council to forward to you for submission to the rt. hon. the Gov. Gen. of India the accompanying copy of a letter from adjt. gen. of the army, No. 3,611, dated the 21st of last month, enclosing a despatch from Maj. gen. Michel, C.B., comdg. the Mhow field force, reporting the defeat of Tantia Topee by the force under his command on the 15th idem.

2. The adjt. gen. has been informed in reply, that the rt. hon. the Gov. in Council heartily concurs with H. E. the C. in C. in the opinion which he has expressed of the service rendered by Maj. gen. Michel, C.B., and the gallant force under his command, on this occasion.

3. In forwarding this despatch, I am directed by the rt. hon. the Gov. in Council to draw the favourable attention of the rt. hon. the Gov. Gen. of India to the important service rendered by Maj. gen. Michel, and at the same time to recommend to his lordship's protection the officers prominently mentioned in the despatch.

H. L. ANDERSON,  
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th Oct., 1858.

Adjt. Genl's office, Hd. Qrs. Poona,  
21st Sept., 1858.

From the Adjt. Genl. of the Army, to the Sec. to Govt., Secret Depart., Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by the C. in C. to forward for submission to the rt. hon. the gov. in council, the accompanying despatch dated 16th inst., this day received from Maj. gen. Michel, C.B., comdg. Mhow field force, and to convey at the same time h. e.'s gratification at the complete success which has attended the operations herein reported, and which appear to have been conducted with so much judgment and tact by the maj. gen., supported so admirably by the European and native troops of all arms under him.

2. I am also to recommend to the favourable notice and protection of his lordship in council, the officers prominently mentioned by Maj. gen. Michel, for the assistance rendered by them, in an engagement which has resulted in another victory over the mutinous army and rebels of Bengal, together with the capture of twenty seven of their guns, their camp equipage, cattle and material. EDWARD GREEN, colonel,  
Adjt. gen. of the army.

From Maj. gen. Michel, to the Adjt. gen. of the Army, Biowra, 16th Sept., 1858.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 13th inst. to the gr. m. gen. of the army, I have the honour to forward, for the information of h. e. the C. in C., that having received information that the rebels on the 13th inst. marched towards Rajghur, and that Brig. Parke was en route to cover Indore, on the morning of the 14th the Mhow field force under my orders marched towards Rajghur.

2. About three in the evening I reconnoitred the enemy's positions, who were at both sides the river at Rajghur; but the heat of the weather was so excessive, and so large a proportion of the inf. were affected by the sun, that I found it impossible to attack the same evening.

3. On the 15th, at 2½ A.M., I marched on Rajghur; force as detailed below.\*

4. The enemy had marched away in the night. On crossing the river I found them in a very strong position, on the road to Biowra; on reconnoitring with cav. they moved on for four or five miles. We there had a slight skirmish with their rear-guard, wherein the 3rd cav. behaved very gallantly; and eventually we found their guns in position on ground commanding our line of march as per annexed diagram.

5. Our cav. were compelled to retire, and the art. of the enemy opened fire on our troops as they arrived on the field.

6. I endeavoured to check their fire, opening our 9-prs. on them, but the range was too great for guns of such calibre as ours. I therefore partially retired the force, whilst the enemy slightly advanced.

7. On the arrival of the Eur. inf. the whole line advanced, covered by the skirmishers of the rifles and 92nd.

8. The enemy, from about eight heavy guns, kept up a well-sustained fire for some time during the advance; and, although they had the exact range, we sustained no loss.

On our approaching their position they commenced to retreat, and crowds of fugitives were seen hurrying to the rear.

9. I did not allow the soldiers to fire a round with their minies, although within range, as it would have checked our speed. Thus the enemy had opportunities of opening his guns again once or twice, after once having commenced his retreat.

10. We proceeded in this order for about two or three miles, when two of our guns were rapidly brought into action before the skirmishers, and the excellent practice of Lieut. Le Marchant, comdg. the art., began to throw them into extreme confusion.

11. Another advance, and another dash forward of the art. completed their defeat.

12. Capt. Sir W. Gordon, H.M.'s 17th Lancers, comdg. the cav., had, during the whole action been proceeding on the extreme right flank, waiting for the moment when he might strike the last blow.

Every minute, guns, materiel and baggage were falling into our hands, and I now let him loose to complete their rout.

He dashed to the front, and having dispersed the remaining symptoms of an organised body, pursued for four or five miles, until horses and men were completely worn out.

13. The loss of the enemy probably did not exceed 200 or 300 men, owing to our want of cav., and the fact of impossibility of the inf. coming up to their main body.

14. I cannot say too much for the conduct of the troops. The native portion had been without food for upwards of thirty-six hours, the Europeans had to contend with a most severe march, under a deadly sun, which in some cases was fatal.

15. Although we sustained no loss, which, considering the amount of magnificent art. the enemy possessed, and the way in which for some time it was served, (nearly every shot plunging into the intervals between the troops) was most extraordinary. Still I consider that I should not do my duty, did I not record that to the able assistance I received from the officers comdg. columns, namely, Lieut. col. Lockhart, 92nd regt.; and Lieut. col. Hope, 71st regt.; and from the officers commanding corps, namely, Capt. Bethune, 92nd regt.; Major Blennerhasset, 71st regt.; Sir W. Gordon, 17th lancers; Capt. Oldfield, 3rd lt. cav., Cap. Barrow, 19th n. inf.; Maj. Manson, 4th rifles Lieut. LeMarchant, B. art., I owe the success that has been achieved.

The officers comdg. columns have recorded their approbation of their staff officers:—Capt. St. John, 92nd regt.; and Capt. Parker, 71st regt. H.M.'s troops, in which I cordially concur.

16. Capt. Sir W. Gordon, by his judicious management, and gallant bearing at the head of the cav., and Lieut. Le Marchant, by the manner in which he brought our art. into action, especially contributed to our success.

17. The gen. staff capt., Champion, asst. adjt. gen., Lieut. Holland, asst. gr. mr. gen., Lieut. Shewell, dep. adj. commis. gen. (who was with me near the field), as well as my personal staff, Maj. Elkington, 6th regt., a de. c., and Lieut. Malcolm, By. engs., whom I had attached to my staff, did their duty well.

18. The result of the day's operations has been the entire dispersion of the rebel army, number unknown, but from the best information that could be procured, estimated at about 10,000 men. The capture of twenty-seven guns, with all its materiel, ammunition, and draught cattle, as well as a quantity of camp equipage, &c.

Also the saving of the large town of Biowra, with its telegraphic station, &c.

19. I cannot close this despatch without soliciting H. R. to convey to the Govt. our mil. thanks for the very valuable advice and energetic aid that this force has received from Capt. Hutchinson, asst. political agent to Gov. Gen., to Lieut. Cummings, asst. Bheel agent, our best thanks are also due. Both gentlemen were present, and active in the field.

J. MICHEL, Maj. gen.,  
Comdg. Mhow Field Force.

### Operations near Bhumore Ghat.

To Maj. Hamilton, Asst. Adjt. Gen., Oude Force, Sultanpore,  
Camp Durriabad, Sept. 19, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Maj. gen. Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., comdg., that on the 17th inst. I received a communication from Maj. Carnegie, the dep. comm. of Durriabad, that the rebels were increasing on the island near Bhumore Ghat, about ten miles off to the north-west; and that since the troop from this were there on the 15th inst., Ram Sing who was then in command, had been joined by Outar Sing, Pyrang Sing, Gujadhur Sing, &c., and that their united forces amounted to upwards of 2,000. I immediately decided on dispersing the rebels, and arranged for the troops, as per margin,\* to move from this at twelve P.M., on the 17th inst., which would enable all to have a rest before advancing on their position. After leaving sufficient for the protection of the camp and the town guards, added to the police corps under command of Capt. Bunbury, the troops marched as directed, but in consequence of having to proceed by a longer and more circuitous route than we did on the previous occasion, as we found the rebels fully reckoned upon the troops advancing by the same road as before, and had accordingly made arrangements for us, which, by taking the way we did, were defeated. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining any intelligence from the neighbouring villages, the entire population being apparently friendly to the rebels. I therefore halted the Europeans under a tope, to enable us to ascertain the position of the enemy. At half-past seven A.M., I formed up the column, having determined upon detaching the three guns of the contingent, with two Cos. Ben. Fus., two Cos. of the Rajah's troops, and the reg. cav. belonging to the Rajah. I placed this force under the command of Lieut. Magniac, Ben. Fus., with directions to proceed up the west bank of the nuddee, to prevent the enemy crossing inland from the Island, whence I decided upon moving with the main portion of the troops, four Cos. Europeans, Kappoorthullah Inf., and Hodson's Horse, and so compelled the rebels to fight, or run the risk of drowning in the Gogra. The two columns moved off simultaneously, that under my command fording the nuddee, and proceeded on to the Island, which is five miles long, and one half mile broad, and a great portion of the ground very heavy. I threw out two Cos. Ben. Fus. in skirmishing order, with the troops of the Kappoorthullah contingent in the same manner, and advanced to sweep up the Island, with Lieut. Magniac's force on our left, and Hodson's Horse under Lieut. McGregor (whom I appointed to do duty, and assume command of them) and the Rajah's reg. cav. on our right. After having gone a short distance, the enemy opened a brisk fire on us, from the bank of a very deep nuddee, some one hundred yards wide; to this fire we replied most effectively, driving the rebels from their cover, and being brought to a stand by the depth of water, the Sikhs being obliged to return, after attempting to cross. Lieut. McGregor in a most gallant way, led the irreg. cav. rather lower down, and into the nuddee and across, the water being well over their saddles. Whilst this was being accomplished, Lieut. Hamilton Maxwell, my detachment staff, who was also second in command and comdg. the four cos. Bengal Fus., galloped off to bring up the elephants from our rear, where they had been left under a guard with our spare ammunition, &c., before we crossed in the first instance. Lieut. Maxwell speedily returned with the elephants, and we passed over the men as rapidly as possible; and when all were over, advanced on steadily, driving the enemy before us, and the Enfield rifles doing good execution, turning the rebels out of their rifle-pits, and forcing them to take the open plain, when Lieut. McGregor charged them with Hodson's horse most steadily. The rebels had one gun, a brass 5-pr., with which they kept up a continual fire on our columns, but without doing us any injury. We still continued advancing, until we had cleared the whole of our front, when I halted the Europeans, placed them under cover in some huts, and allowed H.H. the Rajah of Kappoorthullah to proceed off to our right with his inf., and work down towards the cav., whence they advanced together on the gun which had fired on us, and which our guns on the opposite side, under Lieut. Magniac, from the great execution done by Ensign Boddy, made it too hot to remain in its original position, so that the rebels tried to carry it off, when Hodson's horse cut down the gunners, and the gun was ours. The rebels

\* 17th Lancers; 3rd D. Cav., 180; No. 8 Ben. Light Field Batt., 4 guns, 80; Eur. Inf., 92nd and 70th, 600; Nat. Inf., 19th and 4th Rifles, 1,100.

\* 1st Ben. fus., 6 co.; Kappoorthullah Conting.; Art., 3 6-pr.; Cav., 130 sabres; Inf., 660 r. and f.; Hodson's horse, 70 sabres.



having received a severe lesson, and all who could escape having done so, I determined upon withdrawing the troops for the day. The Europeans suffered exceedingly, from having to follow up the rebels for five miles in a burning sun, from the effects of which they were struck down, added to the heavy ground and deep muds we had to ford before we could drive them into a corner, that I was anxious to get the Ben. Fus. under a tope, after the steady persevering manner in which they had gone through the severe work of the day; and I had them under shade by half-past eleven A.M., being then nearly twelve hours under arms. The details of the operations of the force under Lieut. Magniac on the west bank I have called upon him to furnish a report of, and have the pleasure to state that his arrangements during the five and a-half hours he was detached from me, have merited my warmest approval.

2. It is impossible to estimate the loss on the side of the rebels, but the natives have reported to the civil authorities that they numbered from 2,000 to 3,000 men in the first instance, and 450 are killed, missing, and drowned, besides wounded. Ram Singh himself was severely wounded; Byrung Singh, one of the rebel leaders, was slain; and Outar Singh's brother was killed also. Two boat loads of fugitives, containing seventy each, are reported to have been drowned while in their hurry to escape. This information has been supplied me by Mr. Bradford, asst. comsgr., Durriabad.

3. The casualties on our side are, I am very happy to say, comparatively small, being 3 men killed, and 17 wounded; and 1 horse killed, and 8 horses wounded. The nature and severity of the wounds received at once show that the troops were closely engaged.

4. I regret to say that Lieut. C. M. McGregor, late of the 57th N.I., and whom I appointed to command Hodson's horse, was severely wounded whilst charging the rebels, and his horse in three places, which has since had to be destroyed. The gallant manner in which this officer behaved on this as on the previous occasions when he has been with Hodson's horse seemed to gain the entire confidence of the men; and his being wounded was a great loss, inasmuch as there was not another European officer to lead them, as, had there been one, a good many rebels that escaped would not have done so. No officer could have behaved in a more gallant manner, or set a better example to his men, than Lieut. McGregor did, and the men themselves speak of his bravery on the occasion. I trust that he will soon be able to resume his duties, and that Government will grant him compensation for the loss of his horse. Mirza Ahmed Beg, resadar 14th troop 2nd regt. Hodson's horse, having behaved most gallantly, and led his men well after Lieut. McGregor was wounded, I beg to recommend the resadar for promotion. I have always found him most particular and strict in the performance of his duty.

5. The force under my command remained under the tope until five P.M., when they returned to Durriabad, arriving at nine P.M.

6. It now becomes my pleasing duty to acknowledge the assistance so readily afforded me by every one on the 18th inst.

7. To all officers and men engaged throughout the day, who cheerfully bore the great fatigue and necessary exposure to the excessive heat on this trying occasion, my best thanks are especially due, and I congratulate them on the result of their labours.

8. To Maj. Carnegie, the dep. comsgr. of Durriabad, who accompanied the force, and remained out during the day, my best thanks are due for his able assistance in obtaining information as to the position and strength of the enemy.

9. To Mr. Bradford, the asst. commiss., whose absence on this occasion I greatly regretted, in consequence of having broken his collar bone from his horse falling when out with the force on the 15th inst., I am under great obligations for the zealous manner in which he has conducted the intelligence department, and trust his services may soon be again available.

10. To Lieut. Hamilton Maxwell, my detachment staff and 2nd in comm., whose unwearied and cheerful exertions the whole day merited my highest approbation, has been always on the alert, and ready to aid me every possible way, my best thanks are offered.

11. To Lieut. Chamier, in political charge of the Kuppoothullah conting., I feel deeply indebted, and cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered me throughout the day by this excellent officer, in the performance of the arduous duties that devolved upon him.

12. To Asst. surg. T. E. Charles, M.D., for his uniform kindness and attention to the men suffering

from sun-stroke, as well as to the wounded generally, I beg to express my great appreciation of his able services, particularly as he was suffering from illness himself.

13. The Kuppoothullah contingent performed the several duties required of them during the day.

14. H. H. the Rajah, his brother, and his gen., accompanied the force, and were at all times ready to lead their men, and induce them to press on, though somewhat tired, from the long march, after the retreating enemy, and my thanks are due to them.

15. Col. Williamson of the Rajah's service, was left with two cos. of Sikhs, and twenty-five Sikh cav., to protect the rear; the enemy attempted once to get at the doolies and spare ammunition, but by Col. Williamson's good disposition they were sent to the right about.

16. The brass 5-pr. gun captured from the enemy, is now in the Fort of Durriabad, and as H. H. the Rajah was present at the taking of it, I await instructions as to its disposal.

ALEXANDER HUME, Major,  
Comdg. at Durriabad.

From Lieut. S. B. Magniac, 1st E.B. Fusiliers,  
Comdg. Detachment. To Lieut. Hamilton Maxwell,  
Staff Officer, Durriabad.

Camp Durriabad, 19th Sept., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Maj. Hume, comdg. the force, that agreeably to his instructions, I proceeded from Bhumarea Ghat, along the west bank of the nullah, which protected the position of the enemy in that direction, with the force as per margin.\* After advancing for a short distance, I observed the enemy in large numbers on the opposite bank, who being emboldened by the difficulties their position presented to an attacking party, (the nullah here might be perhaps hundred yards broad, and very deep,) were making a stand, and keeping up a brisk fire on the main column. As they were within easy range of Ensign Roddy's guns, I ordered them to the front, when that officer opened a well-directed fire, completely enfilading their advanced line of skirmishers, who retired after receiving a few rounds.

I then continued my advance towards a large party of rebels to my left, but on the opposite bank, and who, upon our approach, opened a smart fire of musketry from rifle-pits, and behind a line of breast-works.

2. Being anxious to drive them from this, and seeing that the column had not yet crossed the nullah, I ordered one co. of the 1st Ben. Fus. out to skirmish along the bank, supported by the other company, the whole under the command of Lieut. Butler, the Sikh Inf. remaining with the guns. In this order we advanced until opposite the breast-work; here Ensign Roddy again tried his guns, the inf. from behind good cover, at two hundred and fifty yards, keeping down the fire on them, which was at first very heavy. Finding after ten or twelve rounds that the guns made no impression on the earth-works, and observing that you had crossed the nullah, and turned the enemy's flank, I ceased firing, and on your continuing to advance, the enemy suddenly vacated their position. This gave us a good opportunity to punish them, and the guns directed by Ensign Roddy made beautiful practice, thinning their ranks, and obliging them to retreat rapidly.

3. I followed them up towards a second line of works, where they had one gun (the one subsequently taken). Here they made but a short stand, endeavouring to take off their gun, which the well-directed fire from Ensign Roddy's 6-prs. prevented their doing far, although they persevered for nearly a mile. The gun was soon after taken in first-rate style by the Rajah of Kuppoothullah's inf., assisted by a detach. of Hodson's horse.

4. The enemy being thus driven, made a precipitate retreat in all directions; a few in their hurry attempting to swim the nullah were shot, while others that succeeded in crossing a little higher up were all cut down by the Rajah's reg. cav., led by Ensigns Roddy and Woodgate.

5. The work being thus complete, the enemy being defeated and scattered, the pursuit naturally fell to the cav.; and the men being much exhausted, the inf. were therefore halted, and as the sun was exceedingly powerful, I ordered them to retire slowly to a neighbouring tope, where we rested for a short time, and then returned to join the main column.

6. The distance gone over by the men under my immediate command during the advance could not have been less than five miles, and I cannot speak too

\* 1st Ben. Fus., 2nd Cos. Rajah of Kuppoothullah's Contingent; 2 Cos. Inf. 20 Sabres, Reg. Cav.

highly of the cheerful alacrity displayed by every one under me, while exposed to the intense heat of this morning.

7. I beg to particularise the active energy displayed by Lieut. T. A. Butler, in leading on the skirmishers, and Ensign Roddy also, who, by his well-directed fire, contributed greatly to the success of the day. I particularly noticed "Nubbee Buksh," the native art. comdnt. of the Rajah of Kuppoothullah's contingent, who, by his coolness and activity, proved himself a good and valuable soldier.

8. I am happy to say, the casualties were but trifling, being a private of 1st Ben. Fus. slightly wounded, and one mule attached to the guns also wounded. The cause of this I attribute to the heavy and accurate fire kept up by the men from the Enfield rifles on the rifle-pits held by the enemy, which effectually prevented them firing with any steadiness.

S. B. MAGNIAC, Lieut.,  
1st Ben. Fus., comdg. detach.

## Operations of the Buxar Force.

To the Adj. Gen. of the Army, Army H.Q., Allahabad, Dinapore, 30th August, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith, for submission to H.E. the C. in C., a report from Maj. Carr, Madras rifles, comdg. at Buxar, of a successful operation undertaken by him on the 13th inst., which resulted in the complete defeat and dispersion with heavy loss, of a very greatly superior body of rebels who had threatened, and were about to attack, his advanced post at Doornoon.

2. I beg to call H.E.'s special attention to the very skilful manner in which the small force under Maj. Carr was handled; to the cheerful alacrity which all ranks are reported to have displayed in encountering the enemy; and to the spirit and determination which animated the cav., (both of the mil. train and 3rd Sikh irr. regt.,) when after severe exertions over heavy ground, by which their horses were completely exhausted, and when far away from all support, under their gallant leader Capt. Nason, they unhesitatingly threw themselves on two large bodies of the hostile infantry, whom they dispersed with a severe loss in killed and wounded.

3. Capt. Nason's report of this brilliant charge is forwarded in original, and also a nominal return of the casualties on our side, of which, I am happy to say, the list is extremely light and insignificant when compared with the complete success obtained.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigdr.,  
Comdg. in the disturbed districts of  
Ghazepore and Behar.

To the Deputy. Asst. Adj. Gen., with Brigdr.  
Douglas.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigdr. Douglas, that on the 11th, having been called on by Capt. Broome, comdg. Doornoon, for assistance, as a large body of the rebels were moving in his post, I immediately sent off a troop and half of the mil. train, in all 50 sabres and 120 Sikh cav., under Lieut. Ryall, the whole commanded by Capt. Nason, mil. train; I proceeded myself during the night with two cos. 34th, on elephants, and 50 Madras rifles.

On the 12th the enemy, said to be from 1,500 to 2,000, 800 of whom were sepoys, were reported to me to be posted in and round the village of Chowgain, about six miles off. I went out of Doornoon a short way in their direction, but finding the country so difficult for cavalry, for it was all enclosed, and having in all only about 150 infantry, of whom 100 only were Europeans, I returned, and sent into Buxar for the two naval brig. guns, which with one other company of the 84th, arrived at twelve at night; this they were enabled to do by the fortuitous presence here of some bullocks and drivers of the Ben. art., which have been detained here by the closing of the communications.

Thus reinforced, on the morning of the 13th, as soon as I could get certain information of the rebels, I marched out in the direction of the enemy on the Chowgain road, when about four miles out the rebels were reported in front, advancing in three large bodies; on reaching the end of the enclosures I saw one large body posted in a tope behind a rising ground about 400 yards on my left front. I had a company of the 84th extended on that flank, and then advanced the guns which Capt. Batt skilfully brought up. On the skirmishers advancing the enemy began to retire; they were five or six hundred. Capt. Batt then fired three shells at them, the last of which, set for 1,200 yards, fell amongst a number of them,

killing two and wounding two others; this sent them all flying.

Just as I began to advance on this body, word was brought to me, that a body of about 700 sepoys, with 150 sowars, were passing my right flank to get round in my rear; I sent Capt. Nason, with his men to stop them, which he did effectually, as he did everything entrusted to him. As soon as I saw the rebels in front clear off, I retired along the road with two companies 84th, between me and the enemy when I had got parallel with them; at Capt. Nason's request I sent a gun, one co. 84th, and half the Madras rifles, to dislodge the rebels from a village which they had seized. On the approach of the gun, &c., they all fled, throwing away their clothes and shoes; knowing that a third body was working round on my flank, I could not venture yet to let the cav. pursue; indeed I was told, that the body on the left were getting round to Doomraon; I had sent a troop Sikh cav. to stop them some time before, and they were reported to me as having halted, and I afterwards learned that, on the report of the first gun, they went off towards Arrah, plundering Jewningunge on the way.

Having beaten off the bodies in front and right and not being satisfied about that to the left, I determined to retire; and here Capt. Nason prompted by the spirit which carried him victorious through his subsequent operations, requested my permission to pursue the enemy with the cav.; at first I demurred on account of the fearful odds against him, and of my own position; but on his second appeal, seeing his determination, I yielded to him, and to his dashing gallantry, ably supported by his brave men, and the party of Sikhs under Lieut. Ryall, the success, which by God's blessing was achieved, is entirely due. His despatch will give the detail of his pursuit and punishment of the rebels, but the admiration which his leading and dash elicited from all who took part in his attack, I have to record.

My force consisted of about 45 sabres Mil. Train, 100 Sikh cav., two guns nav. brig., with 40 sailors under Capt. Batt, four cos. 84th, about 120 men under Maj. Rolleston, and one co. Madras rifles under Capt. Broome, in all about 350. I did not think of the smallness of my force opposed to three separate bodies, each doubling it, when I remembered that it was the 84th I had with me.

The skirmishers of the 84th, on the left, got a few shots at the enemy, which were in front at first, but to pursue them, even if advisable, was utterly hopeless; they can go two miles to our one when running away.

I have great pleasure in mentioning, not only the readiness of all to obey orders, but also the desire evinced by all to assist me in every way.

The Rajah of Doomraon was again in the field.

Mr. Garstin, the magistrate, was also out.

Capt. Nason had his left shoulder strap cut by a bullet.  
G. CARR, Maj. comdg. Buxar.  
Buxar, the 16th August, 1858.

To Maj. Carr, comdg. Buxar force.

Doomraon, 14th Aug. 1858.

Sir,—Agreeably to instructions received, I yesterday proceeded with the force as per margin,\* in pursuit of the retreating enemy. After a sharp gallop of three miles through kheets, interspersed with nullas, I came up with him, and observed he was moving on the village of Kusea in compact order, in two divisions of about 400 each, flanked by cav., the distance between each div. being about 400 yards. On seeing my party approach, he immediately drew up his forces in battle array, with very marshy ground in his front, and the village in his rear. I moved steadily on between the two masses, my object being, if possible, to prevent his concentrating his force; this he at once noticed, and moved the div. nearest the village up in double time, but was too late. When within 300 yards I directed the Mil. Train to charge, supported by the Sikh cav., which they did in a most gallant manner under a heavy fire, and cut up in the space of half an hour between forty and fifty of the enemy, all sepoys, with the exception of one man, who was found to be a Sikh. These men were well supplied with ammunition, the greater portion of which was "Minnie." Finding it rather hot work, the enemy retired in a very confused and hurried manner on the village. Our horses, from the heavy ground we were working upon, were completely exhausted; after resting them for a short time, I marched back to camp.

I am happy to say my casualties were few, notwithstanding the enemy fought with desperation; the Mil. Train had two men wounded (slightly), and

the 3rd Sikh cav. one private (slightly), and one horse (slightly). I beg before closing this despatch to bring to your notice the undermentioned officers: Lieut. Ryall, comdg. 3rd Sikh cav., who steadily brought up his men in support of the Train.

To Dr. Corbyn, of the same corps, I am much indebted for his attendance on the wounded under a heavy fire; but more particularly to Lieut. Bodkin and Adj. Thomson, mil. train, for the gallant manner in which they led their troops to the charge.

Nothing could surpass the gallantry and soldierlike conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men of both regiments, who appeared to vie with each other in their anxiety to close with the enemy.

I have to offer my thanks to Mr. Garstin, magistrate of Buxar, who, from his thorough knowledge of the country, rendered me much assistance.

HENRY NASON, Capt.,  
2nd Batt. Mil. Train,  
and Comdg. Lt. Cav., Buxar Force.

The Adj. Gen. of the Army,  
Army Hd.-Qrs., Allahabad,  
Dinapore, 14th August, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith, to be laid before H. E. the C. in C. the report in original of a very successful affair with the rebels in the neighbourhood of Buxar, on the 8th inst.

2. Major Carr, Madras rifles, comdg. at that place, having received intimation, that the enemy purposed attacking the outpost of Doomraon, twelve miles further east, moved out from Buxar, and combining with the garrison of Doomraon post, met the rebels near Bhojpore, anticipating and entirely repulsing them with considerable loss, while that of our troops was merely nominal.

3. I cannot refrain from bringing prominently to H. E.'s notice, my obligations to Maj. Carr, who so ably planned and executed this surprise, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men (especially those mentioned by him by name), by whom he was so worthily supported.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigr.,  
Comdg. in the Disturbed Districts  
of Ghazepore and Behar.

To the Brigr. Major.

Behar field force, Dinapore.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of brigr. Douglas, that having received information from Capt. Broome, comdg. Doomraon at eight P.M., on the 7th, that a body of rebels amounting to about 900, four hundred of whom were sepoys, were said to be advancing on Bhojpore and Doomraon, I proceeded the next morning to look for them with the force as below:—

1 troop mily. train (under Captain Inglefield), of forty sabres; 112 sabres of the 3rd Sikh cav. (under Lieut. Ryall).

Two cos. of H.M.'s 84th foot (under Capt. Brown); 50 Madras rifles (under Lieut. Gray).

The Sikh cav. were at Bhojpore shortly after daylight. I got to Bhojpore with the troops Mil. Train, and the two cos. of the 84th (the latter mounted on elephants) about half-past nine. Sent the Madras rifles into Doomraon to assist in protecting that place as I called on Capt. Broome to bring two-thirds of his force, Europeans especially, to my assistance, which he did with part of his own co. of Madras rifles.

We heard on the road that the rebels were about a cos beyond new Bhojpore.

We passed that village about one and a half miles when the patrols of Sikhs brought in word that the rebels were in a grove, about half a mile ahead, and were beginning to move towards the right.

Up to this time I think the rebels had not the slightest idea of our being near them. But here they saw my party, and commenced to retreat. Seeing they were retreating, I sent on all the cav. with orders to attack if the rebels were moving, but if they stood to wait till I came up. The cav. found them on the move, and taking advantage of a good opportunity they went at them, and the result was that about eighty rebels were killed, and the others dispersed. Capt. Inglefield tells me that he saw himself fully sixty dead bodies.

A party of forty of the Sikh cav., sent out from Doomraon to co-operate with us, state, that before flying the other Sikhs they fell in with a body of fighting rebels, and that they killed a number of them. But I have not been able to ascertain whether these men were included amongst those actually seen dead.

I followed the route of the cav. with the 84th some distance, but finding there was no chance of

coming up with the enemy, I gave it up. The greater proportion by far of those killed were sepoys; and thirty percussion muskets were taken, besides a great number of swords.

They seemed badly off for caps. Amongst the killed were some mutineer Sikhs.

The Rajah of Doomraon himself came into the field.

Capt. Inglefield and his fine troop, and Lieut. Ryall, with the officers and men of the 3rd Sikh cav., took full advantage of the opportunity given them, and acquitted themselves in the most gallant manner. Mr. Garstin, the magistrate, accompanied the party in the pursuit and punishment of the rebels.

G. CARR, Maj. comdg. the party.

Buxar, 9th August, 1858.

## Doings of the Allahabad Police.

Allahabad, 10th Sept., 1858.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov.-Gen. is pleased to direct the publication in the *Gazette* of the subjoined report from Capt. Dennehy, comdg. Allahabad Div. Mil. Po., of his operations against a body of rebels in Pergunnah Bara on the 27th ult.

The Gov.-Gen. highly commends the gallantry evinced by Cap. Dennehy, his officers and men of the Allahabad Mil. Po., in this successful affair:—

To E. C. Bayley, Esq., Offg. Comr. Allahabad.

Camp Ghadamow, 28th Aug., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, that on the night of the 26th inst., I marched with the force detailed below from Bara to Ghadamow, a village in the Pergunnah of Bara, about nine miles to the south-west, to which the rebel force under Punjab Sing, which had been plundering a number of villages all round the theel of Bara, had retreated on my arrival at that place:—

Allahabad Mil. Po.

CAVALRY.—6 native officers, 12 duffadars, 7 naib duffadars, 1 trumpeter, and 155 troopers.

INFANTRY.—3 native officers, 13 havildars, 1 bugler, and 163 rank and file.

On coming close to Ghadamow, shortly after daylight on the 27th, I found that the rebels, to the number of 1,000 or 1,200 matchlockmen, a few old sepoys, and 90 or 100 cav., had taken up their position in the village itself, and in some topes of trees in its immediate neighbourhood.

I directed Lieut. and Adj. Shaw to advance straight on the village with the infantry, throwing out one-half his men as skirmishers, and keeping the remainder as a support, while I kept with the cavalry towards the more open country to the left, where a large body of the rebels were posted in some thinly-planted topes of trees. Lieut. Shaw was to dislodge the enemy from the village, and, if possible, drive them towards the open country. And this he did with great gallantry; advancing at the double as the rebels opened fire upon him, he succeeded in driving them before him through the village, and a large tope behind, killing seven and wounding several more.

In the meantime, the rebels in my front had, as I advanced, retreated from the trees which had hitherto sheltered them; and now having the whole of them fairly in the open, I gave the cav. orders to charge.

We cut our way completely through the rebels, and dispersed them in every direction, following them up for more than four miles; and on our return we saw lying about in the fields more than one hundred dead bodies, among which that of Sirdar Punjab Sing, the leader of the rebels, is said to be recognised. Altogether their loss must have been very considerable. The whole of the baggage, and the baggage camels which they had with them, fell into our hands, as also a large number of cattle, most probably plundered from the villagers of this Pergunnah, many of whom are coming in to recognise their property.

The loss on our side was one trooper killed; two native officers of cav., five troopers, and fourteen horses wounded.

I would earnestly beg you to bring particularly to the notice of the Rt. Hon. the Gov.-Gen. the conduct and gallantry of the native officers and men of the 9th, 17th, and Sikh troops of the Allahabad Mil. Po., who were with me on this occasion, the first on which they have been engaged with the enemy in the field.

I have the honour to forward the depositions of some of the men, who swear to recognising the body of Punjab Sing, as also a number of papers found in his baggage.

F. DENNEHY, Cap. Comdg.  
Allahabad Div. Mil. Po.

\* Mily. Train, 48 sabres; 3rd Sikh cav., 100 sabres.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859.

### SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO ALEXANDRIA.

THE temporary suspension of telegraphic communication with Malta suggests unpleasant reflections as to the consequences of a complete rupture, in the event of a war with France. Let us imagine, for instance, what might have happened had the British Government ordered the Channel Fleet to assume a hostile attitude in the Tagus on occasion of the claims lately made on Portugal in the *Charles-et-George* affair. No sooner would the fleet have sailed in that direction than the Toulon squadron might have received orders to proceed immediately to sea, as if making for Lisbon, but in reality to push on under all sail and effect a junction with the squadron at Brest. The two united would have been more than a match for the Channel Fleet, and for a time might have rode triumphantly in the British waters. Nothing would have been easier than for the French Government to intercept all telegraphic messages to Malta, and thus our Mediterranean Fleet might have remained for days without a suspicion of the march that had been stolen upon this country. It is evident that we shall always be liable to be taken at a disadvantage until a submarine cable be laid to Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, and Corfu. At any time our communication with India may be interrupted, should war break out at the same time, as is probable, between France and Austria. In the event of a European convulsion, no reliance could be placed on the regular transmission of messages between India and Great Britain. The Red Sea Telegraph will be incomplete unless its connection with this country be placed beyond all possibility of interference or control. We cannot afford to throw away any chances, or to trust to mere physical vigour to repair the blunders caused by the shortsightedness of our rulers. It becomes, therefore, almost a national duty to press forward the laying of a telegraphic line from the English coast to Gibraltar, and thence to Malta and Alexandria.

### THE INDIA HOUSE.

THE fiat has gone forth for the erection of a new India-house, and this time in the more aristocratic regions of the West-end. In the beginning the Directors of the Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies were content to meet in the parlour of a tavern in Bishopsgate-street, and transact their affairs amid the fumes of beer and tobacco. According to Mr. Charles Knight, the sign of this hostelry was "The Nag's Head," over against Bishopsgate Church, on the site now occupied by a Quaker's Meeting-house. Others, however, assert that it was at "The Bull" that the prices of Surat silks and Dacca muslins

were agreed upon in this jovial fashion. Be that as it may, the labours of Mr. Cole, the secretary and accountant, were requited by a salary that could hardly have been fixed under such benign inspiration. Just forty pounds a-year was all that he could expect or claim, and on which he probably fared quite as well as Goldsmith's "Village Preacher." But, as the transactions of the adventurous traders increased in importance, it became manifest that a building must be obtained for their sole and exclusive use. With this view, in the year 1701, they took a twenty-one years' lease of the town house of the Craven family, situate in Leadenhall-street, and of a small tenement in Lime-street, at a yearly rental of one hundred pounds sterling. It was not, however, before 1726 that the first India-house was completed, and then it occupied no more space than the western wing of the present stately edifice. The latter was built in 1799 by Mr. R. Jupp, and about the year 1862 will probably be converted into a block of chambers and offices similar to Gresham-house. Many persons must have remarked the group of emblematical figures on the frieze over the portico. The central figure has especially invited comment, and of no favourable character—tradition vindicating good taste by the legend of the sculptor's suicide. We are not aware that there is any ground whatever for the report beyond the unpleasant effect produced by the representative of his Gracious Majesty George III. holding a sword in his left hand, and bearing a shield on his right arm. Again, on the apex is a Britannia grasping a spear, also with the left hand, as if Mr. Bacon were determined to allegorise, in the most emphatic manner, the peaceful mission of the Company. On the tympanum Britannia is represented as receiving the embrace of Liberty, and the same proud dame on the apex covers the point of her spear with a Phrygian cap. Was it a prophecy, or a sarcasm, or a combination of both? The cap of Liberty surmounting the spear with which Britannia conquered and subdued Hindostan is a not unbecoming pendant to the silken glove on the iron hand that holds our Gallic neighbours in thralldom.

### THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

AGREEING with our somewhat verbose and long-winded correspondent, "Durd Khush," in his condemnation of the fantastic notion of teaching the native languages through the medium of a Romanised alphabet, we entirely dissent from his proposition that a tolerably familiar acquaintance with Hindustani should be demanded of every candidate for a commission in the Indian army. It is true that a knowledge of the French tongue may never be required for colloquial purposes from an officer in the native army, but it is very important that he should be able to avail himself of the literature of that accomplished people, and especially of their works on military and scientific subjects. Besides, a certain familiarity with French is now-a-days as fair a test of a liberal and gentlemanly education as either of the dead languages; and the possibility of a candidate's rejection should also be taken into account, in which case Hindustani would be of little use in his subsequent career, though French might render him the highest service.

Nor do we think it advisable that any portion of the brief space of time at the disposal of a youth for the acquisition of that kind of knowledge which can only be obtained in Europe should be taken up by studies that can more advantageously be prosecuted in the East. Very few ensigns fail to pass the colloquial examination within a reasonable period after joining their regiments, and having taken this first step there are too many inducements for them to persevere, to render it likely that they will stop short at the threshold. It is neither necessary nor expedient that an English officer should become a Pundit. If he succeed in making himself clearly understood, and also in thoroughly understanding what is addressed to him, there is little more to be desired. It is not so much desirable that his imagination should be fired by the poetic exaggerations of the *Prem Sagar*, as that his mind should be strengthened and his heart purified and encouraged by the standard works which issue from the European press. We would rather that he should devote whatever time he can spare from his professional duties to holding "high converse" with the master minds of Europe, than that he should be an adept in Hindoo metaphysics, or a dabbler in Persian verse.

### SIR JAMES COSMO MELVILL, K.C.B.

Soon after the retirement of Sir James Melvill from the office of Secretary to the East India Company in the spring of last year, the Home Service at large addressed to him a valedictory letter which, with the reply, appeared in our columns of the 28th April.

Those who had been more immediately associated with Sir James in official duties have since given expression to their feelings by presenting, as a lasting token of their high regard, a small but elegant service of plate, with the following address:—

"To Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B., &c., &c.

"Sir,—Although in the votes of the Honourable Courts of Proprietors and Directors of the East India Company; in the records of Parliament; in the speeches of statesmen; in the public press; and in the honours bestowed by her Majesty, there are abounding testimonies to the great ability, knowledge, and zeal for the well-being of India, which have marked your long official career; we, as members of the Home Indian Service, beg that you will accept from us, as a lasting token of our cordial respect and esteem, as well as of our admiration of that career which has conferred so much distinction on the service, the accompanying pieces of plate.

"In your example and labours; in your care to promote the efficiency and welfare of the service; in your courtesy and kindness we trace so many benefits, that your compliance with this request will afford to us very high gratification.

"Sincerely wishing that you may enjoy many years of happiness in your honourable retirement,

"We respectfully subscribe ourselves,

"Ever yours most faithfully,

(Here follow the signatures of 81 gentlemen of the Home Service)."

The reply of Sir James was as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—I acknowledge, with emotions of pride and satisfaction, the receipt of your address, and I request that you will accept my sincere thanks for the gratifying terms in which you have expressed yourselves towards me, and for the handsome and valuable testimonial in which you have given shape to your feelings of esteem and affection. To all, and to each one of you, I would tender my warmest acknowledgments. Your names are associated with some of my happiest recollections, and with many long-esteemed friendships.

"When I retired in February last it became my pleasing duty to reply to an address from the service at large. The sentiments which I then expressed are

those which animate me on this occasion, and which must endure while life shall last.

"Regarding, as I always did, the respectability and efficiency of the home establishment as essential to the good government of India, it was incumbent on me to promote its importance and welfare; and I rejoice in the assurance which your address conveys to me, that my efforts in furtherance of that object were not altogether ineffectual.

"I am deeply sensible of many imperfections in my official conduct, and am also fully aware that in the position which I so long occupied, it was my lot occasionally to check, as well as promote, individual wishes and expectations. That, under such circumstances, so large a body of my late colleagues, not content with having subscribed the general address, should again come forward for the purpose of presenting me with a substantial testimonial of their regard, is a circumstance most gratifying to my feelings, assuring me, as it does, of their generous appreciation of the public motives by which my conduct was influenced.

"I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without repeating my thanks to you all, individually and collectively, for the able and friendly co-operation and assistance which I ever experienced from you, nor without assuring you that, though the tie of official relationship no longer unites us, my heart is still with the service, whose efficiency and high character will, I am convinced, only become the more apparent the more prominently it is brought before the public.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, yours most faithfully,  
"JAMES C. MELVILL."

The plate, manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, Pantion-street, Haymarket, consists of two splendid table vases, with two highly ornamented silver stands for fruit, in value exceeding three hundred guineas, and bearing a suitable inscription in accordance with the terms of the address.

Our public intercourse with the Indian Home Service has been so intimate for so many years that we cannot forbear to express our warmest sympathy with both parties in this case, as well as in that of Mr. J. S. Mill, noticed in our last issue; and while admiring the good fellowship thus manifested, we cordially testify, as public writers, our respect and esteem for those distinguished men whose talents and ability have been thus recognised by their late colleagues.

#### INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

In our last number we published a financial notification of the Government of India, confirmed by advertisement, under the signature of the Under-Secretary of State for India, which is well deserving of the attention of the monied men of this country, and is highly important in its bearing on the interests of retired Indians who have left their funds invested in the public securities of that country.

The loans of the Indian Government have always hitherto been negotiated at a difference in the rate of interest as compared with this country, which has never been less than one per cent. When the Three per Cent. Consols of England were at par, Lord Dalhousie succeeded in reducing the public debt of India to four per cent., and in imitation of Mr. Gladstone's attempted loan at two and three-quarters, tried a further reduction to three and a-half per cent., with very notable ill success. Seeing that the majority of the fundholders of India have always consisted of Englishmen either resident in India or retired, and living upon incomes derived from India, this difference in the rate of interest ought, one might have supposed, to have drawn to that country more of British capital than has hitherto been found to be the case.

There have been several reasons for the disinclination of English capitalists to invest in Indian securities quite independent of any doubt either of the good faith, or of the permanence of the national Government there established. The principal of these were, first, the necessity of employing an agent in India to receive and remit the interest as it was paid there. The income derived from invested funds was thus left subject to the accidents of remittance and of agency, and, besides, was realised for use at a long date after it was wanted. Heretofore, the loans of India were negotiated with the condition that interest should be receivable at the option of the fundholders in cash, or by bills on England. But these bills were always at six months' date, and at a fixed rate of exchange, which might or might not be favourable. Still the stock which had this condition was always at a premium. This practice has, however, been discontinued for more than twenty-five years, and the Indian securities, which then enjoyed the privilege of a bill remittance, were consolidated into the Transfer Book Debt Loan, a large proportion of which was paid off when Lord Dalhousie brought it under his financial screw for reduction of the rate of interest to four per cent. The same advertisement, however, which gives facilities for receiving the interest of Indian loans in the manner we shall presently explain, announces the extension to the existing Transfer Loan Stock of the privilege of incorporation into the open Five per Cent. Loan, under the similar condition of subscribing an equal amount, so that the remainder of this stock is likely to be soon extinguished.

But there was another great disadvantage attending Indian investment, besides that of agency and of delay in the remittance of dividends, which deterred British capitalists from placing their funds in those securities, and that was that they were not available for prompt realisation in case of unforeseen necessity; nor for use as collateral security for any present accommodation that might be desired. On this ground they were quite unsuitable for persons engaged in any mercantile pursuit, or desirous of engaging in any speculation, and were not sought, therefore, on that account.

These reasons are quite sufficient to account for a difference of one per cent. in the rate of interest of Indian securities as compared with those of England. Since the troubles incident to the mutiny of the Bengal army, this difference has much increased, and the financial exigencies of the Government of India have compelled them to seek funds by the offer of terms equal to six per cent. in the rate of interest, for which the revenue and resources of India are made liable. But this state of things is exceptional, and we hope to see the rate of interest there very shortly restored to the old status of peace and confidence. The debentures issued in this country upon the same security have borne interest not exceeding four per cent.

Now, the advertisement to which we are endeavouring to call attention has for its object to lessen, if not wholly to remove, the two disadvantages to which we have above adverted. The holder of the promissory notes of any of the Indian loans (and all but the Transfer-book Debt Stock to which we have referred are in this shape) will be able, by presenting their

notes at the Accountant-General's Offices in Calcutta or Madras, to get them enfaced for payment of interest in England by a bill at sight on the treasuries of either of those Presidencies. Bombay is not included, because the rate of exchange of that side of India is not uniform with that which ranges at the other Presidencies, and the treasury there might be embarrassed by large transfers to it for exchange speculations.

The interest bill given in England will be for the precise amount that would be issued for interest from those Presidencies, so that the operation can produce no inconvenience to the local treasuries, but rather the contrary by the delay of a month or more in the arrival of the bill for presentation. The English fundholder receiving this bill will realise it through any of the banks of remittance, or by sale in the market, so as to obtain his income without delay or any risk or expense of agency. Again, having in possession the enfaced promissory notes, which are transferable by endorsement, he has it in his power to pledge or sell them here in England whenever he may require to do so; and he may, by presenting them at the East India House, obtain the division of any note, so as the better to suit such purposes, or in order to place any part in trust, or to use it in furtherance of any other object. This division will be made by the officers of the East India House, who, giving a receipt for the original note, will transmit it to India, and obtain fresh notes of the amounts required to be given to the holder of the receipt.

We contemplate great benefits to the Indian finance from the grant of these facilities, so soon as they shall be generally known and understood; and we think their effect will soon be seen in the improved quotations of the value of these securities as well here as in India.

While upon this subject, we may as well notice the abnormal ratio between the Four and Five per Cent. securities exhibited by our last quotations. While the Five per Cent. Promissory Notes, secured from repayment for fifteen years, were at a discount of 7 per cent.—that is, were selling at 93—the Four per Cents. ranged from 86 to 88, or at a discount of only 12 or 14. The difference of only 6 per cent. upon securities of the same character appears at first sight unaccountable. But it must be borne in mind that the Four per Cents. enjoy the privilege of conversion into Fives, under the condition of subscription in cash of an equal amount, which, of course, is an advantage increasing their relative value. On the other hand, the Five per Cents. are temporarily depressed by the circumstance that such transfers of Fours have been largely made with borrowed capital, for the replacement of which the Five per Cent. Promissory Notes are largely in the market, and in some cases with the obligation of prompt sale to fulfil a time bargain.

NE SUTOR, &c.—The public servant of Government, whether military or civil, should not attempt to preach a crusade, or spend his time in exhibiting religious dogmas, or discussing doctrinal points with the natives, his subordinates, for this reason above all others, that this is the surest way to make hypocrites, not converts. Let the soldier or civilian assist the missionary with his purse, his counsel, or his prayers, but let him not usurp an office which is inconsistent with his obligations to the State.—*Raikes' Notes on the Revolt.*



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## STUDY OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—There have been various discussions of late in the London papers upon the study of the languages of India and the Romanising system. I feel inclined to offer a few remarks upon the subject myself. But let me first give a short sketch of my own career in the East.

Born with a serious, meditative, and inquisitive mind, I commenced, soon after my arrival in the country, an indefatigable research into the Oriental languages, studying from ten till five daily. I was quite happy while closely engaged with my moonshee or my pundit. Let those who are spitefully inclined towards the literature of India sneer as much as they please. For my part, I have attributed my poetic turn of mind in a great measure to the perusal of its more imaginative works, though I was not so absorbed by them as to neglect graver studies. I profited by the perusal of the more solid and philosophical writings of the country. Should the uninitiated smile at the confession of my having derived what poetic vein I possess from such books as the "Bagh O Bahar," "Goolibakawali," "Goolistan," and "Prem Sagar," it is easy to answer them with a reference to the examples of our great poets, Shakespeare and Spenser, who were wont to invigorate their fancy by perusing works of fiction in prose and verse of no higher character than those above enumerated. Oriental works are sometimes designated by malicious Europeans "the black classics," by way of contempt; but those, from whom I have heard the expression, have never engaged deeply in the study of them, and act as unfairly as the native of India would do who should rest the merits of our writings upon such books as "Tom Thumb" and "Goody Two-Shoes," or upon those fantastical tracts which are circulated to terrify the ignorant populace into superstition still greater than is habitual to them. I have somewhere met with the saying, that "dunces always speak despitefully of Latin and Greek;" and I believe that many of those who are so inveterate against the study of Asiatic writings are actuated by a similar spirit. The "Prem Sagar" I have heard spoken of with peculiar ill-nature and contempt, but have a strong notion that this spleen is not so much occasioned by the demerits of the work as by a feeling of religious hostility. I have almost universally found the more unyielding Christian religionists among its detractors, who, if they could be prevailed upon to venture so far, would, I have little doubt, from the very same motive, remain quite blind to the acknowledged elegance of the Koran. As I myself, however, am not so exclusively partial to the sacred writings of my own creed, I here plainly avow, that, so far from being disgusted with the "Prem Sagar," its perusal quite entranced my imagination! As to the ridiculous stories for which these people are so ready to reproach it, and which, with hot-headed bigotry, they sometimes cast into the teeth of their believers, they should recollect that Hindoos may retort, and be allowed even to have done so with justice by a certain class of countrymen of their own.

One thing I recollect well as the consequence of my new course of studies, viz., my emancipation from the usual prejudices with which young men go out to India. From an acquired familiarity with ideas so dissimilar to those in which I had been brought up, my tastes became more catholic—less exclusive—and I was emboldened to spurn many illiberal dogmas that had been thrust upon me in my youth. How delightful is the privilege of thinking for oneself, and questioning everything, however much revered by the world, until proved to one's own satisfaction! Notwithstanding my happy devotedness to my studies, it is not to be supposed that I was quite indifferent to reward or preferment. I naturally looked forward to obtain an interpretership. Soon after I had begun to study, a pompous G.O. was issued, holding out great encouragement to students; on this I rested all my hopes, and consequently I passed my examination a considerable time before my brother officers, seniors and juniors; and yet I was doomed to disappointment. Interest, venal interest, I found carried the day,—360 rupees was the highest reward of laborious study, which scarcely covered the sum I had paid my moonshee alone.

It is an object worthy of inquiry to ascertain in which way so much deficiency in the acquisition of the tongues of those whose interest we are deputed to watch arises? The following appear to be the chief causes:—

Firstly. The blame lies at the very threshold of the East India House for substituting French in lieu of

Hindustani, the absurdity is so obvious that it would be quite superfluous to dwell upon it for one moment. No preferment being given to Hindustani the cadets go out without any knowledge of it. On their first arrival in the country they are unsettled for some time waiting to be posted to a corps—marching and counter-marching from one station to the other. Young men just escaped from all scholastic discipline and restriction enjoy shooting, hunting, and other amusements till they have sown their wild oats; they pick up a vulgar jargon from the servants so as just to make themselves barely understood; they care not to be troubled with actual study, consequently in every regiment in Bengal there are not more than two or three passed officers.

Secondly. General, divisional, and regimental staff appointments are not all subject to a certain standard of examination in the Oriental languages. If all posts to which Indian military officers are eligible were restricted to the examination, and the reward increased, it would be a great stimulus to work hard and pass.

Thirdly. The most important object to be insisted upon should be that every military candidate should undergo a certain standard of examination in this country before he obtains his nomination. The books insisted upon should be Forbes' "Grammar," "Bagh-o-Bahar" (or "Tota Kahani"), and "Baital Pachasi"—translation of an easy English passage into Persia and Nagari characters in a legible hand—extempore conversation on daily and simple matters. Well, but the above books may soon be got through by a diligent scholar merely for the purpose of an examination, as boys are crammed for public prizes at schools; but it must be remembered that the foundation laid here, when the mind is young, fresh, and flexible, accustomed to study, and ready to receive impression, is of infinite use in preparing the way for more extensive acquisitions. This first small stock would rapidly increase in India, and enable a military aspirant to pass the severest ordeal in a very short time, and be the means of his future distinction. I now proceed to the second of the two heads under which I propose to arrange my subject.

It is a common practice with many Indian officers who are too indolent, or perhaps too dull, to study, and are contented to think that, by dint of romanised conversational manuals, a habit of conversing with their domestics and the lower order of natives in a desultory manner is quite enough to render them *au fait* at the language.

It is a deplorable mistake. Some of these people go so far as to say the more we study a language the less able we become to make ourselves understood. This deserves an answer. The real ignorance of those who pretend to think that those only who systematically study the Hindoostani tongue are unintelligible linguists is truly pitiable. The best time or opportunity to expose their shallow pretensions is in the presence of one or two moonshees—if one is fortunate enough to allure them there, which is a difficult matter—for they are generally wise enough to keep clear of men who could sound their depth, or might meet their affectation of talking like an Asiatic with a significant smile.

I have sometimes been amused by the tirades of these would-be linguists through the means of the romanising system, who endeavour to drown, by a hasty flow of language, the deficiency in the sense of their periods, and the glaring nature of their horrid pronunciation, to say nothing of their grammatical errors. In trying to come as near as they can to the style and expression of Asiatic colloquy, they often materially overdo the thing; and their conceited attempts to catch the proper pronunciation of the more difficult words have sometimes brought to my mind the mewling of a cat, while their vain endeavours to hit the more intricate parts of the idiom have made one regret their preference for the loose system of picking up the language from the hurried and careless conversation of common natives, instead of the more sound and solid method of arriving at their object by a careful perusal of original vernacular books by the aid of a moonshee and pundit. I think it will not be out of the way to mention some of the egregious blunders committed by people, who, not choosing to study the Hindoostani language in its original character, but depending upon romanised Hindoostani manuals and vocabularies, flatter themselves they can catch the true pronunciation of words, and become perfect in the idiom by a mere attention to the language of their servants or the inferior natives, which I trust will evince that, though they may not care to study the language as a matter of taste and pleasure, it is their duty to do so as men of sense and prudence.

The importance of this has been repeatedly dwelt upon by several learned, able, and experienced chairmen of the Hon. East India Company and various

other anglo-Indian statesmen and thinking men. It is indispensably necessary for a man to know the language of the country to which he goes even as a bird of passage. But we are deputed to India and entrusted there with responsible posts, for half a life time, and often make the country our second or adopted home. At all events it is desirable to learn so much of the native languages as to render us free from gross errors of speech in common conversation. We should thus save our credit with the people. This particularly applies to those who are fortunate enough to secure staff and garrison appointments, and to get command of regiments.

The following are down-right facts relating to the advocates of the romanising system and those who are satisfied to learn a correct pronunciation from their menials:—

I once heard one of the latter description of persons declare to a coterie of griffs that the exclamation which Mahomedans and their mendicants make in the excitement of a charge, prayer, funeral ceremonies, &c., is "yáhee," his ear had just caught the last two syllables, and he mistook this word for the true one "Illahoe" (God), in which alone there is any sense; and at another time he so murdered the pronunciation of the word "bahoo," signifying a daughter-in-law, as to call it "bháoo," and there being a man at the place of the name of "Bháoo Khan," the native whom he addressed replied as if he had been questioned about that individual; he has checked a person for saying (correctly enough) "dukhunee" instead of "dakhunee," and one of the same class ridiculed once some young fellows for calling that well-known diah of Indian luxury a "pilau" instead of "pilao" as he pronounced it, and paid no attention to the more important mistake, apparently ignorant himself that the word is "pooláo" and not "pillao." In short, it is a regular case (with the lovers of the romanising system) of the pot abusing the kettle for being black, when these misguided linguists attempt to correct the pronunciation of others, or want to express their own ideas. A brother officer of mine wishing to recollect the Hindoostani names of the four cardinal points of the compass by writing them down, applied to one of these gentlemen of romanising fame, who, in his task of dictation, pronounced the word "otlar" (north) as though it had a "h" in it, and the word "postrub" (east) as though it were written with a "p" instead of "b." Thus the honest inquirer after information would have been misled had I not been present to put him right. The Persian poet and moralist, Shaikh Sadi, has figuratively remarked, "that the blind man's condition is truly hapless who has a very lame man to lead him along." I hope those romanisers who set up to be instructors of the young will wisely apply the above remark to themselves, and act more modestly for the future. I was once amused at a young officer, who conceived he had gained much more knowledge of the Hindoostani tongue, through the aid of his romanised Hindoo vocabulary, his sporting excursions, and familiar conversation with the peasantry of the surrounding villages, than I have from all the books I have read, trying to make my moonshee understand that a certain thing contained poison; and though he hammered at the word for some minutes, the poor man could not conceive what he meant, unless it might be "zar" (gold), until I pronounced it for his comprehension. At another time an advocate of the romanising system being defied to pronounce the word "duhee" (coagulated milk) so as to be understood, he accepted the challenge. One of my bearers was called in, and though he twisted the word in various ways, the man could not divine what he wanted, and he was obliged to give it up. I then pronounced the word, which is easy enough to those who have seen how it is written, and are acquainted with Indian alphabets, and the bearer immediately brightened up and looked as if he were about to receive some money to buy a bellyful of the dainty for himself. The idiom, too, is almost as frequently violated by the scorners of Hindoostani alphabet learning, while grammatical errors, and the use of wrong words, are of frequent occurrence. I have known a magistrate, in asking a native if he had been abused, say, "galee Paga;" and in threatening to pull a man's ears, use the verb "Khainchna;" and, telling a servant to remind him of something to do, say, "hum ko yad kuro," instead of "yad deláo." I have heard sepoys told to come "thorá oopur" in being required to dress up a little in the ranks; and how very common it is with people to use the transitive verbs to them, instead of "burho," or "huto," or "milo," when commanding them to dress up, or dress back, or to close together—thus, "burhao," and "hutao," or "milao;" and some even old officers of thirty or forty years' standing in the service are in the habit of nonsensically calling out to their



men "Khure ho" whenever they happen to fidget about, as if they were lying or sitting down. I am sure the sepoys must often laugh at the numerous blunders thus committed by their European officers. I used to hear an adjutant in former days, in calling out to the soldiers on the left of any company or division, pronounce the word for "left" so funnily as to give one an idea that he was addressing their sisters. A field officer of forty years' service had occasion to reprove the men of his regiment on parade for talking and making a little noise while his back was turned, and intending to be very severe, after desiring them to be silent, he added, "Kyâ makdoor," thinking to say, as we would say in English, "How dare you?" I suppose he little knew how misapplied this was. It is just what the soldiers themselves might have said, had they been allowed to speak, and had he not said it for them. How often, too, have I seen English idioms childishly clothed with Hindoostani words! A native officer was some time ago put under arrest, and, on being released, his commanding officer humanely wishing to smooth the matter to him, said "bhool gao," just in the same manner as when we would comfort a man in his misfortune we tell him in English to forget it. The native officer, however, was left quite in the dark as to his colonel's kind intention. As I happened to be on the spot, I told him in good Hindoostani, "Khair jo howa so howa" (well, let by-gones be by-gones). He understood me immediately, and with hands placed palm to palm said, "Huzore mata pita hain" (you are my mother and father). The officer commanding understood him to say, "Marta peetla hain" (beat and ill treat). He immediately exclaimed, what does he mean by this? I said, he means to say he regards you in the light of his parents. Another error (the last I shall mention) committed by many who will not study the language in its original character and systematic form with a really good and well-educated moonshee, and trust to the little assistance afforded by romanised manual's vague and rare conversations with natives, consists in the misapplication of the Arabic adverb "bad" (afterwards), which is often used, as though it signified "ago." Thus I have heard people erroneously say, "Do ghunte bad humne toomko hookm diyâ tha" (I gave you the orders two hours ago), instead of "do ghunte hooe," or "do ghunte goozre." I could multiply instances of this kind, which are of daily occurrence in India, were I not fearful of trespassing too much on your space.

It is a subject of paramount importance, and loudly demands the attention of the Right Hon. Lord Stanley. He should make Hindoostani compulsory upon all officers, civil, military, and medical, previous to their leaving this country for the East Indies. Let the idea of romanised books be altogether done away with, and the original character made the candidate's only resource.

In conclusion, I have to assure you and your readers that I am perfectly disinterested in advocating the study of Hindoostani. I think only of the benefit of my country, and of the East India Service. I have retired after now forty-five years' active service; and I know, by practical and long experience, that the study of the Indian languages should be rigidly insisted upon in this country instead of in India, where the heat of the climate is certainly unfavourable to close application and hard study.—I remain, sir, your faithful servant,  
DURD KUSH.  
Tullamore, 1859.

### THE CHINESE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Among the many beautiful photographs collected together at the Crystal Palace, there is one which some of our readers will thank us for pointing out to their notice. It is a small picture containing the full-length portraits of the Imperial Commissioners, Kweiliang and Hwashana, who signed the treaty with Lord Elgin, and was taken a day or two after that event by Mr. Robert Morrison, one of the *attachés* to the embassy.

The Commissioners are seated, in the ordinary dress of Chinese gentlemen, one on each side of a table. Kweiliang, as the senior, occupies the highest seat—according to Chinese etiquette, the left. Their official caps, decorated with peacocks' feathers, are placed on stands between them, and the invariable cup of tea, covered by a little saucer, is also ready for their Excellencies' use. From the front of the table hangs an embroidered cloth, which indicates the high standing of its owner in the civil service of the State.

In looking at this representation of two men who have risen—mainly, it must have been—by their own

abilities to the very highest rank in the councils of their sovereign, one cannot help contrasting the mild, well-bred face of Kweiliang, and the younger and more vigorous head of Hwashana, with that of one of their *conféres*, the "miscreant Yeh," as shown in a drawing which appeared the moment the news of his capture reached England. We fear, however, as that drawing has no resemblance to any of the photographs that have since been made at Calcutta of the astute and truculent ex-Governor of Kwang-si, it must be set down as a caricature. The pencil of the sun is more faithful than that of most artists, and we may believe that Yeh is not—unless in a "Parliamentary sense"—a monster.

We regret to hear that several other photographic pictures of a very interesting character, which were done by Mr. Morrison at Tientsin under most unfavourable circumstances—the intense heat of that place in July not only rendering the manipulation difficult and laborious, but also affecting the chemical products used—were destroyed accidentally (if that term may be applied to the natural result of the usual treatment of passengers' luggage on board the Peninsular Company's steamer) on their way home.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**EAST INDIA DIRECTORS.**—The new Court of Directors of the East India Company being now completed, we publish the list of members as follows:—

Names.	When elected.	Years to serve from April, 1858.
Col. William Henry Sykes, M.P., chairman	July 2, 1840	...
Mr. John Harvey Astell	July 9, 1851	...
Mr. William Dent	Elected Jan. 29, 1851	...
	Re-elected Oct. 21, 1858	...
Maj. John Arthur Moore	Elected May 1, 1850	...
	Re-elected Oct. 21, 1858	...
Mr. Wm. Henry Chicheley	Elected April 18, 1841	...
Plowden	Re-elected Oct. 21, 1858	...
Mr. Thomas William Helps	Dec. 9, 1858	...
Col. Joseph Walker Jasper	Dec. 9, 1858	...
Ouseley	Dec. 9, 1858	...
Mr. Lestock Robert Reid	Dec. 9, 1858	...
Major-General Duncan Sim	Dec. 9, 1858	...
Sir James Dalrymple Horn	Dec. 18, 1858	...
Elphinstone, M.P.	Dec. 18, 1858	...
Major Gen. George Moore	Dec. 18, 1858	...
Mr. Eric Carrington Smith	Dec. 18, 1858	...

**LIEUTENANT SMITHETT.**—Amongst the last arrivals from India is that of Lieut. H. Smithett, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, and one of the survivors of the immortal Havelock's gallant force, who has been compelled, from loss of health, brought on by excessive hardships, exposure to climate, and severity of his wounds, to invalid for a time. A brief narrative of this officer's services may not be uninteresting. In April, 1857, Lieut. Smithett marched from Benares to Dinapore in charge of the right half of No. 12 horse field battery, and commanded the artillery division at that station till June, when he rejoined his battery at Benares. He then marched in charge of three guns and joined the late General Sir Henry Havelock, shortly after the massacre and capture of Cawnpore, and continued with Havelock's force during the operations of the first advance on Lucknow, including the several actions of Buseerat-Gunge; returned to Cawnpore in August, and, when General Outram's reinforcements came up, advanced and fought in the actions of Mungulwar (Sept. 21), the Alumbagh (Sept. 23), and the ever-memorable relief of Lucknow (Sept. 25), where he had his horse shot from under him; was then one of the besieged in the garrison of Lucknow till Nov. 27, during which time he received eight wounds, three of which were severe, viz., a bullet through the wrist, another in his leg, and a third, the most serious, hit him on the head. He was present with General Sir James Outram during the celebrated operations at the Alumbagh in Dec., Jan., and Feb., including the several actions at Guilée; also in repulsing the enemy's repeated attacks on our camp; and lastly, with the forces under the Commander in Chief, Lord Clyde, during the fourteen days' siege and recapture of Lucknow. For these services in the field he was promoted to the horse artillery, but after joining his troop in Lahore, was compelled from the troublesome and painful nature of his wounds and failing health, to proceed to Simla, where, not getting better, he was ordered to return to England.

**APPOINTMENT.—PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.**—(Downing-street, Jan. 5.)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Dundas, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Prince Edward.

**KNIGHTHOOD.**—The Queen, on the 30th ult., conferred the honour of knighthood, at Windsor Castle, upon Mordaunt Lawson Wells, Esq., Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

**DR. J. R. TAYLOR, C.B.**, the principal medical officer at Fort Pitt, Chatham, has been promoted to be Inspector-General of Hospitals in India.

**THE NEW INDIA-HOUSE.**—The Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed Messrs. G. G. Scott and Digby Wyatt joint architects for erecting the new India-office. The building is to occupy that half of the site in Downing-street which faces Parliament-street, and will form a united front with the new Foreign-office. The arrangement of the exterior will fall to Mr. Scott, while Mr. Digby Wyatt's knowledge of the internal decorations of mediæval works in Italy and more eastern countries will be brought to bear upon the internal portions of the structure.

**SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN**, Secretary to the Treasury, has been appointed Governor of Madras. We are glad to see this recognition by the Government of the eminent services of a most valuable public officer, and one especially qualified for the high office to which he has been selected by his intimate acquaintance with Indian affairs.

**THE GROWTH OF FLAX IN INDIA.**—At the annual meeting of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, held on Wednesday last, a discussion arose as to the importance of promoting the growth of flax in India, and the best means of doing so. Mr. D. Lupton, the president, said that he had received a communication from Mr. G. O. Miller, the president of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce, stating that they had presented a memorial to the India Council on the same subject in October last, but that Lord Stanley, while admitting the importance of promoting the cultivation of flax in India, said that it must be left to private enterprise to carry out any scheme having that object. The letter suggested that the Chambers of Commerce at Leeds and other towns should take up the subject, and that the Government should be again memorialised. Mr. J. R. W. Atkinson (of the firm of Messrs. Hives and Atkinson) read a letter which he had written to Mr. R. Sturrock, the secretary of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce, in reply to a communication which he had received from that gentleman. Mr. Atkinson expressed his concurrence with Lord Stanley, that a well-organised system of private enterprise, in the form of an association, must be established before a large supply of Indian flax could be obtained. He suggested that a flax supply association, composed of the various flax spinners and manufacturers in Great Britain, should be formed, and raise a fund to send out intelligent and practical men to instruct the natives of India in the growth of flax, and point out to them the advantage that would accrue to them by improving the quality of the flax straw. This, he thought, would be the best method of obtaining a supply of flax in this country from India. Mr. Atkinson's suggestion was approved by the meeting, and it was resolved to form a flax supply association in connection with the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Mr. Atkinson, Mr. H. C. Marshall, and other eminent flax-spinners. It was also understood that the subject should be brought prominently under the notice of other towns interested in the question.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 3. Echunga, Gray, Calcutta.—6. Luther, White, and Matanzas, Sinclair, Mauritius; Asia, str., Darke, Calcutta and Cape; Marke Een, Heirdale, Cape.—7. Thomas Royden, Whyte, Mauritius.—8. Robert Ritson, Brongh, Calcutta; Whirlwind, Edgell, Macao; Saxon King, Duans, Batavia; Perle, Hondeklip Bay.—10. Challenger, Killick, Shanghai; Northern Light, Forbes; Emma, Whyte; Belsize, Winter; Jane Gray, Weary; and Carrickfergus, McCann, Mauritius; Lizzy, Hakannos, Maulmain.—11. Coquetdale, Tutuocoren; Hero, Sutherland, Mauritius.—12. Stuart Wortley, Nicholson; Jacob Badger, Staples and Joseph Bushby, Colburn, Calcutta; Cassiopea, Harmer; Burlington, Howes; and Jessie Greig, Caltheass, Mauritius; Excelsior, Lewis, Cochín; Ferdinand Brunn, Vos, Singapore; Antipodes, Laurence; and Eliza, Mill, Madras; Westerbottom, Petersen, Calcutta.—13. Albemarle, Collett, Ceylon; Crouch Brothers, Crouch, Batavia; Courier, Kooria Moorja; John Henry, Scott, Madras; Ostrich, Roberts, Madras; Auriera, Moon, Mauritius; Excel, Nichols, Hondeklip Bay.—14. Schah Jehan, Freebody, Calcutta; Kron Prins Paul, Grotvedt, Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Orissa, from Southampton, Jan. 13, to proceed per str. Ganges, from Suez.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Rogers, Mr. Borradaile, Mr. and Mrs. Holton. For ADEN.—Mrs. Henderson, Miss Dunsterville. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Gaye, Miss Gave, Mr. Brunton, Mr. P. B. Jones, Mr. C. Payne, Mrs. G. Allen, Mr. Jones, Mrs. B. Chapple, Col. Gordon, Mr. Williams, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. V. Stuart, Mrs. G. Ashburner and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Surgeon Brown, Mr. E. Middleton, Mr. Beville, Capt. Govern, Mr. Newman, Mr. Dodge, Mr. W. E. Adams. Per steamer Vectis, from MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. S. Lowe, Mr. R. Johnston, Dr. E. T. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. Hudson, Mr. A. Wickenden, Mr. E. Bourke, Mr. Merriman, Mr. J. London, Lady Pirie, Miss Ballantyne, Rev. J. Tait, Master Pirie.

## DOMESTIC.

## MARRIAGES.

NEILSON, Francis R., of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, to Miney, third d. of the late Sir Henry Willock, of Castlenau House, Mortlake, at Christ Church, Regent's-park, by the Rev. John Lockwood, rector of Kingham, Oxfordshire, Jan. 13.

SIMPSON, Dr. B., Bengal Medical Service, to Agnes, d. of the late Brigadier Sibbald, C.B., Bengal army, at Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, Jan. 8.

## DEATHS.

ESDAILE, James, M.D., late Presidency Surgeon, Calcutta, at Sydenham, aged 50, Jan. 10.

O'SULLIVAN, Edward Eugene, eldest s. of Thomas of Swatow, China, of diphtheria, at Arundel-crescent, Plymouth, aged 7 years, Jan. 5.

SCOTT, Lt. col. George, late 6th Bengal Cav., at Tine-rana, county Clare, aged 53, Jan. 6.

SERVANTE, Lt. col. Edward, H.E.I.C.S., at Hollacombe, near Torquay, Dec. 31.

SHEPHERD, John, late a member of the Council of India, and Deputy Master of the Trinity Corporation, at 7, Mansfield-street, Jan. 12.

TOMBS, Mary, widow of the late Rev. Charles, chaplain Bombay Presidency, at Brighton, Jan. 2.

TURNER, Edith M., d. of Capt. Spence, D., 21st Regt. Bengal army, at Southsea, aged 3, Jan. 1.

## East-India House,

January 13, 1858.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. T. Abercrombie, Art.; Capt. D. Briggs, 17th N.I.; Capt. J. P. Briggs, 40th N.I.; Major W. F. Nuthall, 18th N.I.; Lieut. H. Smithett, Art.; Lieut. J. C. C. Daunt, 70th N.I.; Surg. D. J. O'Callaghan; Ens. E. Packs, 37th N.I.; Lieut. O. J. Chalmers, 4th Eur. regt.; Assist. surg. E. C. Thorpe; Lieut. A. H. Prinsep, 4th Cav.; Surg. J. McClelland; Capt. A. E. Osborne, 45th N.I.; Lieut. P. R. Crolly, 62nd N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. C. E. Taylor, 35th N.I.; Brev. col. R. Henderson, Engrs.; Capt. E. W. Dance, Art.; Col. C. H. Grome, Cav.; Capt. J. Shand, 51st N.I.; Lieut. col. M. Beachcroft, ret.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. E. H. Ashe, 8th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. J. Guthrie, 3 mo.; Rev. W. Hazledine, 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. R. A. Dalzell, 1 mo.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. col. J. Travers, 2nd Eur. regt., 8 mo.; 2nd Capt. H. M. Smith, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. G. Cubitt, 18th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Moore, Inv., 6 mo.; Major C. J. Richards, 25th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. E. B. Des Voeux, 2nd Cav., 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. Carpendale, Engrs., 6 mo.; Capt. G. W. Walker, Engrs., 6 mo.; Capt. F. L. Magniac, 5th Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. A. Peyton, 29th N.I., 6 mo.; Vet. surg. T. S. Parker, 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. M. R. Haig, 5th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. A. G. S. J. Mildmay, 3rd Eur. regt., 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. G. B. Willock.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. G. O. Swiney, Cav.; Lieut. C. F. Packs, 4th Cav.; Capt. P. Rubio, 40th N.I.; Brev. capt. H. N. Muller, 1st Eur. regt.

*Madras Estab.*—Brev. capt. G. Browne, 29th N.I.; Capt. H. W. Rawlins, 30th N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. F. P. Bartholomew, 28th N.I.; Lieut. A. Soppitt, 10th N.I.; Lieut. T. G. Coles, 15th N.I.

## APPOINTMENT.

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*Bengal Estab.*—Rev. T. H. Burn, Asst. chapl.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.  
(FROM DECEMBER 22.)

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. G. H. McGregor, Art.

**A STRANGE ACCIDENT.**—In the evening a strange accident occurred where we were. A badly-aimed 8-inch shell, from one of our own batteries across the river (Goemtee) pitched right amongst the guard at one of our gateways; it ran down the sentry's musket, twisting the iron barrel into a most extraordinary shape, and sheared off the poor fellow's arm as completely as if it had been cut off with an axe. The man ran forwards nearly 200 yards, and then cried, "Oh, where's my arm?" I believe he afterwards died. Fortunately the shell did not burst, or the consequences would have been disastrous.—*Medley's "A Year's Campaigning."*

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Bombay...	2s. 0½ p. 2s. 0d.	2s. 2½ d.	—

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4 per Cent. Loan of 1853-55	—	—	—
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2.	India Stock	224 3	
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18	Ditto B	4½	½ dis. to par
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20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	5½	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	5	½ dis. to ½ pm.
Stock	East Indian	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto and Jubbulpore	5	—
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	105 to 107
20	Ditto (New ditto)	4	par to ½ pm.
20	Ditto	4	par to ½ pm.
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20	Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.)	all	20½ to 20½
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	all	½ to ½ dis.
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20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	3 to 1 dis.
20	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	21½ to 22½
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	15	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto (New)	10	½ to ½ pm.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	½ dis. to ½ pm.
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25	Bank of Egypt	all	27 to 28
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	10	3 to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	37½ b. d.
20	Ottoman Bank	all	20½ to 21½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Eastern Steam	all	2 to 2½
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co.	2	—
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	5 to 6
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	½ to 1
1	Oriental Gas	all	½ to 1
50	Ditto New	15s.	½ dis. to par
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp.	all	80 to 82
50	Ditto New	10	12 to 13 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	8	½ to ½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to 1½
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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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29th December, 1858.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

## THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY COMMITTEE DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

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J. COSMO MELVILL.

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7th January, 1859.

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J. COSMO MELVILL.

East-India House,  
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That they will be ready, on or before TUESDAY, the 25th Instant, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

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12 Dessert Forks ...	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons ...	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons ...	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon ...	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle ...	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
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VOL. XVII.—No. 378.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Dec. 15	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Dec. 3
Madras .....	" 18	Bombay .....	" 24
Agra .....	" 9	Ceylon .....	" 15
China (Hong-Kong) .....		Nov. 30.	

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

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Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE cannot this time complain of the lack of interest that attaches to the intelligence brought by the last Indian Mail—that from Bombay, of the 24th December. Lord Clyde appears to have outwitted himself. His strategy has been baffled by the simplest mischance in the world. Just as his lordship was about to drag his net, and catch, at one haul, all the rebel leaders still at large in the province of Oude, his prey discovered a hole in the meshes, and swiftly glided through.

The ex-Prince of Delhi, Feroze Shah, though again defeated by Brigadier Troup on the 1st December, being joined by the principal Musulman chiefs of the district, formed the bold resolution of crossing the Ganges and making his way into Rajpootana. Safely effecting the passage of the Goomtee, and avoiding the flying column under Brigadier Barker, he reached a spot within the Doab, about twelve miles from Kanouj, on the 6th of December. Mr A. O. Hume, the magistrate at Etawah, having obtained information of the approach of a hostile force, gallantly took the field with a small body of irregular horsemen, with the intention of disputing their further progress. On the morning of the 8th he came in sight of the overwhelming masses of the insurgents; but, nothing daunted, instantly advanced to the attack. His dashing intrepidity, however, was unfortunately not shared by his sowers, who displayed more discretion than valour. While vainly endeavouring to inspire them with his own courage, Lieut. Doyle, their commander, fell dead upon the field, and Mr. Hume was constrained to retreat into Hurchundpore, a small fortress in the possession of a friendly zemindar. Without stopping to reap the fruits of his victory by the reduction of this fort, Feroze Shah pushed on towards Ooriya. He had hardly passed through that town, when Brigadier Herbert's column from Cawnpore came up with his rear-guard, dispersed it, and captured the only gun still belonging to him. Lieut. Angelo, at the head of the Towana horse, followed up this advantage, and closely pursued him along the northern bank of the Jumna. But the rebels kept the lead, and crossed that river just above the mouth of the Chumbul. Here the pursuit was given up, through fear of the ever-shifting quicksands in the bed of the Jumna. The fugitives then crossed the Chumbul and the Sind and made for Runode. But in this movement they had been anticipated by Sir Robert Napier, who, throwing a small force into Gwalior, arrived at Runode before the enemy. A few hours later, on the morning of the 17th December, Feroze Shah's little army appeared in sight, quite unconscious of the reception that awaited them. While advancing without suspicion they were suddenly charged by the

14th Dragoons and thrown into confusion. In this brilliant affair Captain Prettyjohn and a few troopers were wounded, but not a single life was lost on the side of the British, though the enemy's loss was very severe. Feroze Shah, however, again contrived to gather his followers together, and made for Kotah, where he fondly hoped to effect a junction with Tantia Topee. This want of correct intelligence on the part of the rebel leaders clearly indicates the lukewarmness of the natives in their favour.

Tantia Topee has been as ubiquitous and unapproachable as ever. Turning aside from Guzerat, he again directed his steps towards Rajpootana, and on the 10th arrived at B. ns-warrah. On the 18th he was at Durriabad, a short distance to the southward of Pertabghur, and again it is reported that his escape is impossible.

In Oude Lord Clyde had fixed his headquarters at Baraitch, having hemmed in the begum's forces on all sides, and it is said that the royal amazon had offered to surrender. This movement of the Commander-in-Chief fairly unearthed the Nana. The wretch had been lurking in the fort of Churda, some thirty miles from Baraitch, but on the approach of the British column he fled in terror into the jungles lying to the north west. The good effect of the amnesty promised in the Royal Proclamation is said to be daily exemplified.

We have the pleasure to announce the election of Colonel Durand, of the Bengal Engineers, to the seat in Council rendered vacant by the resignation of the late Captain Shepherd. With not less satisfaction do we observe that Mr. Charles Mason has been recalled to the office of secretary in the Marine Department, his removal from which proved, as might have been expected, most injurious to the public service.

Our readers will pardon us for directing their attention to the alteration in the dates of despatch of mails to India, as shown under the usual head in our first column.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. Hailes, 19th Foot, on board the *Nemesis*, soon after that vessel left Gallé.

BENGAL.—Lieut. H. James, 44th Bengal N.I., at Umballa, Nov. 21.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. G. T. Hobson, 24th Bombay N.I., at Jhansie, Dec. 12; Capt. A. Giffard, 16th Bombay N.I., at Camp Butee, in Guruckpore, Nov. 16; Lieut. E. Jones, 16th N.I., at Sukarpoor, Dec. 12.

MADRAS.—Lieut. J. H. Moore, Engrs., by drowning, at Tanpore, Nov. 27.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Messrs. Arbuthnot, W. McHaffie, J. Stead, Patton, Capt. Wright, Lieut. Fitzgerald, Capt. and Mrs. Wroughton and two children, Mrs. Morris and two children, Col. and Mrs. Cappe, M. Jules de Lorraine, M. A. de Cambourg, Col. Grant, Lieut. Watson, Capt. Cooper.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Behar, Jan. 24.—Col. and Mrs. Prescott and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Knox, Mr. Ravenscroft, Mrs. Smith and two children, Capt. Morgan, Mrs. Boys and infant, Capt. Alphonstone, Mrs. Proc. or and infant, Mr. D. Foot, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Barnes, Lieut. Noding, Lieut. Rogers, Mr. Fraser, Mr. C. M. Ross, Capt. and Mrs. Heath and four children, Mr. A. McNaughten, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Underdown, Comdr. Chads, Lieut. col. Blennerhassett, Lieut. Purkin.

## BENGAL.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Intelligence by Government message has been received at Bombay from Lucknow regarding the party of rebels which lately entered the Doab. They are fugitives from the fight at Biswa, and are stated to muster 900 horse, 300 foot, with one small gun, some elephants, and several women.

Their leaders are Feroze Shah, Lukkur Shah, Goolab Shah alias Peerjee, Mohsum Alee Khan of Shumshabad, who wears the European dress, Moulvee Fuzul Huq of Delhi, Sumund Khan of Jujjur, and others. On the 8th inst. they were encountered by Mr. Hume, with local levies only, near Hurchundpoor, and after a severe fight of three hours and a half, in which Mr. Doyle was killed, the enemy appeared to have retired towards Papoond, where they were last heard of, on their way, it is supposed, to Shergur Ghat. Brigadier Showers, with his force, was to be at Etawah on the 11th.

From the same source we learn that Ishmael Khan and 200 sowars have surrendered to Major Carnegie, at Biswa, under the terms of the amnesty.

We are informed that the rebels under Feroze Shah were at Tengoor on the river Siude on the morning of the 12th. They are stated to have crossed over to Lahar and to have recrossed to Birgaon on the same day. On the morning of the 13th they again crossed to Doobai, burnt a bungalow there, and proceeded south; General Napier, who was at Antree on the road to Dutteea, in pursuit. The rebels reached Bullewar on the 13th, and were still moving. They had eleven elephants with them, and were mostly cavalry, with some camel zumboorucks. The route appeared to be towards Neewar or Choorpoor. General Napier was at Noor-ke-Serai the same day, and would move on in pursuit that evening.

The following telegrams, with which we have been favoured by Government, record a satisfactory attack on the rebels under Feroze Shah by Brigadier Napier's force:—

"From Gwalior, 18th Dec., from Major Macpherson.

"On the 17th December Sir R. Napier's force beat and pursued with slaughter for eight miles the rebels under Feroze Shah. Captain Meade, 14th Dragoons, captured six elephants. Captain Prettyjohn, 14th Dragoons, wounded in leg, and eight or ten men wounded; none killed."

"From Goona, 18th Dec., from Captain Mayne.

"I have just received this telegram: General Napier arrived at Ranode at 8.30 A.M., having travelled 140 miles in four days, with Prettyjohn's and Meade's troops: 14th Dragoons, 150 men; Captain H. Monith's Mahratta Horse, just raised, 100; H.M.'s 71st Highlanders, 38, under Captain Smith; and Captain Templer's Sowarce Camels. At 9 A.M. the rebels, apparently more numerous than usually reported, advanced to attack Ranode, but instead of Scundies, H.M.'s 14th Dragoons emerged from behind a grove of trees, and charged into the mass; pursuit continued over a good plain for eight miles, with great slaughter; numbers of Holme's Irregulars, including Russuldar Yahoore Ali, killed, also several persons of distinction, but none that look like Feroze Shah. The papers on one body seem to identify it as Feroze Shah, and a prisoner corroborates it. Six elephants captured, with numbers of horses and ponies, and arms. Our loss—killed, none; Captain Prettyjohn, H.M.'s 14th Dragoons, and eight or ten men, wounded; all doing well."—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 24.

## OATHS OR AFFIRMATIONS.

The Legislative Council at their last meeting on Saturday had before them the second reading of the Bill concerning oaths and affirmations. In the course of the discussion Mr. Forbes moved that the opinions of all the judicial authorities, English and native, should be obtained on this subject before the Council proceeded further; and also on the proposition of her Majesty's Commissioners to dispense with oaths and affirmations altogether. Sir James Outram, we are happy to observe, suggested that as the subject was of the greatest importance as regarded the feelings of the natives the inquiry should not be confined to the officials alone. Mr. Forbes accepted the suggestion, and amended his motion accordingly. The request now goes to Government to obtain information on this subject, not only from officials, but from such other persons as the local Governments shall think fit, and generally to invite the public upon the subject. Is this the first instance of a proper consideration for the feelings of the people, whose interests are involved in the acts of the Council? If so, we congratulate ourselves on the advent of Sir James Outram, and on the new-born liberality of the Council. We shall only remark at present that the lively interest excited appears to be for the natives, but we cannot doubt that a consideration that has now been shown for them cannot in future be refused to Englishmen.

The questions of oaths and affirmations is one of great importance; at present the law and practice in the Mofussil is to swear Christians on the Bible, but the Hindoos and Mohammedans are only required to repeat an affirmation that they will "tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth." At the Presidency, in the Supreme Court the Hindoo takes his oath on the Ganges water, and the Mohammedan on the Koran. Besides the objection to this inconsistency there is no doubt that the "affirmation" practice is a failure in the Mofussil. A late well-known Judge of the Sudder of Agra has long ago shown the absurdity of the practice in a very amusing paper. The old woman witness endeavouring to repeat the Arabic and Persian words tendered to her in the affirmation, the cross purposes of the official and the witnesses; the villager when told to say that he was to speak the truth, and nothing but the truth, assuring the magistrate he was never known to speak anything but the truth, whilst the gibberish of the Court Oordoo was mainly unintelligible to him; often ended in scenes which convulsed the court with laughter, but more frequently exhausted its patience. Few natives understood the nature of the formula of the affirmation or the procedure, it was altogether so opposed to their habits and customs that as a solemn ceremony it was a melancholy failure.

The true difficulty with the native people is to find a form of oath, or an oath sufficiently sacred which shall have weight with them. The Mohammedan conscience holds the Koran sacred, quite as much as the Christian holds the Bible, but unfortunately he easily satisfies himself that no oaths are binding on his conscience taken in a court over which Christians or infidels preside. The Moslem law never for a moment contemplated that the faithful were ever to be subject to an infidel power. In the Koran the rules for treating infidels are clearly laid down, the infidels are to be destroyed, sent to hell, have the ends of their fingers cut off, and such like; but there is no provision for the conduct of Moslems subject to infidels. The casuistry of the Mohammedan is not slow in taking advantage of this circumstance. Oaths and affirmations made in the English Courts by them, therefore, are of equal value, and are binding on their conscience alike, that is to say, there is no sanctity in them at all, and the Moslem has no difficulty in regarding them.

With the Hindoo the case is still more difficult. They have texts or anything and everything they please. The Ganges river is holy for a limited period of time, and whilst it is so the water is hallowed, and oaths sworn by it ought to be sacred; but it is not so, and the oath is anything but the serious affair Hindoos try to make us believe it is; a large majority of them look upon it with indifference. Many castes and tribes have a special oath of their own, which is held sacred, and care for none other. They sometimes change it. Some keep their oath as profound a secret as the Masons do their mysteries. Some swear only by the Pind Mahadeo; some by the Toolsee. Some care for no oath but one taken on their son's head, devoting their sons to the infernal gods if they speak falsely. These care for no other oath, and refuse to take the one they hold sacred except at the last extremity.

How is it possible, then, to frame an oath which will be of any value amongst the natives of India? It is quite impracticable, and we look upon the proposal of reintroducing the old form of oaths and practice of swearing as a retrograde step. For if we were even fortunate enough to discover an effective form of oath, one which would now be binding on the conscience of the swearers, the use and wont of the courts, the friction of daily trial would soon wear away all its sacredness. As the oaths taken in the customs' houses in England became a mere idle form, so would any oath become in India.

Sir James Outram, we observe, made his suggestion entirely in the interest of the natives, and as their feelings are to be consulted, there is another serious argument against seeking for a very terrible oath. Hindoos taking any oath by their gods believe that they are, under any circumstances, whether they speak truth or not, condemning the souls of so many generations of their ancestors to additional terms of punishment. If they are not quite certain on this point it forms an admirable excuse for refusing to take oaths, and for refusing to submit to the tribunals of the country; a thing they do, not in the loud manner of the English, but in a mode peculiar to themselves and more effective; a question for Dr. Russell's consideration.

It is of course a matter of indifference how Englishmen are treated by their legislators—their feelings! who cares for them? but the prejudices of the natives, it is politic to respect, and one very serious prejudice with them is the objection to swear, particularly men of rank or wealth. As for the vulgar, the legislators have *carte blanche* and may do unto them as seems to them right.

The rebel chief in Rohileund proclaimed to the world the greatest grievance the people suffered under the English Government, viz., that we allowed the *chumar* or low caste to drag the gentleman into court, where we were tyrants enough to make all equal before the law. The Council, therefore, must give great weight to this objection; neither oath nor affirmative then will do, we believe the best thing is to abolish both, and accept the wise suggestion of Her Majesty's Commissioners; make falsehood liable to punishment as proposed by Mr. LeGeyt; let the witness be carefully warned that evidence given solemnly in a court, if discovered to be false, renders him subject to pains and penalties.

If these threats are carried out with sufficient energy, the guilty at once made to feel that the Courts are not to be trifled with, the fear which will be instilled will be a far more effective check on falsehood and perjury, than the fear of conscience for breaking the sacredness of an oath.

The difficulty of introducing this mode of procedure we know will be great, the proneness to falsehood of the people will so multiply

cases that the Courts may be very uncertain how to deal with them; but this cannot be helped, they must do the best they can under the circumstances; for we fear there is no better course to be pursued than the one we venture to recommend.—*Englishman*, Dec. 8.

### THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA.

The French expedition against Cochin China does not apparently advance. After the capture of Tuaran the force entered the river Anam on 6th October, destroyed two or three forts with a slaughter of sixty of the enemy, and halted apparently for reinforcements. The native army is advancing over a range which separates the assailed territory from the capital, and the commander-in-chief has informed the French admiral that, unless he retires, his force will be exterminated. The enemy are said to display some courage, and the French, like all European troops when first employed in these deltas, are suffering severely from dysentery and fever. Fortunately for themselves, they have with them a small body of troops impervious to the climate. They have availed themselves of a resource which, during the mummies, was open also to ourselves, and borrowed troops from the Philippines. These men, sepoys in all save their courage and their Christianity, and commanded by acclimatised Spanish officers, are doing evidently the work of the expedition. The men, it is said, behave admirably, and one of their officers has already been recommended for the legion of honour. Another regiment and a battery has been asked and given, and as the service is popular, two or three thousand more may be readily obtained.

Pending the arrival of reinforcements, the inhabitants are compelled to work on the fortifications of Tuaran. These are said to be extensive, and the visible determination to form a permanent settlement introduces a new element into the affair. So long as the expedition was intended to throw open Cochin China, or to ensure an adequate retribution for the frightful cruelties committed on the Roman Catholic missionaries, it had our hearty sympathy. But the extension of French dominions in Cochin China, or even the foundation of a powerful French settlement, involves questions of the most grave importance. It is no light thing for England to lose that isolation, which has been so long one of the most valuable attributes of her Eastern Empire. Hitherto, from the day when Lally sailed to answer with his head for the crime of bestowing a kingdom on his countrymen, the British Empire in Asia has remained alone. It has had no enemy within ten thousand miles capable even of a menace. The French hold Pondicherry, it is true, but Pondicherry is no refuge for a fleet, and can supply no army. The Portuguese hold cities at Goa and at Macao, but in both places they exist by the sufferance of empires which can crush them without a stroke. The Dutch power in the Archipelago is real, but Holland cannot meet a European danger, and her policy has always been to grasp everything, and then yield back half, with a groan over the oppression practised on her weakness. The Spanish possess a *point d'appui* in the Philippines which an energetic race might make formidable, but the Spanish Colonies are buried in the trance which for three centuries has oppressed the mother country. No native power save China possesses a fleet, and the Chinese feebleness has been demonstrated too often for that vain race to disbelieve. No European power save England can send armies across half the world, and England from the victory of Plassey may be said to have been alone. The fleets of the maritime powers might pass and repass across her course, but from attack, from a real substantial danger, she has been exempt. The consequences have been

most important both to her enterprise and her finance. She has had no need of a strong fleet, and has kept none. Bombay and Madras, richer than any maritime cities of Asia not belonging to Anglo-Saxons, have been left wholly undefended. Calcutta, it is true, is protected, and is probably the city on earth most impregnable to external attack, but it has been made safe by no device of man. Stations have been jotted down in Hong Kong, Singapore, Labuan, and Shanghai, without a thought of how they are to be defended in case of war. With the dominion of the seas, and India for her storehouse, the certainty of ultimate victory was too plain not to act as a check on Asiatic discontent or European envy. The case will be widely different should France succeed in building an empire, or even founding a settlement, in Anam. Hue and its river conveys the command of a delta as rich as Bengal. A fleet such as is only seen in European waters might refit there in absolute security. Stores, coals, men, and shelter would be all equally at hand, and the distance from her resources, the great defect of France in any Asiatic contest with Great Britain, would be abolished. In the event of a European war, we must either fortify Bombay, Singapore, and Hong Kong, as they have never yet been fortified, or keep up a great fleet in Asia to watch the mouth of the Anam.

France has a right if she will to avenge her subjects, or to spread her influence over those portions of Asia not yet obedient to the decrees of Europe; but as Englishmen we cannot regard her settlement in Cochin China as fraught with anything but expense and annoyance to the permanent interests of Great Britain.—*Friend of India*.

### QUEEN OF OUDE'S PROCLAMATION.

The Begum of Oude has issued under her royal seal the following reply to the Proclamation of the British Government:—

"At this time certain weak-minded, foolish people have spread a report that the English have forgiven the faults and crimes of the people of Hindostan. This appears very astonishing, for it is the unvarying custom of the English never to forgive a fault, be it great or small, so much so that if a small offence be committed through ignorance or negligence they never forgive it.

"The Proclamation of the 1st of November, 1858, which has come before us is perfectly clear; and, as some foolish people, not understanding the real object of the Proclamation, have been carried away, therefore we, the ever abiding Government parents of the people of Oude, with great consideration, put forth the present Proclamation in order that the real object of the chief points may be exposed and our subjects be placed on their guard.

"1. It is written in the Proclamation that the country of Hindostan, which was held in trust by the Company, has been resumed by the Queen, and that for the future the Queen's laws shall be obeyed. This is not to be trusted by our religious subjects, for the laws of the Company, the settlement of the Company, the English servants of the Company, the Governor General, and the judicial administration of the Company, are all unchanged. What, then, is there new which can benefit the people, or on which they can rely?

"2. In the Proclamation it is written that all contracts and agreements entered into by the Company will be accepted by the Queen. Let the people carefully observe this artifice. The Company has seized on the whole of Hindostan, and, if this arrangement be accepted, what is there new in it? The Company professed to treat the Chief of Bhurtpore as a son, and then took his territory; the Chief of Lahore was carried off to London, and it has not fallen to his lot to return; the Nawab Shumshooddeen Khan on one side they hanged, and on the other side they took off their hats and salaamed to him; the Peishwah they expelled from Poonah Sitara, and imprisoned for life in Bithoor; their breach of faith with Sultan Tippoo is well known; the Rajah of Benares they imprisoned in Agra. Under pretence of administering the country of the Chief of Gwalior, they introduced English customs; they have left no name or traces of the Chiefs of Behar, Orissa, and Bengal; they gave the Raes of Farruckabad a small monthly allowance, and took his territory, Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, Azimgurh, Jounpore, Goruckpore, Etawah, Allahabad, Futehpore, &c. Our ancient possessions they took from us on pretence of distributing pay; and in the 7th article of the treaty they wrote on oath that they

would take no more from us. If, then, the arrangements made by the Company are to be accepted, what is the difference between the former and the present state of things? These are old affairs; but recently, in defiance of treaties and oaths, and notwithstanding that they owed us millions of rupees, without reason and on the pretence of the misgovernment and discontent of our people, they took our country and property, worth millions of rupees. If our people were discontented with our royal predecessor, Wajid Ally Shah, how comes it they are content with us? And no ruler ever experienced such loyalty and devotion of life and goods as we have done! What, then, is wanting that they do not restore our country?

"Further, it is written in the Proclamation, that they want no increase of territory, but yet they cannot refrain from annexation. If the Queen has assumed the Government, why does her Majesty not restore our country to us when our people wish it? It is well known that no King or Queen ever punished a whole army and people for rebellion; all were forgiven, and the wise cannot approve of punishing the whole army and people of Hindostan, for, so long as the word 'punishment' remains, the disturbances will not be suppressed. There is a well-known proverb, 'A dying man is desperate' (*Marta kua ne karta*). It is impossible that a thousand should attack a million, and the thousand escape.

"3. In the Proclamation it is written, that the Christian religion is true, but no other creed will suffer oppression, and that the laws will be observed towards all. What has the administration of justice to do with the truth or falsehood of a religion? That religion is true which acknowledges one God and knows no other. Where there are three Gods in a religion neither Mussulmen nor Hindoos—may, not even Jews, Sun-worshippers, or Fire-worshippers can believe it true. To eat pigs and drink wine, to bite greased cartridges and to mix pig's fat with flour and sweetmeats, to destroy Hindoo and Mussulman temples on pretence of making roads, to build churches, to send clergymen into the streets and alleys to preach the Christian religion, to institute English schools, and pay people a monthly stipend for learning the English sciences, while the places of worship of Hindoos and Mussulmans are to this day entirely neglected; with all this, how can the people believe that religion will not be interfered with? The rebellion began with religion, and for it millions of men have been killed. Let not our subjects be deceived; thousands were deprived of their religion in the North West, and thousands were hanged rather than abandon their religion.

"4. It is written in the Proclamation that they who harboured rebels, or who were leaders of rebels, or who caused men to rebel, shall have their lives, but that punishment shall be awarded after deliberation, and that murderers and abettors of murderers shall have no mercy shown them, while all others shall be forgiven. Any foolish person can see that under this Proclamation no one, be he guilty or innocent, can escape. Everything is written, and yet nothing is written, but they have clearly written that they will not let off any one implicated; and in whatever village or estate the army may have halted, the inhabitants of that place cannot escape. We are deeply concerned for the condition of our people on reading this Proclamation, which palpably teems with enmity. We now issue a distinct order, and one that may be trusted—that all subjects who may have foolishly presented themselves as heads of villages to the English, shall, before the 1st of January next, present themselves in our camp. Without doubt their faults shall be forgiven them, and they shall be treated according to their merits. To believe in this Proclamation, it is only necessary to remember that Hindostani rulers are altogether kind and merciful. Thousands have seen this, millions have heard it. No one has ever seen in a dream that the English forgave an offence.

"5. In this Proclamation it is written that when peace is restored, public works, such as roads and canals, will be made in order to improve the condition of the people. It is worthy of a little reflection that they have promised no better employment for Hindostanees than making roads and digging canals. If people cannot see clearly what this means, there is no help for them. Let no subject be deceived by the Proclamation.

"(A true translation.)

"Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE MR. TODD.—The Government has granted a monthly pension of Rs. 32 to the widow, and Rs. 16 to each child of the late Mr. C. Todd, the assistant in charge of the telegraph office of Delhi, who was murdered by the mutineers on the night of the 11th May, 1857, while engaged in attempting to restore communication between Delhi and Meerut. The pensions to commence from the date of Mr. Todd's demise.

**ANECDOTE OF RUNJEET SINGH—A RELIQUE.**—Of all the anecdotes which have currency among the natives concerning Maharaja Runjeet Singh, there is perhaps none more characteristic of his remarkable tact for government than the following, for the insertion of which, we are sure, no apology is needed:—The Sikh Sirdars and soldiery having overcome all opposition in the Punjab, longed for foreign conquests. They had been uniformly successful. The hardy Afghans of the north, who had for centuries marched in triumph to the walls of Delhi, were met and effectually routed. The brave Goorkhas, too, had succumbed to the impetuous career of the newly-created warriors. Within the Punjab none dared to face the Sikh; without, except east of the Sutlej, the prestige of the Sikh was felt and acknowledged. The people of the N. W. Provinces too fondly believed in their invincibility, and already calculated on the overthrow of the hated English through their means. The elated Sikhs longed for an opportunity to measure their strength with the "Feringee." None, they said, remained to oppose their victorious career but the English. Should that barrier for ever check the followers of the Gooroo? The army was impatient; but the iron grasp of the great Runjeet restrained it. Without his permission that army, which, a few years after, recognised no law but its own will, dared not act. A deputation of the chief Sikh Sirdars and leaders waited on the Maharaja, and made known the disposition of the army. Runjeet understood his own interests and the interests of his nation better than to adopt the foolhardy course suggested to him. Yet the Sirdars and the army were not in a mood to be trifled with. What commands and threats could not have effected, was effected by a simple stratagem. Runjeet informed the Sirdars that he had no objection to the course, but that it could not be adopted unless the necessary means for prosecuting a campaign were placed at his disposal. Al-lard, a referee in all military affairs, was called upon to estimate the probable cost of making a conquest of Hindoostan, and driving the English into the sea. The wily Frenchman, to whom the Maharaja's sentiments had been secretly made known, after some intentional delay, stated an amount far beyond the capability of the State exchequer to supply. Runjeet called a meeting of the Sirdars, explained to them the available means, and requested them to make up the deficiency from their private resources. But time had been allowed for reflection. The ardour for foreign conquest had abated. The Sirdars withdrew with abject expressions of their inability. The love of gold predominated, and the freedom of the Sikhs was spared for a time.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

**EMBARKATION OF THE GREAT MOGUL.**—On Saturday, the 4th December, at ten in the morning, the ex-King of Delhi, conveyed in the *Soorma* flat in tow of the *Koyle* steamer, was taken on board H.M.'s good ship-of-war the *Megara*, which, for a vessel of the Royal navy, presented a curious spectacle at the time, crowded as her main deck was with household furniture, live and lifeless stock in the shape of cattle, goats, rabbits, poultry, rice, peas, *chattus* innumerable, &c., &c., brought by the Royal prisoner and his attendants for their consumption and comfort. The flat was lugged alongside the gangway of the ship, so that the Delhi gentleman could step on board. Lieut. Ommaany of the 59th, who has had charge of him ever since he was taken, conducted him to this probably the last conveyance that will ever again serve him in his peregrinations. He had two wives with him, so impenetrably veiled that they were led below by guides. He looked utterly broken up, and in his dotage; but not a bad type of Eastern face and manner, something king-like about his deeply furrowed countenance,—and lots of robes and cachemires. He was quite self-possessed, and was heard to ask some of the officers what their respective positions were on board, &c. A son and a grandson are with him; and their very first care on touching the deck with their feet was, to ask for cheroots: took things easily in short. The ex-King, meanwhile, went below, and was said to have stretched himself forth with upon a couch of pillows and cushions, which his folk had arranged for him in a twinkling. The whole operation of transferring him and his from the flat was quickly effected, and then the guard of the 84th Regiment returned to Calcutta, while the *Megara* steamed away down the Hooghly for its destination.—*Hurkaru.*

**EXTRA COMMISSIONER FOR THE PUNJAB.**—Owing to the excess of work devolving on the Commissioner of Lahore, the Court of Directors, in one of their last despatches, authorised an extra Commissioner for the province. He is, we understand, to be at Sealkote, and Mr. Cust will probably be the nominee. The salary is Rs. 2,750.

**KISSORY CHAND MITTRA.**—We understand that in reply to an application submitted by the late native magistrate of Calcutta to the Bengal Government, praying for a reconsideration of the proceedings which resulted on his dismissal from office, on the ground that the evidence of Lieut. Milligan would set up that of Mr. Weskin, which the commissioners had chosen to disbelieve, the Lieut. Governor has stated that he "does not see in this any sufficient reason for reopening the commission, or for altering the order which his honour has already passed on the case."

**WIDOW MARRIAGES.**—The following is from a Burdwan letter:—"Mr. Elliott the commissioner, I understand, has reported to Government no less than nine widow marriages including two Brahmines in the one Thanna of Chunderkonah. The average age of the girls when first married was only five years, when left widows seven years, and when re-married ten years. Of these nine widows two are of Brahmin, four of Asin Tantee, one of Sutgoe, and two of Teeb castes. Of all these, one, a respectable Brahmin family, and the rest, although of the low castes, hold pretty good positions in the community of the neighbourhood of Chunderkonah. The fathers of the widows personally gave their daughters in marriage according to the Hindoo custom. All these marriages were celebrated with great publicity and with the entire consent of the nearest relatives of the parties. At the commencement, the principal residents of the villages where the marriages were performed, were averse to the measure, and bent upon creating a disturbance and carrying away the brides by force, with a view thereby to put a stop to all such attempts; but the fathers of the intended brides and the intended bridegrooms, in three cases, presented petitions to the Deputy Magistrate of Jehanabad, stating that they apprehended violence from some of the villagers, and begging that the police may be instructed to give them protection and prevent their opponents from molesting them. The Deputy Magistrate accordingly directed the police to be very careful that no breach of the peace took place, and that no one improperly interfered with the parties in the voluntary performance of the marriages. In five cases the parties did not consider it necessary to come to the Deputy Magistrate, but merely gave an *Ezhar* before the police, and under their protection performed the ceremony without any one disturbing them. By the time these eight marriages were celebrated, the people appear to have become so much reconciled to this innovation that the last marriage was performed by the parties themselves without the aid of the police. I further understand that the guardians of a very large number of respectable Hindoo widows of the neighbourhood of Chanderkonah are exceedingly anxious to have them re-married, and are only waiting for the month of *Augrahan* to celebrate the same."—*Englishman.*

**THE MILITARY PROFESSION IN INDIA.**—The following is from a correspondent of the *Calcutta Phoenix*:—"The assertion so often made that officers are better off in India than in any other part of the world, induces people to take that for granted which will not admit of demonstration. The liberality of Indian allowances may be boasted by those who have an interest in *buffing*, but the officer who has had an opportunity of judging between the Queen and Company, very soon discovered that, all said and done, Cawnpore and Meerut are not Canterbury and York. Few officers can save out of mere regimental pay and allowances before they attain the rank of major; a rank that, under existing circumstances, can scarcely be looked forward to without a long servitude—a very long apprenticeship. The struggle with pecuniary difficulties bears heavy, in an Indian climate, not only on the temper but the health of the sufferer; and though youth and high spirit may think lightly of them for a time, there is a certain limit, beyond which their pressure is felt with extreme severity, and the accumulation of misery tends to wrest the prize from his hands, at the very moment when almost within his grasp. The subaltern, who has passed the best part of his life in India, loses all confidence in the glittering prospect which the "prizes of the lottery of the army," so ostentatiously held out, are said to afford, and the utmost stretch of his hope fails to offer an opening by which he can hope to escape from privation. The pay of an ensign in the late Company's service is the very smallest upon which he can possibly maintain himself, and it is to be hoped the present Government will take this matter into consideration."

**THE PROCLAMATION.**—Khureetas have been sent by the Governor General to the Ameer of Cabul, and the chiefs of Kokhan and Kiva, announcing the direct assumption by her Majesty of the government of India.

**THE SUDDER COURT.**—The *Hurkaru* has been given to understand that the Government of India have written to the Bengal Government, desiring it to devise some method whereby the Sudder Court may be relieved of some of the less important of its work, so as to allow the judges to bring up the arrears of the court. We have not yet heard how the Bengal Government intends to act in this matter.

**AN UNPLEASANT RUMOUR.**—A letter from Allahabad, dated the 8th Dec., reports a serious disturbance amongst the European troops at Lucknow. The details of this rumour, however, prevent us giving implicit credence to it, and we give an abridgment of it to our readers, warning them that though it is one of those stories which has so much probability in it that we do not think we should keep it back, still it requires corroboration. "A European soldier is said to have been sentenced to a severe punishment for killing a native, and when the authorities proceeded to execute it, first the European artillery, and then the infantry interfered to prevent it. Insubordination (nay, mutiny is the word for it) arising out of the policy of the Government is what is stated to have occurred." We should not be at all surprised at such a consequence, but trust, notwithstanding, that the tale is only one more of those malicious rumours the natives so delight in disseminating for the purpose of bringing our Government into contempt.—*Englishman.*

**HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP WEST FYZABAD, 11th Dec.**—We left Lucknow with Lord Clyde last Sunday, and marched from thence to Nawabgunge, Fyzabad road. Hearing that Beni Madho with some 10,000 followers were on this side of the Gogra, we made a forced march to Byram ghaut, but, taking into consideration the splendid army Lord Clyde had with him, it could not be expected that the rebels could make a stand. Accordingly we arrived there only to see them all safe and sound on the other side of the river. They fired a few shots at us with their matchlocks, but the river was too wide for them to have any effect. However, a few of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade did a little work, and dispersed one or two parties of them who had congregated on the bank. Our heavy guns did not open on them at all. Here we halted for one day, and having left Colonel Purnell's Brigade behind to watch the ghaut (consisting of Colonel Mead's guns, the 23rd, 90th, 5th Punjab infantry, and 5th police infantry), we marched with the Chief and with Brigadier Horsford's Brigade to Fyzabad. Our force consisted of several guns, the 20th, 2nd battalion rifle brigade, Belooch battalion, 11th Oude police infantry, part of 7th hussars, 6th carabineers, Madras cavalry, Oude police cavalry, altogether about 5000 or 6000 effective men. The distance from Byram ghaut to Fyzabad is about 65 or 70 miles, and this we accomplished in three marches. We arrived within a mile of Fyzabad last night, and go across the bridge of boats in detachments to-day. I expect that we shall march again to-morrow, and I believe that it is the Chief's intention to go along the banks of the river, and attack Beni Madho (that is to say, if he does not run away), at Byram ghaut, where he crossed the Gogra the other day. General Grant has already crossed, and we are—after attacking Beni Madho—to make a combined movement with his and other brigades, on the Begum's force at "Boondee," about thirty miles from the river. At least, so goes camp talk. All is tolerably quiet on this side of the Gogra, and not much ground is left on the other side for us to conquer. Lord Clyde, we hear, thinks that all will be quiet in Oude in two months hence. I hope it may, as we are all sick and tired of running madly about the country. There must either be a tremendous slaughter, or else a complete surrender, before another month is over, as we commence to-day to take possession of the rebels' last hope, the Trans Gogra portion of Oude. All ghauts and large towns are well guarded, and I don't see how they are to escape, except Nepal affords them shelter.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**JACKLOON, Nov. 28.**—The force under the command of Brigadier Colonel Liddell left Lullutpore yesterday, at 3 A.M., and marched to a place called Jackloon, where there were supposed to be about 1,000 rebel Sepoys and matchlockmen of Tania Topee's force. We arrived at the village about 8 A.M. They fired a few rounds, and then played us the old game, making their escape. The gallant 3rd Bombay Europeans were close after them, charged the village in fine style, and killed from forty to fifty mostly all Sepoys, well armed with firelock, bayonet, swords, and pistols. A very high and long hill of dense jungle at the back of the village afforded a very fine shelter for them, for our men could not see them until they came upon them. A great many of the enemy commenced to escape before we got near the village, had they held out, it would have given



our infantry some hard work to have driven them out. One man of the 3rd Bombay Europeans was killed: having come across eight or nine of the enemy hidden away in the jungle, the poor fellow looking round saw he was by himself, he charged them, and I heard killed two of them, though he was shot in three or four different places, and had several spear wounds. Some of his own men coming up at the moment, were just in time to save him from getting cut to pieces. Colonel Partridge, of the 24th N. I., shot one of them, as they were making their escape, and one of his own men shot two, so I think they have not much to brag about the three who got away. Captain Forest, of the 3rd Bombay Europeans, led his men up the hill in gallant style, and killed about thirty. The 24th N. I. made some very good shots, and were up the hill almost as soon as the 3rd Europeans, who speak very highly of the manner in which the N. I. performed their duties. Captain Lightfoot, with his two guns, made some very good practice at the rebels as they ascended the hill, firing over our infantry, but the jungle being so thick, the shot and shell were not of much use. The cavalry covered the guns, but the ground in all parts was so bad, all they could do was to look on, which was a great disappointment to them. The rebels are completely beaten out, and have scarcely any ammunition.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**SHAHABAD DISTRICT.**—The last news from the Soane is, that the rebels have all left the hills, and are scattered about the Shahabad district, but in small parties, and chiefly without arms. They are very much disheartened; and it is supposed that when the amnesty proclamation reaches them, they will only be too glad to accept it. They had not received it up to the 28th Nov. A number of prisoners had been taken, all suffering intensely from jungle fever, which they say is very prevalent in the rebel force; this they contracted in the hills, and many will die of it. Brigadier Douglas made a very splendid "bag" on the night of the 26th Nov., he surprised a party of 230 rebels, and killed 40 sepoy, took 116 stand of arms, 200 tulwars, and 66 sets of accoutrements, and lots of ammunition; amongst the arms were found seven Enfield rifles. The Brigade has gone to Jehanabad to find out the whereabouts of the enemy. Report says that they are doubling back to the hills. It is to be hoped this is the case, as they will most assuredly be hemmed in, and if they again escape it will be a wonder.

**MASONIC LODGE.**—For the first time a Masonic Lodge has been opened in the Punjab. It is to be called the "Hope and Perseverance."

**BRIGADIER TROUP'S COLUMN.**—We last met the rebels at Biswah on the 1st Dec., where Ismael Khan commanded them. The artillery and cavalry were only engaged, but they, the rebels, made very little of a stand and fled. On the right, where the largest body was, infantry with guns, as well as cavalry, the latter numbering some 800, made a flank movement, and charged Cureton's Mooltanee, or rather that portion of his regiment with the column, and he charged front to the right, and went at them, driving them back, with the loss of twenty-five killed, two of them Syuds of high degree, and a good many, probably double the number, wounded; he could not, however, unsupported, carry off the guns which their gunners had deserted, on account of the close proximity of the infantry. The light guns were in the front beyond the topos, one of the Syuds, Peer Jee, was the head priest of the rebels. Brigadier Barker with his column joined us on the 3rd, and the following day Ismael Khan came in and gave himself up, with about 100 followers. Some more have since sent in to say they will follow suit. Ismael Khan was sent to Brigadier Barker's camp, where we suppose he is still. Feroze Shah has gone round to our left, and was said to be endeavouring to get across the Gauges to join Tania Topee.

**SHAHGURH.**—Mr. Thornton, Assistant Superintendent of Shahgurb, writes in from Murowa, that he sent out a native Government official to read H. M.'s Proclamation to four leaders of rebels in the Shahgurb territory; the said leaders caused the native official to be most brutally murdered, killed one of the burkundazes accompanying him, and wounded two others. In consequence of this information a detachment consisting of 2 foot artillery guns and 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. mortars, about 1 company 3rd M. B. Regt. Head Quarters, and 200 50th M. N. I., and 35 men of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, marched out this morning, carrying with them 30 days' provisions, for the purpose of taking some forts and to capture the rebel leaders, if possible; but in this jungly country the attempt will be as fruitless as putting salt on a bird's tail. All else quiet.

**LUCKNOW, 9th Dec.**—On Sunday morning the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief marched from Lucknow towards Byramghat. His intention, it is said, is to cross the Gogra at a very early date, and to enter the district, which is yet swarming with rebels. I have not yet heard of the camp having reached Byramghat, but I dare say it has, as the distance from Lucknow is only forty-two miles. A small force was detached from the main body to attack the fort of Numreah, in which Dirgobjee Singh was holding out with a few hundred of his followers. On the appearance of our troops the rebels as usual deserted the fortress, and took to the jungles. Major Barrow has again accompanied the army as the chief civil officer; but as soon as the Byraitch division is completely in our possession, he will leave for Seetapore, to take charge of the commissionership of that division. In the meanwhile Mr. Forbes will officiate for him. Civil Government has now been restored more or less in all the districts of that division. Mr. Kavanagh has been sent as assistant commissioner to Seetapore. Feroze Shah and some other rebel chiefs, who have for some time been hid from view, have within the last week brought themselves into notice by a very daring march through the Mullaon district. It appears that these scoundrels, since the occupation of that district by our forces, had taken refuge in the jungles of Seetapore, and finding their retreat into Byraitch cut off by the Shah-jehanpore and Furruckabad columns, made up their minds to escape across the Ganges; and with this view Feroze Shah, with about 300 sowars, well mounted and equipped, 1 elephant and 1 gun, made a rapid march towards Kanouj, and crossed the Ganges without any obstruction. On their way they passed close to Sundeela, and captured the Kotwal of that town, but fortunately while they were crossing the river this poor fellow made his escape. This occurrence took place on the 6th instant. It is not known what direction the rebels have taken; but as the country between Mynpoorie and Cawnpore is without troops, they might possibly do a great deal of harm if they are allowed to remain long in that neighbourhood. On Saturday morning it is the intention of the Chief Commissioner to liberate all the prisoners in the Lucknow jail, who are undergoing imprisonment for rebellion and mutiny. They are all to be assembled and told that under the terms of the Royal Proclamation their offences have been pardoned, and that they are at liberty to go to their homes, and become peaceful subjects—one rupee is to be given to each prisoner. The number of prisoners who will be liberated is, I hear, about 150. The Chief Commissioner has, I hear, issued a circular withdrawing the powers vested in officers under the Special Acts, as there exists no further necessity to try persons under those Acts. I forgot to mention that the Gonda district is now in our possession. General Sir Hope Grant, who took command of the Goruckpore Field Force, entered the district last week, defeated Deenee Buskh, the Gonda Rajah, took all his guns, and established himself at the head-quarters of the district. Captain Ross has probably reached Gonda by this time, to take charge of the civil government of the district.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**BAITOOL, Nov. 21.**—The Nawab of Banda left the rebels on the 14th; they were marching from Danjeepoor in Kalabheet on that morning, and he refused to accompany them. Tania and the Rao came and tried to persuade him, but he said they might kill him, but he would not go. They at length left him, and he, with several female members of his family and attendants, numbering some hundred souls, made his way to the borders of the Baitool district, and addressed a letter to Mr. MacGeorge, the officiating magistrate, saying that he had come in on his invitation, and on the promise contained in her Majesty's Proclamation (a copy of which had been forwarded to him). The Deputy Commissioner being in General Michel's camp, directed him to present himself there, which he did, and now accompanies the General. The rebels show some intention of getting into the Satpoora Hills. They are supposed to have crossed to Tapti above Boorhanpoor, en route to Piplode. General Michel with his fine and willing force is at Rebetgaon, on the road to Charwa, ready to pounce upon the enemy, should he turn, or to follow him at his own pace, heading him even in that. Troops from all quarters, Aungabad, Malligaum, Ellichpoor, Charwa, &c., are closing in upon Tania, and he will soon be "up a tree." Plenty of loot for the lucky column that succeeds in coming across him. Every man in the rebel force having wealth in the convenient shape of gold-mohurs and rupees. I sent a translation of the Proclamation issued at Mooltye, in the Baitool district, and extensively disseminated. Also of a Purwannah addressed to C.O.

**"Proclamation of Maharajah Rao Sahib Pishwa Bahadur.**—Let it be known to all people, to the gentry, the merchants, the shop-keepers, and the military of every city, town and village, that the army bearing the standard of victory, accompanying His Highness the head of Government, has marched in this direction only for the destruction of the infidel Christians, not for the spoliation of the resident inhabitants. Let every one know this, that this army, buoyed on the waves of victory, is at enmity with the English, not with the native cultivators of the soil. It has never been the intention of any one in this force to cause loss to the villagers and residents of the country through which we pass, but it is evident that daily supplies must be had, more especially when an enemy is in our front; some villages have been looted, through the folly of the inhabitants in leaving their homes. Then, not being able to purchase, my followers have taken what was necessary for their sustenance. If the villagers remained in their houses, and sold their grain, &c., then no outrage nor robbery would take place. They have reaped the reward of their own foolishness. Now this proclamation is put forth, that no villager should leave his home on the approach of this army, but producing the supplies there may be, receive the fair price of the same. Beyond the current rate a price shall be fixed. When this proclamation reaches any village, the head man thereof should send a copy of it to the adjacent villages, that fear may be dispelled. Dated 7th November, 1858. 30th Rubbee-ool-aval. Perwanna addressed to the officers of artillery, the 5th Regiment, the cavalry of the Nawab of Kamouna, the forces, horse and foot, of the Bengal Presidency, the Morar and Gwalior forces, and the troops of the Nawab of Jaora. As it is the custom of sowars and sipahes of this force constantly to press women to carry loads, and this practice is undesirable, this is to warn such, and you are requested to intimate it publicly to the troops under your command, that women are not to be forced to accompany the camp, either as porters or for any other purpose. Any one disobeying this order will be hanged. Officers are requested to affix their signatures as noting the receipt of this order. Dated, 5th November, 1858, 25th Rubbee-ool-aval." Several signatures are affixed.—*Mofussile.*

**MAJOR SUTHERLAND'S VICTORY.**—On the night of the 24th November Major Sutherland's little band, consisting of Captain Newall's Company of the 92nd and Captain Langston's Company of the 4th Rifles, arrived at Julwani, and were joined next morning by fifty of 71st Highlanders, and Barras's Brigade of 150 riding camels, and Captain Helbert and his escort of sowars. Soon after their arrival reports were brought in that the enemy under Tania Topee were encamped at Thann, six miles off on the Mhow road. Towards the evening these reports were confirmed by Lieutenant Barris, who went out to reconnoitre. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 25th our little force marched off in silence, with our gallant Major at our head, to attack the enemy's position. On arriving at Thann we found the village burnt and deserted. We discovered that the enemy had moved on towards Rajpore, six miles distant, so our gallant commander, who was in no humour to be trifled with, sounded the advance, and led us at a rapid pace towards that place. From a slight height near Rajpore we perceived the enemy streaming out of the town, and going in the direction of Burwance. Major Sutherland sounded the halt, to allow the men to refresh themselves, and also to give the enemy time to get clear of the town, as, had they remained there, we could scarcely hope, without guns, to retake it. The camels were now equally distributed between the Rifles and Highlanders, and soon commenced as hard a day's work as was possible to be done. We pursued three miles (the Highlanders occasionally firing from their camels, and the sowars coming out very strong against unarmed stragglers) at a great pace, when the enemy, chiefly cavalry, took up a position about 300 yards in our front. Our men were instantly dismounted, and formed into column of sub-divisions, with one sub division as skirmishers to protect our flanks. The enemy, after exchanging a few shots with us, retired in good order, closely pursued again by our force for two miles, when they again formed up, and took up a very strong position on a height open all round them for about sixty yards. We reserved our fire till within seventy yards of them, the road being very narrow with thick jungle on either side, and to our surprise they opened two guns on us, which we were ignorant they had with them. They fired six or seven rounds of grape and round shot at us, each round with greater precision, and seemed determined to stand, notwithstanding the good practice which our fellows made with their Enfields. Their practice by this time improved con-



derably so Major Sutherland gave the order to charge, which we were all only too eager to obey, and with three ringing cheers we dashed up the hill, and took their two guns at the bayonet's point, entirely routing them. It was during the charge that Lieutenant and Adjutant Humfrey fell fighting with immense pluck with a huge sowar, who was ultimately bagged. The pursuit again commenced, and was carried on for two miles, by which time we were all pretty well pumped. We were then ordered to retrace our steps to Rajpore. I must not omit to mention that each time the enemy formed up Holkar's sowars were to be seen a long distance in our rear, no doubt with the intention of defending to the last that face of our column should any unknown enemy have shown themselves, and when Lieut. Helbert gave the word to the said sowars to charge, their Commandant Bhemgir, and two or three Sikhs, were the only followers he could muster. Captain Ballard, C.B., Bombay Engineers, and Assistant Quarter Master General, were to be seen everywhere in the thickest of the *mêlée*, and to Lieut. B. Rras, who has his camel corps in tip-top order, too much praise cannot be given. Our loss was one man (71st) wounded, and one missing, and Lieut. Humfrey severely wounded, while the enemy's loss could not have been under 80 killed, and as many more wounded. Their force was about 3000 strong, and as, next day on the banks of the Nerbudda at Chiculda, we had a beautiful view of them, I can safely say that so far from being much harassed, their horses seemed to be in most excellent condition, and nearly every man had a spare charger with him. I should not have taken it on myself to write an account of the battle of Rajpore, had I not observed such gross mis-statements as to the facts, and credit bestowed where no credit was due; your contemporary having attributed the defeat of rebels to Lieut. Helbert and his gallant escort, instead of the 130 Europeans and seventy Bombay Rifles, who in truth did the whole work that was done. The following is a copy of the order issued by Major Sutherland to the troops after the action of Rajpore:—"Camp Rajpore, 25th Nov.—Major Sutherland, in conveying his best thanks to the troops for their perseverance during the long and tedious march of to-day, as also for their gallant conduct throughout the operations, hopes that an early opportunity may be afforded them of confronting the rebels, with similar results to those which he has now the gratification of recording. By order, (Signed) F. Montreux, Lieut. Staff Officer.

**NANA RAO.**—The Nana is at a place called Churdah, which may be found on the map of Oude, about 30 miles north of Byraitch, and not far from the Surjoo nuddee. He has with him about 1,500 men, among whom some sepoys and the rest matchlockmen. The Baces (Bajee Rao's widows), whom the Nana took away with him, have sent in a messenger, praying that some provision may be made for them by Government when they are able to effect their escape. These ladies had, at one time, heavy litigation with the Nana in the Cawnpore civil courts, relative to the succession to Bajee Rao's property. They were not successful in their suit. The same messenger appeals to Government on behalf of the Nana for protection to his women and children. The Nana declares that he is innocent of the foul massacre of our women and children, but is aware that there is no hope for himself, as he reads our English papers. The English papers were sent to him from Futtehghurh, taken from some gentleman who cast them aside after perusal, and sold by a servant.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**GWALIOR, November 27.**—Tantia Toppee, on the 17th, plundered Candoh. He also plundered the house of the tehseeldar; and, on the 18th, he was at Achrowlee, and it is said to be his intention to come into the territory of Holkar. On the 25th of November (Thursday), we had grand doings on account of the Queen's proclamation. The Maharajah and the Dewan gave grand nautes, and the whole Lushkur was illuminated by order of the durbar. No Dewalee ever presented such a grand illumination. At seven in the evening the Maharajah, accompanied by the Dewan and other Sirdars, arrived at Phool Bagh, where a grand feast had been prepared for the officers and gentlemen. About forty were present on the occasion; fireworks and dancing succeeded the feast, and illuminations were kept up the whole night. It has been discovered that some persons in Gwalior had been keeping up a communication with Tantia Toppee. Dewan Dinker Rao, by order of the Maharajah, has arrested 675 persons, who are supposed to be in the conspiracy. A court is to be immediately summoned to inquire into the matter, presided over by Bulwant Rao, Baba and Pandit Hurnath, when those proved guilty will be severely punished.—*Mofussilite.*

**JUBBULPORE, Dec. 3.**—Letters from Jubbulpore state that the rebels, who had left Tantia and the Banda Nawab, are returning in large numbers from the Deccan, and are in the neighbourhood of the place. It is imagined that they are not intending to surrender, and their destination is not known. The Shahgurrh rebels, instead of submitting to the terms of the proclamation, have been very troublesome and insolent, and at last cruelly murdered Mr Thornton's chief official. The brigadier has ordered out a detachment of all arms to attack them at Patna, to which place they have returned. There are various bodies of these rebels, and Lieutenant Dickins, with his new police, is watching on the frontier to get a dash at one party under Jeswant Sing. The proclamation seems to have made these fellows active. The sick families of officers and others have at last got an escort to Banda from General Whitlock. They start in a week to the number of thirty-seven, I believe. The 31st N.I. will be relieved positively this season by a Madras regiment.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**CASHMERE.**—We (*Punjabee*) learned late last night, Dec. 12, that a serious affair happened in the Maharajah Rundbeer Sing's territories, about a month since, in a village about twenty miles from Jummoo, in which an officer of the General Trigonometrical Survey, Lieut. H. H. Godwin Austen, nearly lost his life. It appears, from what we have heard, that the above-named officer went into a village on his way back to camp in the evening, and asked for a guide of the headman: without any provocation he was abused and called a Kafir; and the villagers assembling, attacked him. Lieut. Austen drew his sword, when they ran off; but having reassembled in greater numbers they followed him out of the village, and again attacked him. He was knocked down by a blow from a lutee on the head, beaten severely, and left lying senseless on the ground. The matter has gone before the Chief Commissioner, but as yet the villagers have received no punishment due for their cowardly and brutal assault. In the village, we believe, were some Poorbunh-sepoys (mutineers), who very likely incited the villagers to commit this outrage. Why do the authorities still allow these men to find an asylum in those territories? From all accounts of this affair the conduct of the Maharajah was not as satisfactory as it might have been or expected. By his orders they pretended to burn the village, but which was afterwards discovered to be merely piles of brushwood fired for the purpose, and not an individual was taken until required at this place for examination.

**DOINGS IN GORUCKPORE.**—Our correspondent from Camp Doomreegunge, Zilla Goruckpore, dated November 27th, says:—"I told you in my last letter that we were to march for this place the next morning. Accordingly we left Bhanpore at four P.M. yesterday, and arrived within a short distance of Doomreegunge about eight o'clock, when we received intelligence of the enemy being in a tope of trees about three-quarters of a mile from our left. The Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, under Major Richardson, and two guns of the Madras Artillery, under Captain Cadell, immediately crossed the plain, keeping the tope to our right, when the enemy opened a harmless fire of musketry upon the cavalry. Our guns soon sent them from their position, and we followed on, headed by the deserving and plucky Thannadar of Bedowlee, who, mounted on a pony, and knowing the country, showed us the way. All we could see were men in the distance, who kept up a desultory fire of musketry, the shots of which either fell short or went over our heads. The ground we crossed at a canter and sometimes at a gallop can hardly be imagined—so wet that the horses sunk to their knees in many places, with bunds or banks every ten or dozen yards, and here and there a deep wide ditch; the whole covered with standing crops of corn as high as our horses' bellies, so that all impediments were imperceptible till we came upon them. After pursuing the enemy for some miles we came to the river Rapter, which stayed all further progress. Here the enemy made a stand; they had a dense jungle near, and Dhal fields to protect them, and the river to aid their escape. Major Richardson despatched the 4th troop Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry under Lieut. Ellis, accompanied by Captain Gifford, which did excellent service, and afterwards sent the 3rd troop, under Lieut. de Hoxar, the whole of whom charged the enemy in admirable style. The head quarters of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, accompanied by a portion of H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry and two guns, soon followed, and found many rebels swimming over the river and others hiding themselves in the Dhal fields. In crossing the river many were shot, and the cavalry either shot or cut down all they found in the field. In the Dhal fields the enemy have

a great advantage over cavalry. The rebels sit on the ground with their fire-locks loaded and bayonets fixed, and as the Dhal stalks are bare of leaves towards the stem, they can see at a distance anyone approaching. Not so the rider, the bushy tops of the Dhal preclude the possibility of seeing any one concealed till you are upon them, and then follows the fatal steel or bullet. We were not long here before the enemy opened a 9-pounder gun upon us, from a bamboo jungle and fortified places across the river. Their shots (thanks to Providence) proved harmless, the balls whizzing through the air over our heads. Our two guns returned the fire till our ammunition was exhausted, when we slowly retired to our camp, at Doomreegunge, after being in the saddle eight or nine hours without any refreshment. The sepoys we slew were those of the pucca army, and most of them wore their original uniform. One had on his breast the Punjab medal, and several the brass plates of the Punjab regiments, and regiments of the line that mutinied. The abuse they coolly gave our men was astounding, and they fought like devils. An officer who has seen many a hard fight in India said he never saw men so difficult to kill. Now comes my painful task to record our casualties, which only occurred in the Bengal yeomanry cavalry, except one native, the plucky and loyal Thannadar of Bedowlee. Of the Bengal yeomanry cavalry we had—killed, Captain Arthur Gifford and trooper Curran, a descendant, I believe, of the old Irish family of that name. Wounded severely were Quartermaster sergeant Dias, and troopers Folier and M'Quilpin, besides several more slightly injured, whose names I do not mention. Of Captain Gifford, whose loss we all sincerely lament, I must say a few words. He was a lieutenant in the 16th Bombay N. I., and served with the Osmannli cavalry during the Crimean campaign. In August last he was appointed by the Right Hon. the Governor General, second in command of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, (vice local Captain Chapman transferred to some Police Corps) and he held the local rank of captain. It was only to know him and the best feelings of our nature must follow him. He was a character rarely met with: sincerely pious, he adhered in the strictest sense to those commandments which lead us the way of salvation, while his kind, brave, generous disposition attracted strangers, and kindled to the highest degree that genial warmth of friendship the best attributes can inspire. It may be said, in few words, he was as brave as a lion, while he possessed the spirit of a dove: he was a bright ornament to the Christian religion, the tenets of which he upheld without intruding his sentiments on others; had his life been spared and opportunity been afforded, he would have been a second Havelock in his brave and virtuous deeds. This morning we performed the last respect we could show him and poor trooper Curran, both of whom fell in bravely charging the enemy, and who were consigned to one tomb. Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry lent their hand to pour forth those solemn soul stirring strains which suggest to us another and a better world. The brigadier attended, as well as all the officers and men of our brigade of duty. It was a consolation to us, who mourn the loss of him who had won our hearts, to see so large an assembly, consisting of soldiers and sailors, all of whom, though many unacquainted with Captain Gifford's private character, admired his coolness and bravery in the field. The bravery and gallant bearing of the Bengal yeomanry cavalry has won the esteem of all its comrades, and it was never more conspicuously shown than on this occasion. Although we lament our losses the enemy must have suffered in a satisfactory ratio; the Bengal yeomanry cavalry alone must have killed at least fifty, to say nothing of the havoc our guns made under their cool and intrepid commander, Captain Cadell. Major Richardson led his gallant band of heroes with his usual skill; and such is the confidence placed in him, that the men would follow him to death's door if necessary. One more name I must mention, and that is Dr. Garden, in medical charge of the Bengal yeomanry cavalry; he was ever on the alert and often to the front, giving that timely aid which the battle field requires. We are now forming a bridge of boats across the Rapter, where the enemy are said to be in large numbers.—*Mofussilite.*

**GOVERNMENT LIBERALITY.**—The Calcutta *Phoenix* understands that Government has been pleased to grant a reward of Rupees 2,000, and a monthly allowance of Rupees 10, to one Rajah, a Punjabee, for his having brought information to the British camps as to the movements of the rebel force on several occasions. The *Phoenix* adds:—"We cannot but acknowledge the importance of encouraging spies like the one under notice, since it is an undisputed fact that the rebel sepoys do very

seldom come in open fight with our troops, but have always remained concealed in jungles or hilly tracts, waiting for an opportunity to surprise the British troops while left unawares, or that they have often attempted to lead them astray into such places whence they have little chance to escape. On occasions like these the assistance of the spies has proved a blessing to the British troops, and it is therefore but just that they should be encouraged by every possible means of reward. The *Hurkuru* has heard that on a reference from the local authorities in Oude, the Supreme Government has granted a compensation, amounting to Rs. 8,000, to one of the begums of Lucknow who remained unflinchingly loyal to the British during the disturbances, for losses sustained by her owing to the destruction of the palace called the Siambul. The late lamented Sir Henry Lawrence had promised the begum to compensate her loss.

**OUDE VICTIMS.**—We do not give the following and account of the fate of some of our countrymen and women in Lucknow, and which we have received from an undoubted source, from any desire to perpetuate ill-will between the native and British races, but because it may prove of some satisfaction, though of a melancholy kind, to their friends to know with certainty the end of these victims. A party, consisting of Miss Jackson, Mrs. Greene, wife of Captain Greene, Mr. Calderah, Mr. Carew, of Shahjehanpore, and the step son of Sergeant-Major Norton, were sent into Lucknow by the Dhounair Raja, under an escort of men belonging to Hurrepohad, the Chuckledar of Khyrabad. On their arrival at Lucknow, a court, consisting principally of native officers, sat to decide upon the fate of the fugitives, the result of which was, the captives were to be suitably treated, housed, and cared for, and that refreshments in abundance in every available variety were to be provided for them, some alone excepted. After being located for a short while in the house of Munooes-ood-dowlah, they were removed to the Kaiser Bagh. A native officer, who had served under Captain Bunbury, and to whom he had reason to be grateful for many favours bestowed, by name Mookhum Bux, took apparently forcible charge of the prisoners, and a few days afterwards the ladies, some by the heels, others by the hair of their heads, were forcibly dragged to a nullah near the Tara Kotee, and were there most inhumanly butchered, under the superintendence of that fiend, their mangled remains being afterwards thrown into the river Goomtee. On the same occasion twenty-two Christians, in all, were murdered, but their names, we regret to say, have not been furnished by our informant. We are, for the sake of humanity, glad to add that five Mahomedans, who vehemently protested against the barbarous proceeding, were at the same time put to death with their Christian fellow-subjects by Mukhoom Bux, of whose capture we expect to hear shortly.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**FEROZE SHAH.**—A letter from the Trunk Road, below Mynpooree, says:—"A body of four or five thousand rebels, with one gun, headed by Feroze Shah, crossed over into the Doab. The Meerut mail of the 6th had been detained at Kanouj by order of the military authorities, and the shigram at Goorshaigunge. Nothing was known of the safety of the Calcutta mail. Certain travellers by the dawk gharee, who were proceeding to Cawnpore, returned at 2 o'clock, and intimated that a body of rebels having come across the Ganges had burnt and sacked the village of Daipore, which is situated two or three coos beyond Meeran-ke-Sera. The shigram in which were travelling two ladies and two children having returned to Goorshaigunge, they had been located in Thannah Dhoo. The roads had been completely closed. The escape of the rebels under Feroze Shah from Oude has produced a bad effect on the native mind. Fear exaggerates their numbers. They are said to be 9,000 strong, with guns, and to have burnt the tehsil and thanah at Bithour. People are already busy burying their valuables in the town of Cawnpore. The re-opening of the navigation probably facilitated Feroze Shah's passage of the river. He is said to have secured ten boats, and to have constructed a breastwork on the right bank with the cotton he found in them. These, however, are native reports."—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 11.

**PURSUIT OF THE REBELS IN ETAWAH.**—A letter from Mynpooree states that on Thursday all the available force at hand was ordered back to Mynpooree. The detached portion of H.M.'s 64th arrived from Allypore on Friday evening, and Alexander's horse on the morning of Saturday. The latter had not met with the rebels, who were believed to have all left the neighbourhood of Meeran-ke-Sera. They were to proceed on Saturday evening to join the force already on its way for the protection of Etawah. Mr. Hume received information that two hundred sepoy

were making for the Jumna, and marched out to surprise them. This he did while they were at their dinner, and routed them with great gallantry. This was at a place called Hurchundpore, about thirty miles from Etawah. Mr. Hume's party remained masters of the field, entirely dispersed the enemy in every direction, taking above 60 of their horses and a lot of miscellaneous traps. Two of their leaders, Morad Allee Khan, alias the Nazim, and Hurree Singh, Resaldar, (said to have lately turned Mussulman, any how they buried his body at Oucha) were killed, and 57 or 58 others wounded severely. Goolab Shah, alias Peerjee, lost his right hand, and 25 others, besides numbers not so severely wounded as to prevent their making off on horseback, with a loss on his side of 21 killed and 19 wounded. Having, moreover, started in pursuit directly, he ascertained the prevalent report of a very large force of mutineers (infantry) being in the rear was false. It cannot be conceived how the idea originated, unless it arose from the statements of the fugitive sowars. In the meantime a column under Colonel Herbert had been despatched from Cawnpore, and on its approach the enemy fled. Mr. Hume's exertions were, however, not sufficient to prevent the rebels from crossing both the Jumna and the Chumbul, and getting clear off. Brigadier Showers' column arrived at Etawah on Saturday morning, having marched the entire distance from Agra in thirty-five hours—an achievement which deserved a better reward than it met with, for the column arrived only to find the enemy fled, and pursuit almost hopeless. The column were returning by the direct route on this side the Jumna, but coming to a nullah found they were unable to cross the guns, and had to return.—*Mofussilite*, Dec. 17.

**THE REBELS UNDER FEROZE SHAH.**—"CAMP LUCKNOW, BRIGADIER THE HONOURABLE P. HERBERT'S COLUMN, 12th Dec.—I give you (*Delhi Gazette*) a line of our doings in the Doab. You have ere this heard of the rebel force, consisting of 8 cavalry under the Delhi Shah Zada, having crossed at Ankin Ghat on the Ganges. Brigadier the Honourable Percy Herbert left Cawnpore at mid-day on the 8th instant, with Towana horse under command of Lieut. Angelo, two guns light field battery under command of Lieut. Baley, Chapman's horse, Meerut light horse, and thirty men 6th dragoon guards to intercept the rebels. The column made three long marches to Ooraya, from whence Lieutenant Angelo with forty men of Towana horse was ordered to reconnoitre the Etawah road, and get any information he could, and engage the rebels till the column came up. He had galloped eleven miles when he came on the rebels with one gun; he attacked them with his small party and captured the gun, which he turned on the enemy. The column came up before daybreak for a grand smash. The brigadier marched for the Jumna with his column via Dahnagur Ghat, and Lieut. Angelo with Towana horse was ordered via Jakkha Ghat, which the rebels had made for during the night. Before the arrival of the brigadier's party Lieut. Angelo attacked them when they were in the act of crossing, but owing to the ravines he was obliged to dismount half his men, who went in with their swords like Britons, and polished off sixty or seventy rebels, and captured 300 or 400 horses and fifty camels, with a quantity of arms and baggage. It was a beautiful sight, 300 loose horses tearing about; the shouts of the astounded budmashes, and the Dooranee yell of the Towana, mingled with rattling of musketry, and cries of drowning men and women. However, we regret to say many of them live to fight again. Our force was late by a few hours, and Pandey got clear across the Jumna with little loss."

**GOVERNMENT PRESS.**—The Government of India has awarded Rs. 1,000 to the Superintendent of the Government Press for his able management. The India Government has also sanctioned the purchase of a consecutive numbering machine at the price of 25*l*. or 30*l*., and to extend the operations of the press to the Financial Department and the officers of the Treasury generally. The India Government did not doubt that very great advantage will be derived from so doing, but it will be necessary that the entire control of it shall rest with the Financial Secretary, as by far the largest portion of the work to be done by it will be connected with his office.—*Englishman*.

**REBEL LEADERS.**—After the defeat of the rebels at Biswa, fifty miles north-west of Lucknow, on the 1st Dec., a body of rebels started for the Ganges, which they reached on the 5th. They tried to cross at Nana Mow Ghat, but, finding that impossible, they went up the river to Akum Ghat above Bithour, and below Kanouj. Their numbers are 900 horsemen, of whom 400 are well mounted and armed, the rest are badly equipped; 300 foot camp-followers,

&c., including 100 women, 6 elephants, 1 small gun, called a Goorda. The leaders of this body are:—Feroze Shah, a Delhi prince; Lukker Shah; Goolab Shah, alias Peerjee; Mohsun Ali Khan, of Mow Shumhabad (Furruckabad), who passes himself off as an European; Fuzul Hug, Moulvie, formerly scribbledar in the Delhi Commissioner's office (several of his relations have held high appointments under Government; his brother is now in the employ of the Puttiala Rajah); Hurree Singh, of the 12th Irregular Cavalry; Jareeb or Yacoub Khan, of the 12th Irregular Cavalry; Summund Khan, of Jhujjur; Salig Ram, 11th Cavalry; Diler Sing, of Pareechut Gurth. These men were last seen at sunrise on the 6th, at Akum Ghat, by the Kotwal of Sundeelah, who was taken prisoner, but contrived to escape from them when engaged in crossing. He and two prisoners, taken by the district authorities, state that the rebels are making for Calpee, en route to Runthambour, twenty koss distant from Kotah, in the Jyepore territory. They hope to join Tantia Topce, who, they believe, rules at Agra.

**LOAN DEPARTMENT.**—The *Hurkuru* has been informed that the accountant to the Government of India has been authorized to entertain a separate establishment in the Loan Department of his office, for the purpose of keeping accounts of notes payable in London. The accountant has, therefore, entertained the establishment lately employed in bringing up the arrears of the "Government Agency in liquidation," with a few additional hands for the purpose. Government promissory notes, amounting to nearly ten lakhs of rupees, the interest on which has been made payable in London, were despatched by the last mail.

**SHAHJEHANPORE, Dec. 5.**—I presume you have heard of the occupation of Seetpore and Khyrabad, the former station utterly destroyed, and even the burial mound of our murdered ones there had not been found the first day at any rate. The rebels were defeated at Biswah, three coos south-east of Khyrabad, on the 1st, but carried off their guns.

**THE RAJAHS OF SHAHGHUR AND BANPORE** are required to reside, in the event of their surrendering themselves, under surveillance at Lahore, and the following monthly stipends will be paid to them. The former, 1,400 Rs. and the latter, 800 Rs. per month.

**CANPORE, December 7.**—The invalids from the different corps, up-country, arrived on the morning of the 3rd, on their way to England. Some portions leave to-morrow morning by train, the remainder in a day or two. The Delhi jewels were sent down yesterday in charge of Sir Edward Campbell, enclosed in a large iron safe. The dawk from the upper provinces has not come in since yesterday, as Feroze Shah crossed over at Bithour, with, it is said, some 1,500 cavalry, and some three or four thousand foot. Such is the report, but it is suspected the report given out of Feroze Shah being at their head is to mislead, and that it is that arch fiend the Nana who has come over. Yesterday morning Cawnpore was expected to be attacked, a telegram was therefore sent off to Allahabad, and the 26th Regiment came up late last evening by train, and left this morning with three companies of the 80th and a couple of troops of the 6th Carabineers in the direction of Bithour. About two P.M. to-day two horse artillery guns, and the Meerut light horse left for the direction of Calpee; they passed the railway station at rather a sharp pace, and were followed about five P.M. by between three and four hundred of Hudson's horse. Some of the troopers belonging to the latter on being asked where they were going, said on a dhour, and that they intended making Bithour to-night, about twenty miles from this, up the Grand Trunk Road. No firing has been heard up to the present hour (seven P.M.), our troops could not therefore have come across the villains.—*Mofussilite*.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—The Secretary in the Department of Public Works some time back inquired whether it is regular to permit the forfeited portion of the pay of an office clerk temporarily absent from duty to be given to the other clerks of the establishment, in addition to their fixed salaries, as a remuneration for the additional labour imposed upon them. The Secretary was of opinion that special permission from superior authority should first be obtained. The civil auditor reported that the practice is not unusual, and thought it unobjectionable, so long as the duties of the absentees were properly conducted, and no extra expenditure incurred. The receipt of the full salaries of two appointments, however, by the same officer, he considered should not under any circumstances be allowed. The President in Council decided that the more expedient as well as regular course would be for the head of an office to appoint an acting man on the forfeited pay of the absentee, as thereby the strength of the office will be maintained.

**ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.**—"Proclamation of Sree Muth Pundit Purdhan Maha Rajah Row Sahib Peishwa Bahadur:—Be it known to all ryots, sowkars, dookandars, and sepoys of all the kushas, cities, villages, &c., that I have come with my army to kill the English and plunder them all. I have not come to destroy the ryots, for I am the enemy of the English alone, but not of the Hindoostanees. My intention was not to plunder the inhabitants of this country, but, owing to my army being in a state of starvation, I was obliged to loot some of the villages of these parts, as the inhabitants ran away without giving supplies. If they had not done so nothing would have happened to them: they have received the benefits of their doings. Now be it known that no one should quit their houses, fields, &c., and when my army approaches they must furnish supplies, for which they will receive more than the fixed nerrick. Keep your hearts free. On the arrival of this proclamation, the heads of villagers will and must send copies of it to all the neighbouring country. Dated 30th Rubbeool Awul 1275 Hijree."

**BUXAR, Dec. 5.**—Intelligence has been received that the celebrated Meghur Sing, rebel of Ghumur, was taken on Friday night by the gallant 84th, who came on them at night, bayoneted the sentry, and took the arch rebel, who will be brought into Buxar to-night or to-morrow, and probably be hanged the day after. There are three more Hindoo and one Musulman rebel chiefs of note to be taken, Hurkissen Sing, Tadar Sing, Ummur Sing, and Ibrahim Khan, then there will be an end of the Shahabad rebels.

**ACTION AT HURCHUNDPOOR.**—Alas! poor Doyle is killed. The account of the fight which took place in this district on the 8th is as follows:—The enemy entered the Doab on the 6th, and looted the town of Belah. The news reached our active magistrate on the 7th, who at once started to Phupound to stop the rebels' progress. At ten A.M. on the 8th our little force attacked the enemy near Phupound, but got the worst of it. Doyle, one resaladar, and from fifteen to twenty sowars fell on the field, and the rest of our cavalry bolted off in all directions; but Messrs. Hume, Maconochie, and Forbes managed to save the guns, and took possession of the strong fort of Hurchundpoor. The enemy were about 2,000 in number, more than half being mounted on very fine horses, and having very fine arms, our poor fellows having nothing but their swords. The enemy had one gun, and made four or five charges to capture ours, but were each time repulsed by the few men in charge of them. The enemy last evening were preparing to cross the Jumna after looting several villages. Our runaway sowars gave a horrid account of the fight, making it, of course, ten times worse than it was, "the guns were captured, and all the Europeans killed, &c., and the enemy marching on Etawah." The poor fellows would, perhaps, have fought more bravely had the odds not been so much against them.

**NOTES BY A TRAVELLER.**—It appears to me that matters are returning pretty much to the state they were in before the mutiny. Lord Clyde has taken the whole army with him, and gone off nobody knows where, meantime the whole road and all the stations between Allahabad and the Cis Sutlej states are left almost without European troops. At Allyghur we have a station and fort entrusted to a few native levies, who only differ from the old regiments in that they have all the faults of the sepoys and none of the virtues. On the Trunk Road, between Cawnpore, Allyghur, and Agra, there are a few parties of police here and there, but the road is not patrolled. Cawnpore was all but denuded of troops till the other day, when the Madras Fusiliers arrived. Agra is left with a handful of English soldiers. Bodies of the enemy with cavalry and guns cross the river, burn and plunder as they go, and, if report speaks true, attack our forts, capture our guns, and kill our countrymen and fellow-subjects. Travelling is no longer safe, our communications are interrupted. And all this with about 80,000 European soldiers in the country, and after it has been given out that the Government has succeeded in suppressing the rebellion.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**ON DIT.**—We find it stated in the *Punjabee* that Colonel Richard Lawrence accompanies the Rajah of Puttiala to England shortly, and that Mr. Kirk, the Superintendent of the Chief Commissioner's Office, goes also as a sort of attaché.

**TARGET PRACTICE.**—The Government of India have, on the recommendation of Major Turnbull, Commandant Calcutta Volunteer Guards, sanctioned the erection of butts for target practice at Dappa, at an expense of Rs. 250. Dappa is about two miles from where Dhurumtolah meets the circular road.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 9. Earl of Derby, Cleaver, Mauritius; Brutus, Jaun-  
rin, Boston.—13. Regina, Rowe, Port Louis.—15. Str. Neme-  
sis, Paterson, Suez; str. Calcutta, Blackmore, Portsmouth.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per City of Derby.—Messrs. Chill, O'Brien, Tonsworth and Austin.  
Per Brutus.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris and child, Miss Vintor, Miss Kelly, and Mrs. Scholfield and children.  
Per Agamemnon.—Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Lipton and child, Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. McDermoth, Mrs. Hyne, Mrs. Da Costa and child, Mrs. Gregson and child, Mrs. Lamson, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Monteith and child, Misses Reid, K. Reid, Nash, Brown, Clarke, De Fontaine, Marley, Creteur, Louth, Monteith, Messrs. Spankie, B.C.S., Trotter, B.C.S., Tierney, B.M.S., Johnstone, B.C., McDermott, B.C., Rev. R. Gregson, Count Lonsada, Messrs. Anderson, James, Marshall, Mallett, Jones, McTurk, Fisher, Ransom, B.P.S., Black, B.P.S., Close, Beckett, Smalley, Nenne, and Allardice.  
Per Str. Nemesis from SOUTHAMPTON to Calcutta.—Mrs. Bell, Miss Forlong, Messrs. Cowie, McDonald, Daniel, Chownce, Stevens, Oulham, Alexander, Lee, Bainbridge, Ratt, Robert, Clarke, Taylor, Lumsden, Woodhouse, Loch, Okeken, Mackimon, and Hearsay, Mr. and Mrs. Auld, Mr. and Mrs. Pitt, Capt. and Mrs. Pixley, Mrs. Halaham, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Gooch, Capt. and Mrs. Syne, Mrs. Beven, Miss Holloway, Paymaster McDonald. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. McLeod, Collingbridge, Nair, Sherriff, Driver, Redman, Steinstreet and nephew, Birch, Maxwell, and Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Cowie, Capt. Elliott, Mrs. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Parspatti, Col. Oliphert, Lieut. Wake and Mr. Griffith. From ALEXANDRIA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hay. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Kelner and Angelo. From HONG KONG to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Graham, Orms-tore, Dr. Moffett, Miss Chalmers, Miss Mackey, Lieut. Wood-cock, Capt. Thomson, and Staff surg. Smith. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Dixon, McDonald, Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Sutcliffe, Mrs. Stinemillar. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Davidson, A. P. Howell, S. Murdoch, Rev. P. Moore, lady and infant, Lieut. Hon. Montrency, Lady Ullick Browne, Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Sankey, Lieut. Phayre, Ens. Nicholls Messrs. Gould, Stainforth, Ritrons, and Eades.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8. Flying Venus, Barron, Kurrachee; Kooria Mooria, Adams, Liverpool.—Dec. 9. Sabine, Hindce, Calcutta; P. and O. Co.'s str. Bonibay, Potts, Aden and Suez; str. Mount-stuart Elphinstone, Stepany, Surat; P. and O. Co.'s str. Manila, Methven, China, &c.—10. Ivanhoe, Cowper, Coast and Calcutta; Owen Gundy, Swan, Liverpool; Balaklava; Hobson, Point de Galle; Countess of Elgin, Reed, Kurrachee str. Lowjee Family, Burt, Surat.—12. Recruit, Rooke, Kooria Mooria; Spark of the Ocean, Drummond, London; Cairn-gorm, Gibson, Kooria Mooria.—14. B. S. N. Co.'s str. Bom-bay, Banks, Kurrachee.—15. William Miles, Lyons, London; str. Pioneer, James, China, &c.—16. Roscoe, Clements, Kooria Mooria; P. and O. Co.'s str. Cadiz, Curling, China, &c.; str. Phoenix, Clarke, Surat.—17. B. S. N. Co.'s str. Scindian, Mr. Beys, Kurrachee.—18. Chapman, Harland, China; Ida, J. Dunlop, Liverpool; Glen Monarch, Williams, Liverpool; Li-beria, Kavanagh, Akyab; Campbell, Meikle, London; Borneo, Nichol, Cochun; Eliza, Boyle, Cape of Good Hope and Lon-don; B. M. S. N. Co.'s str. United Service, Fitzmaurice, China.—Crimea, Rodd, London.—20. Str. Mountstuart El-phinstone, Stepany, Surat.—21. Samuel Fales, Young, Liver-pool; str. Lowjee Family, Burt, Surat; str. Dwarika, Woolley, Surat.—24. P. and O. Co.'s str. Benares, Purchase, Suez.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 15, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. ....	Nominal.	
Third Sica 4 do. ....	13 0 to 13 4	
New Co.'s 4 do. ....	13 0 to 13 4	
Public Works 5 do. ....	6 4 to 6 6	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	7 per ct.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	2200 to 2250
Agra Bank .....	500 "	650
North-Western Bank .....	400 "	130 to 135
Delhi Bank .....	500 "	nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000 "	2200 to 2300
Ganges Company .....	1500 "	1650 to 1700
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000 "	1450 to 1495
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1000 "	750 to 800
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70 "	
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445 "	310 to 339
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700 "	750 to 800
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10 "	par.
Assam Company .....	200 "	320 to 335
East-India Railway Company .....	420 "	par to 5 rs. pm.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000 "	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	20 "	par.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 0½ to 2 0¾
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 0½ to 2 1
American Bills under credit, do. ....	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	1 1½
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	2 0

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On 4 per cent. Company's Paper ...	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 80
Do. ....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 80
5 Do. ....	" 100	" 80

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	14 to 10 4
Doubleloons .....	"	31 0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	"	16 3 to 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs .....	"	21 12 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 2 to 15 4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	2
Gold Dust .....	"	16 0 to 16 2
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	"	104 8 to 104 10
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 221	0 to 221 4
Mexican do. ....	"	223 8 to 223 10

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 5s. to 23. To Liverpool, 5s to 21. 15s.

## MADRAS.

### MADRAS FINANCE FOR THE YEAR 1856-57.

We must bestow high praise upon the Financial Section of the Madras Report. It is clear, comprehensive, and puts striking matters in a very striking light; and is pervaded throughout with a strong feeling of local patriotism, which is highly creditable to the writer; for there is no damper to progress, no enemy to civilisation, so much to be dreaded, as that superficial and pernicious generalising, which has been imported from Germany and France into India; and which, assailing in the first instance the spirit of locality, ends by annihilating public spirit altogether. The financial review before us is a protest against diluting the revenues and expenditure of Madras into those of the whole of India, in order that they may be employed in filling up the holes and blotches in the Imperial system, and in enabling the Central Government to show a far better and more symmetrical balance sheet than it would otherwise be able to do. Madras is asserted, officially, as well as popularly, *not* to pay the expenses of its Government, while the Punjab, the pet province of the Central Power, is declared to have already poured millions into the Imperial Treasury. In the Punjab Report for 1855-56 it was officially stated that that province had, after paying its own expenses, yielded £5,555,585 as surplus to the general revenues of India; and this was alleged upon the plea that the annexation of the Punjab had caused no material increase to the regular army of India; which plea was an audacious yet successful protest by that Government against being debited with its fair share of the general military charges of the empire. Facts have now effectually exposed the wretched fallacy upheld by the Central Government. The massing of European troops in the Punjab, which left Central India and Hindostan at the mercy of the natives; the long and dreary exile of the Bengal sepoys in the Punjab; these circumstances were secretly stirring up mutiny and rebellion, while our infatuated rulers were exulting in the financial profits of the new acquisition. It is now clear, that so far from the Punjab being debited with no portion of the general expense of the army, that province should have been charged for the lion's share. If for every European regiment which the Punjab withdrew from the Central and Eastern provinces, another in its place had been substituted, it is highly probable that we should not now be speculating as to the wherewithal to pay the costs of the great rebellion.

In the report before us, the writer has done well to furnish us with the charges proper of the Madras territories, including those for the regular army which garrison them; thus debiting them with a charge which the Punjab treats in the manner an American "repudiating

State" treats its debts; and which charge should be at least 50 to 60 per cent. upon the Punjab revenues. The statement for Madras, so given, for a period of ten years, shows an average surplus of Rs. 70,52,543 or in pounds sterling £752,000. It gives a gross surplus during that period, of upwards of £7,000,000. But this is exclusive of a preposterous charge against the Madras territories, for troops which are employed elsewhere. It is this charge which converts the surplus into a deficit, amounting upon the whole ten years to the sum of £1,174,000; and thus victimised Madras is stigmatised as a defaulting province, while the "repudiating" Punjab is paraded as the most profitable of our acquisitions, a financial imposition which, countenanced by Lord Dalhousie, helped to gain him a pension of £5,000 a year, or in other words, a trifling percentage upon the profits his lordship was supposed to have had realised for the empire! Surely the force of humbug in *excelsis* could not transcend this!

There are also some exceedingly just remarks with regard to public works in Madras. The charges in this department are placed under two general heads—ordinary and extraordinary; the former consisting of salaries, establishments, repairs of roads, canals, annicuts, buildings; and the latter of the costs of constructing new works. It is observed that these charges of construction are not rightly expenditure, but "investment of capital upon works which are either productive in themselves directly, or which diminish the expenses which Government would otherwise incur in various ways, and are thus indirectly valuable." The expenditure, however, in the review before us, upon works of construction could only be shown for two years, viz., 1854–55, 1855–56; and for a third year only given in estimate: the average annual expenditure of these three years is Rs. 42,82,666, or £428,260. If, therefore, this sum had been deducted from the annual expenditure, if, for example, it had been taken up on loan, a still greater surplus than that already indicated might have been shown in the territorial receipts. The charges which Madras disburses for troops employed beyond her own frontier, are as follows:—

Nagpore ... ..	Rupees 11,30,999
Saugor Division... ..	" 19,12,243
Cuttack ... ..	" 15,922
Rangoon ... ..	" 22,61,290
Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui...	" 3,40,391
Penang, Singapore, and Malacca	" 5,39,050
Belgaum ... ..	" 2,05,765

64,05,660

Commissariat charges for the Eastern Settlements ... ..	" 26,90,340
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Rupees 90,96,000

Deducting the above charge, and that for the construction of public works, Madras would show an extremely favourable balance-sheet; and in that case there would be no difficulties in the way of reducing taxes—that surest method of repressing abuses in our administration.

The aggregate of revenue received during the official year ending April, 1857, amounted to £5,496,700. The proportion which the various branches bear to each other is thus noted:—

Land Revenue, current and arrears ..	67½ per cent.
Salt Revenue .. ..	9½ "
Tribute .. ..	6½ "
Abkarry .. ..	4½ "
Land and Sea Customs .. ..	2½ "
Mohitpurha .. ..	2 "
Miscellaneous .. ..	0½ "
General Department .. ..	2½ "
Military Abkarry .. ..	0½ "
Judicial Department .. ..	0½ "
Marine ditto .. ..	0½ "
Public Works .. ..	0½ "
Extraordinary receipts .. ..	2½ "
Profit and Loss.. ..	1½ "

100 per cent.

#### The charges are thus proportioned—

Political .. ..	10 per cent.
General Department .. ..	11 "
Judicial .. ..	6½ "
Revenue .. ..	10½ "
Marine .. ..	0½ "
Military .. ..	57 "
Public Works (ordinary) .. ..	6½ "
Construction of Public Works .. ..	7½ "
Extraordinary charges .. ..	0½ "
Profit and Loss.. ..	0½ "
110½	

The balances of cash remaining in the different public treasuries in this Presidency at the beginning and termination of each official year, averaged, in ten past years, £2,648,122. In the section before us, the "cash balance" is termed the barometer of the finances; and is reported to have worked satisfactorily, there having been only three unfavourable variations during the last ten years; while on the whole, there was a slight average increase. At the end of the year under review, there was in hand, a balance sufficient to meet about six months' average expenditure. Information is also furnished as to the extent to which bills have been granted to merchants, and others on the provincial treasuries, for the past ten years; namely, £11,162,000 or £1,116,000 a year. The amount drawn away to the Presidency by means of bills, was, during the same period, £12,157,000, or an average of £1,215,000.

So much for the finance of Madras in a year expiring nineteen months ago, and which, under any system of Government but that which obtains, would have been made public long before even the termination of the period to which the present report has reference.—*Madras Athenæum*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE BANK OF MADRAS.**—A meeting of the proprietors of the bank, under section xv. of act ix. of 1843, was held yesterday, for the purpose of electing two directors in the room of J. Gooldeen and J. Vans Agnew, Esqs., who go out by rotation. Six proprietors were present, Mr. Gooldeen in the chair. Messrs. J. Young and H. Nelson were elected unanimously as the new directors.

**NATIVE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.**—"To Her Most Excellent and Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia. May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's undersigned Mahomedan and Hindoo subjects, inhabitants of Madras, beg to approach your royal throne with the most dutiful and respectful expression of our feelings of unfeigned loyalty towards your Imperial person, crown, and family, and of the deep satisfaction and thankfulness with which we have received the gracious Proclamation, that on the 1st of November informed all the inhabitants of British India that your Majesty had been pleased to assume the rights, prerogatives, and immediate government of your vast and populous dominions in India; and to present with the utmost respect our heartiest felicitations to your gracious Majesty on this auspicious occasion, so fraught with honour to your throne and advantage to all classes of your Indian subjects, as well as to assure your Majesty that in no part of your Majesty's vast and flourishing empire are to be found subjects of the British Crown more loyally affectionate and obedient than the natives of India resident within the limits of the city of Madras. With all loyal and humble submission, we ask your royal leave to subscribe ourselves your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects.—Madras, 7th December, 1858."

**THE AURUNGABAD COLUMN** were still at Hewurkeir on the 20th November watching the ghauts, and prepared to act as circumstances might require. Two of Captain Davies' scouts were seized at Peeplood by some of Tania Topee's sowars, who are dressed like the Nizam's cavalry in green cloth with red turbans, and armed with lancers and carbines. Both of the scouts when seized were placed in confinement, but most fortunately managed to escape during the night, one of them having been wounded by a spear on the head. The scouts say that they saw about a thousand of the enemy's cavalry picketed in long lines, and that they

moved out regularly at intervals to guard their camp. There were also eight or ten elephants, three of which had howdahs, in which natives of distinction were riding, one chief, supposed to be Tania Topee, enjoyed the luxury of a palankeen. The intention of the rebels appeared to be to push on by Boregaum to Asseerghur, and Boorhanpoor. They would scarcely be foolhardy enough to march into the Deccan. Captain Davies sent out six scouts, of whom four were missing at the date of our correspondent's letter—evidently they have fallen into the hands of the Philistines.—*Madras Spectator*.

**KAMPTEE FLYING COLUMN.**—"Camp Natchin-gaon, left bank of Wurdah, 28th Nov. Our column has just received orders to return to Kamptee. On the 22nd a report reached us that the '2nd Division of the army of the Peishwah,' consisting of about 5000 rebels, was engaged in crossing the Nurbudda, and intended attacking Baitool; the fact of their crossing has since been confirmed, and it is thought that the rebels, being now so distant from Tantea Topee, will make for Karinga in Berar, ten miles south of which a large band of Rohillas has assembled. Karinga is fifty-five miles south-west of this ford of the Wurdah river, and it may yet fall to the lot of this column to intercept the rebel army. It will be a great disappointment to us should we return to Kamptee without firing a shot. The column is now commanded by Colonel Basil Blogg, 7th Madras Cavalry, Colonel Osborne (father of the gallant Osborne, of Rewah) having been appointed Brigadier of Masulipatam. The Rohillas have pillaged and burnt the town of Gunga Kair, on the Godavery, and a force from Secunderabad has gone out after them, consisting of half of E troop Madras Horse Artillery, Wright's company Royal Artillery, Wright's company Royal Artillery, with mortars, &c., one troop 12th Royal Lancers, one squadron 7th Madras Light Cavalry, two companies 1st Royals, and 9th Madras N. I., under Colonel Roberts, Madras Infantry. Brigadier Hill, with the Hyderabad Contingent, has arrived at Ellichpoor; Sir Patrick Grant, Commander-in-Chief, is expected at Kamptee, on a tour of inspection, about the 6th proximo, and the right wing H. M.'s 91st will arrive there about the same time; the left wing has been ordered to remain for the present at Janlnah."—*Delhi Gazette*.

**ELICHPORE.**—We (*Poona Observer*) learn from a letter from Ellichpoor, dated the 5th of December, that some rebel cavalry, about 150 or 200 in number, belonging to Tania Topee's force, were overtaken by some villagers, who captured several of them, and brought them in prisoners to Bothee, about four miles from Doomuck. The villagers also captured four of the enemy's camels laden with valuables. About 2,000 rebels having reached Maulgah, they sent in a rissaldar and two sowars to Shavulmaida, and ordered the Patell to provide guides to show them the road to Mehesdihee; but the Patell refused, although they offered him a large sum of money to do so. Our correspondent adds that the rebels across the Nerbudda seem in great tribulation, and are endeavouring to make their escape in every possible direction. Two hundred infantry from Ellichpoor, and some irregular cavalry under Captain Prescott from Behram hill, eight miles from Ellichpoor, left for Shavulmaida on the 3rd, in pursuit of the rebels. Captain Shakespear arrived at Mooltaee on the 2nd, in pursuit of Tania's rear-guard.

**CAPTAIN HANDCOCK, A.D.C.**—We regret to learn from the *Madras Spectator*, that Captain Handcock, Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honourable the Governor, met with a severe accident whilst out tiger-shooting a few days ago at Bandipore. The gallant sportsman had severely wounded a royal tiger, and was approaching what he believed to be the dying animal, when it suddenly sprang upon him. The captain endeavoured to save himself by catching the branch of a tree, but before he could get out of harm's way, the tiger clawed him down, and wounded him in the severest manner, though we trust not dangerously. His friends are anxiously waiting for further information, and we hope may soon be relieved from their present anxieties concerning so bold and adventurous a huntsman.

#### COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Dec. 14, 1858.

#### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ..	5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .. ..	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .. ..	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ..	8 per ct.







that the enemy had neared us considerably by quite a different route to what we had expected them to come, if they did ever come. Great excitement was caused by this news in the minds of the native officials, who had been dreadfully alarmed by reports from the district regarding the fates of the different Tehsildars and Thanadars. These were mostly false, though believed by all at the time. It was reported that the Mooltye Tehsildar had fled on his horse across a field, pursued by forty sowars, that his girths broke and caused him to fall off, when he was speared by his pursuers; another was, that the Seristadar of Sindwarra had been hung, together with all the chupprassies, under the superintendence of the Nawab of Banda. A fact, since found to be true, was also reported, that none of the Brahmins had been plundered, and that they had received large presents. They are now being made to disgorge, and one man has already sent up seventy-eight gold mohurs, and we shall soon cause the rest to appear. The night passed over without any further approach of the rebels, but a ludicrous alarm took place in the middle of the right. A man placed a bamboo in a fire, which caused it to go off like the report of a musket, which was no sooner heard, than the news spread like wild fire, that the enemy had arrived, and the inhabitants started up ready to bolt, they hardly knew where. During the day we had been informed that the eastern part of the district had joined Tantia Topee, and that a party of the inhabitants of that part of the country, a peculiar caste of Rajpoot, called Rugbunsees, were pursuing the thanadar of Donawa from hill to hill. This man wrote in to say, that the Rugbunsees had risen, and that he had two musketeers with him, but what could he do, he said, against so many. On the 8th, 9th, and 10th the rebels seem, contrary to their usual custom, to have loitered on the road, especially at Mooltye; the plunder of which wealthy place no doubt was ample attraction. We heard that Tantia sent for all the *Government Gazettes* containing our despatches of the upcountry campaigns, and read out their contents amid shouts of laughter. This gentleman, on entering the Baitool district, gave out that the English raj was at end, and that he intended murdering all round it, burning every Tehselee and Chowki, and putting all Government officials to death. This he very nearly accomplished, and no doubt would have done so had not Colonel Becher with the right column pushed on and saved Baitool. Though not much to do with what occurred at Baitool, it seems a strange thing that the Nagpoor authorities were so tardy in their aid. Had they marched a force from Nagpoor to Mooltye, on receiving the intelligence, nothing could have saved the enemy from being annihilated to a man. Although we in Baitool did not hear the news till the 3rd November, the express carrying it to Nagpoor passed through this on the 31st October, and in regular course must have arrived there on the 1st November. It is hard to believe that no assistance from this place reached Mooltye till Tantia Topee had reached the Taptee at Mail Ghaut, near Mhota. Still it was not till this had actually taken place that news reached us, that the officer in command had taken up the track of the rebels, and hoped to engage them to-morrow! This is what it is. The Government pay their troops better than any other state in the world, but cannot get a paltry force of 1,500 men under weigh in less than a week. On the 9th, a servant of the Nawab of Banda came in with a letter from his master, saying that if he was guaranteed his life he would come in. Mr. Mac George, the Assistant Commissioner, wrote him a letter, and sent a copy of the amnesty proclamation with it, and told him that if he considered his life granted by the proclamation he had better come in as soon as possible. This was unanswered for some time, but at last he separated and delivered himself up at Chicholee to Captain Baldwin, Deputy Commissioner, Baitool, who was with General Michel's camp. The track of the rebels up to this time from their crossing the Nerbudda is as follows:—Lohagpoor and Futtpoor, Puchmury and Mahdeo, Oomait, Boodye, Donawa, Mooltye, Athair, Sawulmainda, Bhainadahie, Chandoo, down the left bank of the Taptee to Jilpy, Aumnair, where they crossed going north, leaving Pessold on the left, they passed Cundwah and entered the Scindwah jungle. On the 12th November, Colonel Becher's column moved on towards Ellichpore, and made way for the force under General Michel. General Michel halted one day, and then proceeded to Chicholee, and was to arrive at Charwah on the 23rd November. Brigadier Hill has taken the field at the head of the Hyderabad Contingent, and was to be at Akote on the 21st November. He is in command of 2,000 bayonets, 1,200 mules and eight guns, quite sufficient to smash Tantia Topee. From the evidence of the Banda Nawab, Ally Chadoor, it appears the enemy have 1,500 good

sowars, 4,000 or 5,000 infantry, part of the Gwalior Contingent and camp followers to a great extent, the total of which altogether may be estimated at 12,000 individuals. They have no guns, and no magazine, and very little powder. The country through which Tantia Topee passed has evinced very little inclination to join him, and beyond dacoities and a little private revenge being inflicted few disturbances have taken place. We hope a month will re-establish something like order. Baitool offers very little to the plunderer beyond the Government treasury, which happened to be full, containing about 1½ lakh of rupees—a bait it was thought sufficient to induce the enemy to turn his steps hitherwards. The Acting Deputy Commissioner, Mr. MacGeorge, is an excellent officer, who we hope will be rewarded for the anxiety he underwent, the charge of the treasury being no slight one for so young an officer, with no assistance but 140 of the Nagpoor Irregular force, who belong to the Pandey tribe, and 150 new police levies, armed with old flint muskets, which might shoot round a corner, but decidedly not straightforward. It is hoped the rebels will continue their course and cross the Nerbudda again. This Pandary chief should be fought with his own weapons, and until a column lightly equipped, devoid of wheel carriage and consisting of cavalry, infantry, and mountain guns be organised, he never can be forced to fight. General Michel has had four fights with him, and all by chance. Each time the General has utterly defeated his opponent. It is high time such trash as this ceased. It is perfectly impossible General Michel can overtake, though he may come across the rebels by accident. His baggage is composed chiefly of carts, and the Royals travel in Nagpur carts. The mess carts of the 17th Lancers are alone enough to impede the course of any army. The chief personages in the rebel camp are Tantia Topee, the Rao Sahib, a nephew of Nana, Nawab of Jourd, and a lady, who the rebels declare to be the Ranees of Jhansie. There cannot be much truth in this report.

**THE LATE TRAGEDY AT KURRACHEE.**—On Saturday last the preliminary investigation in the case of Mr. George Bease, managing proprietor, and late editor of the *Sindian*, came to a conclusion, before A. F. Bellasis, Esq., C.S., magistrate of this station, and resulted in the committal of the accused, on the charge of wilful murder of Mrs. Bease, and of the attempt to murder Mr. H. Foster, Vakeel of the Kurrachee Adawlut, for trial before the Supreme Court of Bombay. We may be permitted to say that Mr. Bease's case is regarded with universal sympathy in Kurrachee, and from Mr. Bellasis's feeling address on the painful occasion, we have every reason to believe that he was conscious of being in the discharge of a most repugnant duty. Mr. Barton, the barrister, defended the prisoner. The facts are already before the public, and there is no occasion for us to comment upon the subject. Mr. Bease is now at the disposal of a jury of his countrymen; and we feel no reason to doubt that they, taking into consideration the unparalleled treachery on the part of a man whom he had befriended on more than one occasion, will decide, between God and their own consciences, how far the crime of murder can be substantiated.—*Scinde Kossid*, Dec. 7.

**THE LATE GENERAL JACOB.**—As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the ensign at Government-house at Kurrachee has been hoisted half-mast high for the last two days, and yesterday the commanders of all the vessels in harbour followed the Commissioner's example by doing the same. A correspondent of the *Scinde Kossid* at Jacobabad, writing from that station on the 6th, says:—"It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I have to announce to you the death of Brigadier General Jacob, c.b., Political Superintendent on the frontiers of Upper Scinde, and commander-in-chief of the Scinde Irregular horse, which occurred at midnight yesterday. He was suffering for the last week from bowel complaint jointly with other diseases, brought on by exposure to cold and over-exertion whilst out surveying. I need not say that by his death Government have lost an invaluable officer, and the population of Jacobabad, and the whole frontier a sincere friend and generous ruler. His remains were interred this evening at 4 o'clock with all due honour. The vicinity of the burial ground was literally a 'sea of heads'—high and low, rich and poor, all were present, and not one left without shedding a tear over his grave. His loss is universally felt and deeply lamented. The people will henceforth look in vain for a governor so firm, so just, and yet so good. Their 'Gooroo' is gone, and they are prostrate with grief. Captain King, the brigade major, officiated as chaplain at the funeral. Major Henry Green, Political Agent at

Khelat, being the senior officer present, has taken charge of both the political and military command." Mr. Frere, the Commissioner of Scinde, has issued the following circular concerning the death of his dear friend and fellow-labourer, General John Jacob—an event which was communicated to him shortly after his arrival in Kurrachee from Bombay:—"Circular No. 2275 of 1858. Political Department. From H. B. E. Frere, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde. To all Civil Departments in Scinde. Dated 8th December, 1858. Sir,—You will, I am sure, participate with me in the feeling of deep regret with which I heard, this morning, by express, of the death of Brigadier General John Jacob, C.B., Political Superintendent and Commandant of the north-western frontier of Scinde, who expired at Jacobabad at midnight of the 5th and 6th instant. The death of a man so eminent as both a soldier and administrator would, under any circumstances, be a public misfortune of no ordinary magnitude. But General Jacob's name has been so long and so intimately associated with this province, as to give to the event the character of a personal loss in the estimation of every one who is employed in, or interested in, the province. Among the foremost of the band of heroes at the conquest, he has remained ever prominent among the most able, the most persevering, and the most successful of those who have sought to improve the country, and to render our rule a blessing to its inhabitants. The removal of such a man cannot but be deeply felt by every one of his fellow-labourers in the same good cause, and I would therefore suggest for your consideration, that the day following the receipt of this intelligence at every station should be observed as a day of mourning, public offices being closed for all but work of emergency or immediate necessity.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, H. B. E. FRERE, Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee." The following promotions have taken place in the regiment of Artillery, consequent on the demise of Brigadier General John Jacob, C.B.:—Captain (Brevet Major) J. B. Woosnam, agent for gunpowder, to be Lieutenant Colonel; and Supernumerary Captain G. G. Brown will be brought on the established strength of the regiment, in succession to Woosnam, promoted.

**BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN JACOB, C.B.**, was born at Woolavington in Somersetshire in 1812, and was educated by his father, the late Rev. S. L. Jacob, until his entrance to Addiscombe at the age of fourteen years. He joined the Bombay Artillery as a Cadet in 1828, and from that time until his death served, we believe, unceasingly in that country. Lieutenant Jacob accompanied the invading army of Lord Keane as far as Upper Scinde in 1838, being left there to assist in keeping open communications with Afghanistan. In 1839-40 he took part in Major Billamore's successful expedition in Cutchee, and in 1842 was appointed to command the Scinde horse, then 500 strong, and received the warm acknowledgments of Major Outram and Sir Richard England for his services. From this period he rose rapidly to notice. The Scinde horse played a conspicuous part in Sir Charles Napier's campaign in 1843, covering itself with glory on the field of Meanee. At Shadadpoor the young commandant attacked the army of Shere Mahomed, nearly 10,000 strong, with a force of only 800 men, and utterly defeated it. In 1846 a second regiment was added to the Scinde horse, Captain Jacob being made the commandant of both. In 1847 he was appointed to the charge of the frontier, and remained in that charge until his death, with two short intervals, during the first of which (1856) he acted as Commissioner of Scinde in Mr. Frere's absence, and in the second (1857) joined the Persian expedition, which, upon the departure of General Outram, he commanded in chief. The history of his administration upon the frontier is a thrice-told tale. He converted a desert into a garden, and the robbers of the hills into its peaceful cultivators. In person, General Jacob was a little above the middle stature, and of a spare but wiry and enduring frame. Fearless to rashness in the exposure of himself to the sun, it will be found, we except, that he has at last fallen a victim to his temerity. His commissions bore date as follows:—2nd lieutenant, 11th January, 1828; lieutenant, 14th May, 1836; captain, 11th January, 1843; major, 16th January, 1847; lieutenant-colonel, 20th November, 1854; colonel, 20th March, 1857. It will not be an easy task to select a successor worthy of the charge left vacant by his death.—*Times*.

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH LINKS.**—As some information regarding the telegraph lines now in progress in the Bombay Presidency may be interesting to our readers, we have much pleasure in sub-

joining a statement respecting them. From Bombay, a coast line is being laid down, via Nagotna, Severndroog, Rutnagberry, and Vingorla, to Goa. This will join another line, being constructed, via Cochichin, to Cape Comorin, so that there will thus be an independent coast line the whole way from Calcutta to Bombay, via Madras and Manar. To the north of Bombay, another coast line is being constructed, via Bassein, Mahim, Demann, and Bulsar to Surat, so that the latter place will then communicate with Bombay direct, instead of taking the circuit of Nasick. From Surat the line has already been completed to Kurrachee via Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, and Deesa; and from Kurrachee it is being pushed forward, through the Punjab towards Lahore, so that the latter will shortly be in direct communication with the Western Presidency. Independent of these coast lines, another line is to be carried right through the heart of the country from Bombay, via Poona, Seror and Ahmednuggur, through the Nizam's dominions on to Nagpore, with a junction between Ahmednuggur and Nasick. From Nagpore, a distinct line communicates with Calcutta via Benares, so that when Bombay is connected with Nagpore, there will be three separate wires communicating between Bombay and Calcutta, viz., via Madras, via Nagpore, and via Agra, besides a distinct line to Ceylon on the one side and Lahore on the other, which, as we said before, are being carried out. With such an intricate network of telegraphic wires, the Indian Government will be in constant communication with all parts of the empire.—*Standard*.

**OOMRAWATTEE.**—A correspondent of the *Madras Times*, writing from the town of Oomrawattee, says:—"I arrived here the day before yesterday. You know, perhaps, that this is one of the largest and richest towns in this part of India. The people got into great alarm, having heard that Tania Topee was making straight for the place to plunder it. He certainly did come within forty-five miles of it, and he fell in with some of our pickets, a few miles from Ellichipore, but he then turned away to the westward, keeping to the northward of that range of hills defined on your map in that region. The Hyderabad Contingent troops are now divided into parties, watching the difficult passes from the hills into the plains. A report came in to say that another party of rebels had crossed the Nerbudda, and are making southward. One very suspicious circumstance has happened here. Two men in the garb of coolies were taken up, having on their persons the most beautiful jewels. They are most costly, worth Rs. 30,000, and consist of ornaments only worn by Indian princes. We suppose that they were sent as a bribe, or advance of payment, offered to the Rohillas to come up and join the rebels. I never saw such splendid diamonds and emeralds as are in these jewels."

**CATHOLIC BISHOP.**—The Reverend Dr. A. Canoz, the newly appointed Catholic Bishop of Bombay, arrived here by the *Pearl* on Tuesday last.

**EXPORT OF OPIUM.**—The freight of the B. S. N. Company's steamer *Pioneer*, Captain P. James, which left for China on the 15th December, included 1,057 chests of Malwa opium; 850 chests were exported per P. and O. Company's steamer *Cadiz*, Captain R. Curling, which sailed on the 16th; and the B. S. N. Company's steamer *United Service*, Captain Fitzmaurice, which left on the 19th, took 545 chests.

**MR. BEAUVAIS**, the newly appointed Inspecting Post Master of Sind, arrived at Kurrachee by the last steamer from Bombay, and has assumed charge from Mr. Kimpton, who proceeds about the end of the month to Belgaum, where he will relieve Mr. Hearne on his retirement from the active duties of the department, on a pension.

**MR. DEASE** arrived in Bombay from Kurrachee on the 9th Dec., in the steamer *Victoria*, for the purpose of undergoing his trial at the Supreme Court.

**A PROSELYTE.**—We learn from a vernacular paper that the Bhatia Hindoo, who lately became a convert to Christianity, has again returned to his Hindoo faith, and has consequently gone on a pilgrimage to one of the holy Hindoo cities for ablution.

**THE GERMAN LEGION.**—Three officers and one hundred and forty privates of the German Legion (volunteers), under the command of Captain Valentine, arrived here on the 10th Dec. by the barque *Ariel* from East London; on the following day the barque *Estafette* arrived from the same port with six officers and one hundred and forty-nine non-commissioned officers and men, in charge of Major Wolfake; and a third batch of the Legion, numbering about eleven officers and four hundred and twenty-one non-commissioned officers and men, in charge of Lieut. Colonel Woodbridge, arrived by the ship *Edward Oliver*, on the 18th.

**FORT AT POONA.**—We hear that Government contemplate building a fort at the Sungum at Poona, in which the arsenal, commissariat, and other public departments are to be located, and it is also to serve as a place of refuge for the inhabitants of the camp in the event of an émeute.—*Poona Observer*.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**—At a weekly meeting of the directors, held on Thursday week, the 16th Dec., the Bank of Bombay raised its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

**THE CHASE FOR TANTIA TOPEE.**—A letter from Seerpore, dated the 7th Dec., informs us that Colonel Tapp's field force has been divided and subdivided in the most indiscriminate manner. On meeting General Beaton's force from Jaulnah at Adjunta, Colonel Tapp changed his direction and started at once for Choprah with the 4th (Gaye's) troop of horse artillery, leaving Captain Miller's squadron of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and two companies of the 18th Royal Irish regiment to follow him as fast as they could. They arrived at Choprah on the 27th Nov., and found Colonel Tapp and the guns had left for Seerpore. They remained at Choprah—their first halt since leaving Ahmednuggur—two days, and then followed him, and on arriving at Seerpore found he had gone still further to the west. Our correspondent adds—"Colonel Tapp and the guns were recalled three days ago, and himself again despatched yesterday to a place the name of which sounds like 'Shadra' (Sadra?), about forty miles to the west of this; and this morning Captain Macfarlane's troop of the 3rd dragoon guards, and Captain Taylor's company of the 18th foot, started for another place with a very unpronounceable name in the same direction, on the Tantee, about sixty miles from here. Sir Hugh Rose with Captain Macdonald came in here last night from Sindwah, and as far as I can learn is likely to remain here. Captain Annesley, from Malligum, and Captain Pocklington's company of the 18th Royal Irish, Captain Miller's troop 3rd dragoon guards, the 4th troop Bombay horse artillery, a mountain battery under Captain Lucas, Bombay artillery, and a company of the 30th Bombay N. I. Since the foregoing was in type we have received a letter from Gulnar, dated the 10th Dec., in which it is stated that Colonel Tapp's force had left Seerpore that morning en route to Oodeypore. The weather was dreadfully hot, being over 90 deg. in the tents.—*Poona Observer*.

**INDIAN MISSIONS.**—We are happy to announce the return to India of Dr. Trumpp, late of the Church Missionary Society, Sindh Mission. He has been transferred to the Punjab mission of the same society, and is proceeding to Peshawar. His acquaintance with the Pushtoo language will enable him to enter without delay upon his work. We understand that he has been endeavouring, during his absence in Europe, to perfect the Sindian alphabets, by adding several letters both to the Devanagari and Arabic characters as hitherto used in Sindh, and that matrices for these additional letters have been prepared, so that the types can be furnished without delay. We have also much pleasure in mentioning the arrival of a reinforcement for the German missions on the Malabar coast, in the persons of three new missionaries and two former labourers returning to their field. This reinforcement is timely, after the severe losses lately sustained. The Basle Missionary Society have at length concluded to adopt the Coorg Mission, and the Rev. Mr. Moegling is expected by the next steamer, on his way to resume his labours in Coorg. We congratulate him on this satisfactory result of his visit to Europe.—*Bombay Guardian*.

**BELGAUM.**—The *Poona Observer* informs us that Mr. Bettington has been at Belgaum and distributed the reward of Rs. 10,000 amongst the captors of the late Chief of Nurgood, who was hanged for the murder of Mr. Manson. Our cotemporary says "None of this money would seem to have reached Mr. Souter, to whom the whole merit of this capture is due. The whole amount ought undoubtedly to have been paid to Mr. Souter, and he should have been left to reward those who aided him in the capture as he deemed best. All interference with him in such a matter should have been most carefully avoided. There has, we regret to hear, been a serious unpleasantness between Mr. Seton Karr, the magistrate, and Mr. Souter, who, we understand, has been treated with great disrespect by the former. Colonel Le Grand Jacob arrived at Belgaum on the 9th Dec., and has been appointed president of the court which is to try the Jumkhundeekur. Mootoo Coomaria, the native Christian deputy magistrate of Belgaum, has, we are informed, been suspended by Mr. Karr, who has reported him to Government as being unfit to hold the office." Public officials in Belgaum seem to be playing at the game of cross purposes.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8. P. and O. Co.'s str. *Oriental*, Weston, Suez; Hilton, Thomas, Hong Kong; Marion, Leighton, Table Bay; St. Vincent, Lilley, Bepore; P. and O. Co.'s steam ship *Benares*, Purchase, Southampton; *Prima Donna*, Lovel, Maulmain; *Ariel*, Sim, East London.—10. Helen Mar, Low, Singapore.—11. Eliza, Gibson, Aden; H.M.'s str. *Prince Arthur*, Tronson, Surat; *Estafette*, Rietveld, East London; Yarra, Grahame, Calcutta.—13. Gildersleeve, Johnson, Calcutta; P. and O. Co.'s str. *Madras*, Aldham, Suez.—14. Forfarshire, Fairweather, Macao; *Blaklava*, Bennett, Cape; Delhi, Martin, Calcutta; Hastings, Forbes, Rangoon.—15. Fitz James, Hamilton, Sydney; Harmonie, Dumas, Bordeaux; Hannah Fownes, Robertson, Kurrachee; Jamsctjee Cursetjee, Crawford, Liverpool; Tamarac, Taylor, Aden.—17. Asterion, Snow, Singapore; Faize Allum, Hardy, Siam; *Cœur de Lion*, Lodwick, Calcutta.—18. Sedgemoor, Laker, Macao; Edward Oliver, Baker, East London; Raritan, Wyatts, Maulmain.—19. Victor Emile, Daspagal, Marseilles.—20. Eliza Stuart, Arthur, Calcutta; Naval Brigade, McEwen, Shields; H.M.'s str. *Funjaub*, Johnstone, Bussire.—21. Ceylon Government str. *Pearl*, Duncan, Colombo; P. and O. Co.'s str. *Pekin*, Burn, Hong Kong; Julius, Meyer, Kurrachee.—23. Prompt, Nicholson, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Oriental*, Col. Adams.  
Per ship Hilton, Mrs. Thomas and child.  
Per H.M.'s str. *Victoria*, Dr. Mackay, Lieut. Carey.  
Per str. Sir J. R. Carnac, Lieut. F. J. Rogers, H.M.'s 66th Regt.; Mr. and Mrs. Gilder, Miss Beaumont, Dr. J. F. McDowell, Bombay Army; Messrs. G. S. Gibbins, J. Harpur, C.S.; J. King, E. Hobkirk, W. C. Gibb.  
Per ship Marion, Mrs. Bushell and child.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s steamship *Benares*, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and two children.  
Per Ariel, Capt. Valentine, Ens. Ponsosakee, Gouldner, Wederker, and Staff surr. Hassard.  
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. *Scindian*, Capt. Cooper, and Mr. McKenzie.  
Per Estafette, Maj. Wolfake.  
Per str. Phlox, Mr. Henge, Capt. W. C. Stileman.  
Per Gildersleeve, Mr. F. Marvell.  
Per Asterion, Mrs. Snow.  
Per *Cœur de Lion*, Mr. and Mrs. Walter and two children.  
Per Fitz James, Mrs. Hamilton.  
Per str. Mount Stuart, Elphinstone, Mr. E. Ravenscroft, Mr. F. Iredell, Maj. J. Wray, Capt. J. T. and Mrs. Barr.  
Per str. Sir J. R. Carnac, Mr. C. Cooper, 8th N.I.  
Per str. *Pearl*, A. Canoz, Bishop of Tamass; Mr. P. Maccatee, Missionary; Mr. J. Ciceron.  
Per Julius, Mr. and Mrs. J. Christie and child, Capt. Ravety.  
Per Sedgemoor, Mr. A. Gomez, Mr. J. Bartley, J. Ross.  
Per Edward Oliver, Lieut. col. Woodbridge, Capt. Schmid, Capt. Baner, Lieut. Gordon, Lieut. Herberg, Ens. Schmid, Ens. Löffler, Ens. Laquet, Ens. Von Maun, Surg. Lantz, Asst. surg. Koencke, Mr. Woodridge, Mrs. Baner.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s steamship *Madras*—FROM Marseilles.  
—Mr. and Mrs. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Capt. and Mrs. Kempthorne, Mr. and Mrs. Pitman, Mrs. Gell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Bahren and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Trumpp, Miss Lang, Dr. Nicholson, Capt. St. Clair Ford, Capt. Boddam, Col. Burnett, Capt. Grant, Maj. Reynolds, Capt. Gillson, Messrs. Pollexfen and son, G. Stead, Todd, Hudson, Poole, Nutt, Hill, Mack, Alderdyce, Bruckhardt, Brugal, Schlunck; and 2nd class, Mr. and Mrs. Bapty, R. Watson, J. Breare, W. Causin, J. Wainwright, W. Severe, and G. Lander.  
FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Newell.  
FROM SUEZ.—Mrs. A. Malet, and Mr. Burstall.  
FROM ADEN.—Col. Scott.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Scindian*,—Mrs. Gell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Trumpp, Mr. W. G. Johnson.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Benares*,—For ADEN.—Mr. White, Mr. and Mrs. Baruch and three children. For SUEZ.—Capt. Burhanman, Capt. Cooper, and Mr. Cany. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. Watson, Col. Grant, Capt. Dickson, and Mr. E. H. Rogers. For Marseilles.—Mr. Arbuthnot, Dr. Pelly, Mr. W. Mellafie, and Capt. Wright. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. C. M. Rogers, Col. and Mrs. Prescott and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Knox, Mr. Ravenscroft, Mrs. Smith and infant, Capt. H. T. Morgan, Mrs. Boys and infant, Capt. Elphinstone, Mrs. Proctor and infant, Mr. Daniel Foot, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Noding, Lieut. Rogers, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. and Mrs. Heath and four children.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, December 23, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan	Rs. 93
4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 91 100 Sa.
4 " " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 9 nominal
4 " " " "	1835-36 Rs. 85 to 88 100 Co's
5 " " " "	1842-43 Rs. 85 to 88 100 do.
4 per cent. Co's Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 87 1/2 to 88
New 5 " " "	Rs. 93 100 Co's

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	39 1/2 per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	54 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	par
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	5 per cent. prem.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	prem. 33 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	— 8 per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 25,700
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,600 do.	" 23,000
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600 do. " 3,000
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do. " 6,400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	1,700 do. per share 450 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. 9,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. Rs. 25 dis.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £20 prem. in England—Rs. 7 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-15 1/2 at £2 per share—3 pm.	

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at		
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d.		for Doc. Bills.
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d.		for Cred. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	98½	
30	98½	
at sight	99	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	99	
at sight	99	
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 222 per 100 dols.	

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-3-6
Bank of England Notes	per Rs. 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 227
Republic Dollars	" 218 to 223
German Crowns	" 213
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-10

**EXPORTS (Bombay, Dec. 24).—Cotton.**—The prices of this staple fell soon after the receipt of home intelligence by the last mail, but a demand having set in consequent on the reduced rates, prices again rose to the present quotations, which are a little lower. A good demand exists, and business to a fair extent has been done both for Europe and China. **Oilseeds.**—*Oilseeds* are active. *Linseed, Rapeseed, and Poppy-seed* have slightly advanced in value. *Ground Nuts* are firm. *Teel-seed* is in good request at previous rates. *Wool.*—Largely held and in languid inquiry. Transactions few, and solely confined to native shippers. *Pepper.*—Scarce; *Malabar* sold at Rs. 95, and *Bhuteol* Rs. 101 to 102 per candy. *Coffee.*—Dull, and stocks of both *Mocha* and *Malabar* are much reduced. *Saltpetre.*—Large stocks on hand, and prices of *Scinde* have declined to Rs. 7 per bag of 1½ cwt. *Mooltan* is sold at Rs. 13 to 14 per bag. *Madder Root.*—Declined in price, and a very trifling business done. *Opium.*—The market is steady, with a somewhat upward tendency. *Malwa Opium* is quoted at Rs. 1,260 per chest for China.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, Dec. 24, 1858).—Cotton Manufactures.**—The demand for *Piece Goods* continues brisk, and for many descriptions the prices have further advanced. The market is short of stocks, and as supplies are not freely coming in, the high prices will continue to operate for some time to come. However, as the season has advanced, the eagerness to purchase goods "to arrive" has somewhat abated, and dealers show reluctance to enter into extensive fresh contracts. *Grey Goods* of all descriptions, with the exception of *Grey Twills*, are in eager inquiry as before, and the prices of *Grey Shirtings, Grey Madapolams, Grey T. Cloths, Grey Jaconets, and Grey Domestics*, have further advanced one to three annas per piece. *Bleached Goods* are steady in position and value. Among *Glasgow Goods, Dhories* are slightly higher, while the rest of the descriptions are inquired for at previous rates. *Metals.*—Metals are steady in inquiry and value. A good demand exists for *Copper, and Sheeting, Bracers, and Bottoms* have risen in value, the rest being quoted as before. *Iron* is also in good inquiry, and the prices of *British and Swedish Bar* have advanced. *Quicksilver* is inquired for at improved rates. The other metals remain unaltered in value. *Yarns.*—The market continues active, and demand for both *Mule and Water Twist* is steady. There is not so much inquiry for goods "to arrive" as for ready goods. We notice an advance in the prices of counts 20, 30, 60, and 70 Mule, and 30 and 40 Water. *Dyed Yarns* are in excellent demand, and prices of all descriptions are slightly higher. *Cochineal.*—Dull, and inquired for at lower quotations, but holders are firm. *Saffron* continues scarce, and in good request. *Beer.*—There is still a large stock in the market, without any improvement in prices.

## BURMAH.

**RANGOON, 16th Nov.**—His divine Majesty, the would-be King of Twantay, Shoay Hlab, was brought in here yesterday, together with twenty-six of his followers, having been brought in by the steamer *Damoodah*. It appears that the villagers, in consideration of the reward offered, i. e. 1,000 rs., armed themselves, and went in pursuit, and beat up this lot in the jungles. His Majesty did not seem to like the aspect of affairs, and looked particularly crestfallen. His costume was a dirty cloth and an old brown alpaca coat. One of the scoundrels now brought in is said to have murdered a Mr. McCrea, some four and a half years ago. I believe it is the intention of Major Phayre, the commissioner, to string up the whole of the ringleaders. Captain Ardagh, deputy commissioner, and Mr. O. Rilly, the chief magistrate, have also returned from Twantay. The *Coromandel* daily expected to take the 8th N. I. to Mangalore. P.S. The *Australian* steamer also expected to take part of the 8th. There are many sick also to go to Madras.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

**Dec. 2, 1858.**—The trial of the rebels for the late disturbances at Twantay has just been concluded, and it would appear that the fisherman, who was desirous of changing his humble occupation for the reins of power, was more "sinned against than sinning," more an instrument in the hands of designing rascals than an arch-rebel himself. Ten of the prisoners have been sentenced to be "hanged by the neck," and the remainder to take their trial for dacoity. The investigation has brought to light doings of a most discreditable character at the Twantay Court, and though these explain in some measure the cause of the revolt, they do not in any way justify the conduct of the rebels. It has been considered expedient that the extra Assistant Commissioner should be removed, or rather transferred, to another part of the province, a change which will be rather sorely felt by this official.—*Hurkaru*.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

**Fort William, Dec. 4.—No. 1,625.**—Orders by the Chief Commissioner Punjab:—

**Lahore, Nov. 20.—No. 856.**—The Delhi brigade order, by Brig. J. Longfield, C. B. commanding, dated Oct. 22, directing Asst. surg. C. Daniell to afford med. aid to 13th Punjab inf., in addition to his other du., in room of Asst. surg. J. Hooper, proc. with invalida, confirmed.

**No. 857.**—24th Punjab Inf.—Capt. J. St. J. Hovenden, engrs., 2nd in com., to be com., in room of Capt. H. W. Gulliver, re-appd. to dept. public works.

**Ens. J. Chalmers, adjt., to be 2nd in com.**  
**No. 858.**—The brigade order, by Brig. J. Longfield, comg. at Delhi, dated 9th inst., appg. Lieut. H. Goshen, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to ch. of detach. of art. of Gen. Van Cortlandt's late force, v. Bayley, confirmed.

**No. 859.**—The brigade order by Brig. J. Longfield, comg. at Delhi, dated Oct. 25, directing Surg. R. Hare, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to afford med. aid to the right wing, 23rd Punjab inf., v. Brake.

**No. 1,626.**—Leave of absence to Eur. m.c.:—**Ens. F. M. Leslie, 53rd N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.**

**Asst. surg. J. Brown, in med. ch. of regt. of Ferozepore, for 15 mo., under new regs.**

**Dec. 6.—No. 1,627.**—Promotions in the Ganjam topographical survey, fr. 1st inst.:—

To be 2nd class sub-assts.:—Messrs. 3rd class sub-assts. J. Ellison and D. Atkinson.

**No. 1,628.**—Order by the Resident at Hyderabad, confirmed:—

**Nov. 12.—No. 273.**—Approving of regal. ord. dated Camp, Pinglee, Nov. 8, direct. Lieut. Dowker to continue to d. du. and act as adj. of 1st cav., Hyderabad conting.

**Fort William, Dec. 7.—No. 1,530.**—The undermen. admitted to the serv., as cadets of art. and inf., and prom. to lieut. and ens.:—

**Art.**—Messrs. C. H. Reilly, A. E. L. Kaye, and C. Macpherson, date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 30.

**Mr. J. F. Free, date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 1.**

**Inf.**—Mr. W. B. Birch, date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 30.

**No. 1,631.**—Admitted to the serv., as a cadet of art., and prom. to lieut.:—

**Art.**—Mr. M. W. Daniell; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 30.

**No. 1,632.**—Promotions and Alterations of Rank:—

**PROMOTIONS.**  
**Med. Dept.**—Asst. surg. J. A. Nisbet, dec., to be surg., fr. Feb. 13, v. Clapperton, ret.

**Asst. surg. J. Turnbull, to be surg., fr. Sept. 30, v. Surg. J. Macanash, dec.**

**ALTERATION OF RANK.**

**Med. Dept.**—Surg. J. W. Fletcher, to rank from July 12, 1857, v. Maltby, dec.

**Surg. C. R. Francis, to rank fr. Aug. 4, 1857, v. Rolfe, dec.**

**Surg. J. S. Morrieson, to rank fr. Aug. 7, 1857, v. Surg. E. V. Davies, dismissed.**

**Surg. A. Simpson, to rank fr. Aug. 8, 1857, v. Macdonald, dec.**

**Surg. Cole (dec.), to rank fr. Sept. 11, 1857, v. Grant, retired.**

**Surg. H. B. Buckle, to rank fr. Sept. 16, 1857, v. Dempster, retired.**

**Surg. J. Allen, F. R. C. S., to rank fr. Mar. 10, 1858, v. Nisbet, M. D., deceased.**

**Surg. G. R. Playfair, M.D., to rank fr. Mar. 28, 1858, v. Hunter, deceased.**

**Surg. W. F. Mactier, M. D., to rank fr. Mar. 29, 1858, v. Reid, deceased.**

**Surg. J. Lee, M.D., to rank fr. April 16, 1858, v. Login, Kt., M.D., retired.**

**Surg. G. Banister, to rank fr. June 16, 1858, v. Triton, C.B., deceased.**

**Surg. F. Douglas, M.D., to rank fr. June 16, 1858, v. Cole, deceased.**

**Surg. R. J. Atkinson, to rank fr. Sept. 2, 1858, v. Curling, retired.**

**No. 1,624.**—Lieut. col. unattached and Maj. gen. Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart. and K.C.B., to be col. fr. Oct. 14, 1858, v. Farrington, deceased.

**Home Dept., Dec. 6, 1858.**—Mr. F. R. Hogg, C.S., qualified for public serv., and attached to the N.W. Prov., the Punjab, and Oude.

**Dec. 7, 1858.**—Messrs. E. Pairlie, H. J. Sparks, and C. Temple, qual. for pub. serv., attached to N. W. P., the Punjab, and Oude.

**Mr. T. J. C. Grant, qual. for pub. serv., attached to the Bengal div. of Presidency of Fort William.**  
**Pub. Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Fort William, Dec. 3, 1858.**—Mr. J. James is appointed a probationary assist. eng. in pub. works dept., fr. Sept. 3, 1858, and is posted to Pegu.

**Fort William, Dec. 9.—No. 1,639.**—Capt. J. Campbell, 50th Madras N.I., late offic. exec. officer, Shoa Geen div., is permitted to proc. to sea (Cape or Australia), on m.c., with leave for one year, under old regs.

**Dec. 10.**—Asst. surg. C. Lowdell, med. dept., civil, Muttra, for 15 mo., under old regs.

**No. 1,642.**—57th N.I.—Lieut. G. J. D. Hay, to be capt., fr. Nov. 21.

**57th N.I.**—Ens. J. McNair, to be lieut., fr. Nov. 21; and Capt. A. Forsyth, dec.

**No. 1,634.**—The servs. of Capt. E. Davidson, corps of ens., pl. at disp. of Pub. Works Dep.

**No. 1,644.**—The following ord., issued by Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to undermen. officers:—

**Nov. 20.—No. 1,127.**—Capt. G. M. Battye, 1st Bengal Eur. fus., asst. commis. Punjab, for 15 mo., under new regs.

**No. 1,128.**—Surg. G. S. Mann, Bengal med. estab., for 18 mo., under new regs.

**No. 1,646.**—Promotions and Alterations of Rank:—

**PROMOTIONS.**

**Regt. of Art.**—2nd Lieut. J. H. Shuldham (dec.), to be 1st lieut. unadjusted, v. Young, prom.

**2nd Lieut. E. H. Ryan, to be 1st lieut., fr. April 27, 1858, for the augmentation.**

**1st Lieut. H. V. Timbrell, to be capt., fr. May 21, 1858, v. Smyth, ret.**

**2nd Lieut. C. A. Baylay, to be 1st lieut., fr. May 21, v. Smyth, ret.**

**1st Lieut. J. C. Griffith, to be capt., fr. July 14, 1858, v. Eyre, prom.**

**2nd Lieut. P. B. Raikes, to be 1st lieut., fr. July 4, 1858, v. Eyre, prom.**

**2nd Lieut. C. E. Armstrong, to be 1st lieut., fr. July 27, 1858, v. Fraser, dec.**

**1st Lieut. E. W. E. Walker, to be capt., fr. Aug. 18, 1858, v. Barr, prom.**

**2nd Lieut. K. W. S. M'K. Cameron, to be 1st lieut., fr. Aug. 18, v. Barr, prom.**

**1st Lieut. E. L. Earle, to be 2nd capt., fr. Aug. 27, 1858, by the new organisation.**

**1st Lieut. E. H. Willoughby, to be 2nd capt., fr. Aug. 27, by the new organisation.**

**1st Lieut. G. C. Depree, to be 2nd capt., fr. Aug. 27, 1858, by the new organisation.**

**1st Lieut. G. M. Dobbin, to be 2nd capt., fr. Aug. 27, 1858, by the new organisation.**

**1st Lieut. G. M. Dobbin, to be 2nd capt., fr. Aug. 27, 1858, v. by the new organisation.**

**N.B.**—The prom. of Lieut. E. L. Earle, in G.G.O., No. 1,445 of 1858, and those portions of G.G.O. No. 1,479 and No. 1,498 of 1858, bringing supernumerary capt. D. J. F. Newell and J. E. Newell, and J. E. Watson on the estab. of capt., are hereby cancl.

**ALTERATION OF RANK.**

**Regt. of Art.**—Capt. H. M. Boddam, to rank fr. March 27, 1858, v. Vibart, pensioned.

**Capt. G. A. Renny, to rank fr. April 27, 1858, v. for the augmentation.**

**1st Lieut. H. M. Cadell, to rank fr. Nov. 20, 1853, v. Taylor, ret.**

**1st Lieut. J. McK. Fraser (dec.), to rank fr. Jan. 13, 1857, v. Bosworth, dec.**

**1st Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle, to rank fr. Feb. 1, 1857, v. Baldwin, ret.**

**1st Lieut. C. E. Lewes (dec.), to rank fr. May 13, 1857, v. Willoughby, killed.**

**1st Lieut. D. J. Welsh, to rank fr. May 30, 1858, v. Atlay, prom.**

**1st Lieut. F. S. Roberts, to rank fr. May 31, 1857, v. Perkins, killed.**

**1st Lieut. H. O. Hitchins, to rank fr. June 8, 1857, v. Turnbull, killed.**

**1st Lieut. J. Stewart, to rank fr. June 8, 1857, v. Bruce, prom.**

**1st Lieut. G. Cracklow, to rank fr. June 15, 1857, v. Mcneil, prom.**

**1st Lieut. E. P. Lewin (killed), to rank fr. June 15, v. 1st Lieut. Stewart, killed.**

**1st Lieut. E. L. Hawkins, to rank fr. June 25, 1857, v. Johnson, prom.**

**1st Lieut. J. H. Bryce (dec.), to rank fr. June 27, 1857, v. Dempster, killed.**

**1st Lieut. H. E. Harrington, to rank fr. June 27, 1857, v. Ashburner, killed.**

**1st Lieut. R. A. Smith (dec.), to rank fr. June 27, 1857, v. Ashe, killed.**

**1st Lieut. J. R. Pearson, to rank fr. June 27, 1857, v. Eckford, killed.**

**1st Lieut. E. Salwey (dec.), to rank fr. June 27, 1857, v. H. H. Maxwell, prom.**

**1st Lieut. W. B. Cumberland, to rank fr. July 4, 1857, v. Pulman, prom.**

**1st Lieut. C. Hunter, fr. July 6, 1857, v. Kennion, prom.**

**1st Lieut. H. D. Jackson, fr. July 6, 1857, v. Light prom.**

1st Lieut. F. FitzRoy, fr. July 6, 1857, v. Liwin killed.  
 1st Lieut. G. B. Traill, fr. July 27, 1857, v. Dickens, dec.  
 1st Lieut. D. W. Gordon (dec.), fr. Aug. 8, 1857, v. Bryce, dec.  
 1st Lieut. C. H. Barnes, fr. Aug. 24, 1857, v. Lamb, dec.  
 1st Lieut. J. Bonham, fr. Sept. 1, 1857, v. Clephane, dec.  
 1st Lieut. J. Alexander, fr. Sept. 7, 1857, v. Blunt, prom.  
 1st Lieut. J. Hills, fr. Sept. 8, 1857, v. Hildebrand, killed.  
 1st Lieut. M. Elliot, fr. Sept. 8, 1857, v. Smith, dec.  
 1st Lieut. D. MacFarlan, fr. Sept. 12, 1857, v. Cookworthy, prom.  
 1st Lieut. J. C. G. Price, fr. Sept. 14, 1857, v. Maister, prom.  
 1st Lieut. J. Sconce, fr. Sept. 25, 1857, v. Russell, prom.  
 1st Lieut. H. A. Hallock, fr. Sept. 25, 1857, v. Simson, A.M., prom.  
 1st Lieut. E. C. W. Raynsford, fr. Sept. 28, 1857, v. Alexander, dec.  
 1st Lieut. R. Franks, fr. Sept. 28, 1857, v. Sladden, prom.  
 1st Lieut. R. Wislabie, fr. Oct. 5, 1857, v. Dundas, prom.  
 1st Lieut. C. G. Robinson, fr. Oct. 29, 1857, v. Salway, dec.  
 1st Lieut. C. S. S. Taylor, fr. Nov. 14, 1857, v. Mayne, killed.  
 1st Lieut. G. G. Gordon, fr. Nov. 17, 1857, v. Lewes, dec.  
 1st Lieut. P. Thompson, fr. Jan. 1, 1858, v. Mecham, prom.  
 1st Lieut. H. L. Jones, fr. Jan. 8, 1858, v. Gordon, dec.  
 1st Lieut. E. C. Griffin, fr. Jan. 14, 1858, v. Pearson, prom.  
 1st Lieut. A. J. Wake, fr. Feb. 10, 1858, v. Holland, prom.  
 1st Lieut. F. V. Eyre, fr. Feb. 14, 1858, v. Shuldham, dec.  
 1st Lieut. A. H. Davidson, fr. March 27, 1858, v. Boddan, prom.  
 1st Lieut. E. Fraser, fr. April 14, 1858, v. Oldfield, ret.  
 1st Lieut. F. E. Lewes, fr. April 21, 1858, v. Grammell, ret.  
 1st Lieuts. H. Smithett, A. Donie, R. T. Haru, C. E. Nairne, H. Munro, W. Gully, Sir R. de la T. S. George, Bart.; H. Chichester, D. S. Pemberton, W. R. Craster, E. T. Hume, T. Ryan, W. O'Brien, A. Walker, H. Girardot, W. J. Stewart, A. Duxen, F. Coddington, E. H. Dyke, J. R. Macleay, R. S. Robinson, A. S. Swinton, and H. Dewarter, fr. April 27, 1858, for the augmentation.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Allahabad, Nov. 26.*—No. 4,837.—Lieut. A. D. Vahrenen, asst. rev. surv., prom. to be a rev. surv., in suc. to Lieut. G. Hamilton.  
*Nov. 27.*—No. 4,843.—Lieut. E. M. Woodcock, 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I., to be a dis. adj. in Oude mil. pol. No. 4,847.—Mr. J. Kavanagh, Punjab. rev. surv., is app. to be an extra asst. of 2nd class in Oude.  
*Public Works Dept. Nov. 26.*—No. 96.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to accept of the resig. of Capt. A. Gillespie, art., of his app. of offic. exec. eng. in Pub. Works Dept. at Futtehgurh, and to re-place serves at disp. of mil. dept.  
*Nov. 27.*—No. 97.—Capt. H. E. Read, 50th N.I., late superint. of Dhoon forests, pl. at disp. of mil. dept.  
*Nov. 29.*—No. 553.—Promotions:—  
*Commissariat Dept.*—Maj. G. B. Reddie, 29th N.I., asst. comr. gen. 1st class, to be dep. comr. gen., v. Thomson, and to be att. to Central Circle, v. Maj. Scott.  
 Capt. J. J. Willes, 69th N.I., asst. comr. gen. 2nd class (on leave), to be asst. comr. gen. 1st class, v. Reddie.  
 Lieut. H. B. Chalmers, 27th N.I., dep. asst. comr. gen. 1st class, to be asst. comr. gen. 2nd class, v. Willes.  
 Lieut. J. H. Jenkins, 44th N.I., dep. asst. comr. gen. 2nd class, to be dep. asst. comr. gen. 1st class, v. Chalmers.  
*Foreign Dept., Nov. 30.*—No. 4,866.—Capt. W. H. Hawes, 63rd N.I., to be a sup. dep. comsnr. 3rd class in Oude.  
 No. 4,869.—Lieut. col. J. Clarke, comsnr. of Khyrabad div., in Oude, has leave for 6 weeks to Calcutta, m.c.  
*Dec. 2.*—No. 4,926.—The undermentioned officers to do du. in Oude military police, as a temp. arrangement:—  
 Ensigns Clifford, do. du. 54th foot; Kitson, do. du. 55th foot; Stainforth, do. du. 3rd batt. rifles; Kelly, 1st Madras fus. Ens. Clifford joined on 11th Nov.  
 No. 545.—Commissariat Dept.—Capt. W. Forbes, 27th N.I., to offic. as sub asst. commissary gen.

No. 547.—Appointments:—  
 Hyderabad Contingent.—1st Cav.—Asst. surg. A. Sanderson, offic. in med. ch., to have med. ch., v. Giles.  
 4th Cav.—Asst. surg. G. A. Burn, in med. ch. of 5th inf., to offic. in med. ch. during absence of Surg. Orr.  
 5th Inf.—Asst. surg. A. Boggs, offic. in med. ch. of 4th cav., to offic. in med. ch., v. Asst. surg. Burn.  
 6th Inf.—Asst. surg. C. T. Eves, offic. in med. ch., to have med. ch., v. Sanderson.  
 No. 560.—Dec. 2.—Stud Dept.—Vet surg. J. S. Woods, art. div. at Peshawur, to offic. as vet. surg. of Saharenpore stud, dur. absence of Vet. surg. Henderson.  
*Foreign Dept., Dec. 7.*—No. 5,091.—Lieut. J. F. Mac Andrew, app. to be an asst. comr. of 2nd class in Oude; arrived at Lucknow, 27th idem.  
 No. 5,095.—Mr. C. Burton, extra assist. of 3rd class in Punjab, placed in ch. of treasury at Sirsa.  
 Dec. 9.—No. 5,145.—Rev. J. R. Baldwin, chapl. of Lucknow, has leave to Eur., on m.c., for 15 mo.  
 Dec. 8.—No. 100.—Mr. A. G. Crommelin, exec. engr. 4th div. Baree Doab Canal, has leave of abs. to Eur., m.c., for one year.  
*Mil. Dep. Allahabad, Dec. 7.*—No. 563.—Maj. M. C. Kemble, 41st N.I., clothing agent at Cawnpore, to offic. as army clothing agent 1st div., during abs. on leave of Capt. Innes, fr. Aug. 21, 1858.  
 No. 564.—The appt. of Lieut. C. W. Street, 46th M. N.I., to do du. with the Pegu L. I. batt., as announced in G. O. G. Aug. 11, 1858, is cancelled at his own request.  
 No. 566.—Capt. M. Wood, 9th M. N.I., to act as commandant of Pegu L. I. batt., during the abs. of Major Nuthall.  
 No. 567.—Lieut. R. T. P. Stapleton, 1st Eur. L. C., to be second in com. Bengal Yeomanry cav., v. Capt. Giffard, killed in action, and to have the honorary rank of capt. while so employed.  
*Allahabad, Dec. 6.*—No. 5,020.—Lieut. J. T. Newall, 2nd Bo. gren., to offic. as asst. agent gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana fr. 8th ult.  
 No. 5,033.—Asst. surg. Furnell, Madras army, is to act as civil surg. of Sultanpore during the absence, on duty, of Asst. surg. Thom.  
*Allahabad, Dec. 3.*—No. 562.—Ens. P. Roddy (unattached), now with the Kuppurthulla contingent, to have the rank of lieutenant (unattached), subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.  
 Appointments.—Dec. 2, 1858.—No. 5,023.—Mr. C. J. H. Richardes, to be an extra jt. mag. and dep. coll. of first grade at Shahjehanpore.  
 Dec. 3.—No. 5,047.—Mr. A. Colvin, to be an asst. in the Rohilcond division.  
 No. 241.—Capt. L. P. Faddy, to be asst. to the commiss. of mil. police batt.  
 Dec. 2.—No. 5,019.—M. W. J. Money, c.s., posted to Etah, is vested with the powers of a jt. mag. and deputy coll.  
 Nov. 30.—No. 1,847.—Mr. W. B. Joyce, to be dep. coll. and dep. mag. in Zillah Muttra.  
 Dec. 2.—No. 5,026.—Mr. H. Monckton, to be an extra jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, at Jounpore.  
 Dec. 4.—No. 250.—Brev. capt. F. A. Sage, of the 11th N.I., to be comdt. of the military police in the Shahjehanpore district, v. Faddy.  
 Nov. 30.—No. 211.—Mr. C. W. Carnegie, to officiate as adjt. of the military police, in the Futtehgurh district, on prob., dur. the period that Lieut. and Adj. Hennessey is offic. comdt., or until further orders.  
*Public Works Dept., Railway, Eastern Bengal, Dec. 10.*—Capt. E. Davidson, Bengal engr., is app. a dep. consg. engr. in railway dept., Bengal, for Dec. 6.  
*Allahabad, Dec. 3.*—Appointment.—Mr. B. Alone is temp. app. to be manager of Kuntit and Agoree Estates, in Zillah Mirzapore, with the powers of a dep. coll., and of an asst. dep. magis.  
 Dec. 4.—Appointment.—Brev. Capt. F. A. Sage, 11th N.I., to be comdt. of military police in the Shahjehanpore dist., v. Capt. Faddy, app. asst. to commissioner of police.

## BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Nov. 30.—Mr. A. Sconce to be pres. of the board of examiners in Calcutta.  
 Dec. 2.—Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw to be reg. of deeds in Furreedpore.  
 Leave of absence:—  
 Nov. 29.—Mr. E. McDonell, sub-deputy opium agent of Alligunge, for 12 mo., on m.c., under clause 2, sec. 5, of the unconv. absentee rules.  
 Mr. J. Bean, sub-deputy opium agent of Monghyr, for 12 mo., on m.c.  
 Dec. 2.—Mr. E. C. Craster, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Maldah, for 4 weeks, prop. to Eur., m.c.  
 Dec. 4.—Appointments.—Mr. F. J. Pettingal to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Sandoway.  
 Dec. 6.—Major G. Verner to be commissioner of Arracan.  
 Dec. 9.—Mr. E. Jenkins, additional judge of Tirhoot and Sarun, to offic. also temp. as civ. and sess. judge of Tirhoot.  
 Mr. T. J. C. Grant to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Tirhoot.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen's Office, Allahabad, Dec. 1.*—Capt. C. F. Browne, H.M.'s 35th regt., app. a dep. judge advocate gen. on the estab. by G.O. G.G. No. 542, of the 25th ult., is posted to the Cawnpore division.  
 Asst. surg. J. M. Cunningham, M.D., is app. to med. ch. of Nynee Tal, 1st prox. v. Asst. surg. Wilson, M.D., whose tour of duty expires at that time.  
 Lieut. R. F. Angelo, 41st N.I., is perm. to resu. his studies at the Thomason College Roorkie.  
 Lieut. I. Wavell, 45th N.I., is directed to join and do du. with 6th Eur. regt., at Hazareebaugh.  
 The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the dates specified:—  
 Lieut. A. Dixon, art., on 14th ult.  
 Lieut. R. H. Palmer, art., on 15th ult.  
 Unposted Ens. W. S. Lockhart, recently admitted, is to do duty with H.M.'s 97th regt., at Lucknow.  
 The following Cawnpore brigade orders are confirmed:—  
 12th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. T. P. Wright, to take med. ch. of Cawnpore depot, dur. absence of Beath.  
 15th idem.—Appg. Asst. surg. T. P. Wright to med. ch. of detachts. proc. towards Meerut.  
 The following orders are confirmed:—  
 By Lieut. col. F. R. Palmer, comdg. at Arrah, dated 9th ult., appg. Surg. H. J. Schooles, M.D., H.M.'s 2nd batt. 60th roy. rifles, to act as civ. asst. surg., during the abs. of Asst. surg. K. F. Hutchinson, M.D., on m.c., with effect from 8th idem.  
 Gwalior div. order, 14th ult., dirg. Staff surg. W. J. Stuart to afford med. aid to the 1st Gwalior inf., and Asst. surg. J. Cruikshank, M.D., to assume med. ch. of 2nd Mahratta horse.  
 Rohilcond div. order, 18th ult., dirg. Asst. surg. D. B. Smith, M.D., in med. ch. of art. div. at Bareilly, to afford aid to 5th tr. 1st brig. horse art.

## BOMBAY.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 8.

No. 1,186.—Lieut. P. R. Crolly, 62nd Bengal N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., m.c., under new regs.  
 No. 1,187.—The serv. of Lieut. C. H. Strutt, art., are placed at disposal of govt. of India.  
 No. 1,188.—Lieut. A. A. Des-Vaux, 5th N.I.I., is app. cantonment superin. at Ahmednuggur.  
 No. 1,189.—Lieut. T. P. B. Walsh, 1st gren. regt. N.I., is app. a 1st class commissariat agent, and attd. to the dep. commissary general's office.  
 No. 1,190.—Lieut. T. Kettlewell, 20th N.I., has been app. adjt. to Kolapoor inf. corps.  
 KIRKKEE.  
 Dec. 9.—No. 1,191.—Kirkkee having ceased to be a cantonment command, as constituted by G.O. of Jan. 9, 1858, No. 45, that station is again to be considered a part of the Poona brigade, as heretofore, prior to the G.O. of Nov. 14, 1857, No. 1,057.

No. 1,192.—Promotion.  
 Regt. of Art.—Capt. J. Jacob, to be lieut. col., date of rank fr. Nov. 25, v. Aicks, ret.  
 Superny. Capt. H. P. B. Berthon is brought on established strength of regt., in succession to Jacob, prom.  
 No. 1,193.—Admitted to the serv. as cadets of engrs., cav. and inf. on this estab.:—  
 Engrs.—No. 11.—Mr. T. F. Dowden, date of arr. at Bombay Nov. 27.  
 Cav.—No. 592.—Mr. A. Carrio, date of arr. at Bombay Nov. 27.  
 Inf.—No. 596.—Mr. A. Dowden, date of arr. at Bombay Nov. 27.  
 No. 598.—Mr. W. T. Squire, date of arr. at Bombay Nov. 27.  
 No. 18.—Mr. C. B. Myers, date of arr. at Bombay Nov. 27.  
 No. 21.—Mr. D. Shaw, date of arr. at Bombay Nov. 27.  
 Returned to duty:—  
 Capt. J. B. G. Close, corps of engrs. and exec. engr. Deesa and Aboo station, date of arr. at Bombay Nov. 27.  
 1st class Asst. surg. J. Mc.A. Hyslop, M.D., civil surg., Bagdad, date of arr. at Bombay Nov. 26, 1858.  
 Dec. 17.—Promotions:—  
 Regt. of Art.—Capt. J. B. Woosnam, to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 6, v. Jacob, dec.  
 Capt. G. G. Brown, to be brought on establd. strength of regt., in succn. to Woosnam, prom.  
 Dec. 18.—No. 1,220.—Mr. G. C. Hogg is admitted to the serv. as a cadet of cav. on this estab. Date of arr. at Bombay Dec. 8.  
 No. 1,222.—App. confirmed:—  
 Aug. 15.—By Capt. Ashburner, comdg. a detached field force, app. Lieut. and adjt. A. T. Moore, 3rd L.C., to act as staff officer dur. the period of the force being embodied.  
 No. 1,224.—Lieut. J. A. L. Muspratt, 2nd L.C., resigns the serv. fr. 1st ult.



No. 1,225.—Lieut. E. N. Marsh, 18th N.I., app. 2nd class commissat. ag. at Vingorla.

No. 1,226.—Lieut. col. A. Prescott, 2nd L.C., has furl. to Eur. for 3 years, m.c., under old regs.

No. 1,327.—The undermen. officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., m.c., under new regs.:—Lieut. J. Noding, 4th N.I. (rifles); Lieut. J. Watson, 22nd N.I., and comdt. 4th Sikh irreg. horse.

#### THE EXTRA BATTALION N.I.

Dec. 10.—No. 1,194.—With reference to G. O. No. 754, dated July 19, the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the addition of a 2nd in command to the number of officers attached to the extra battalion of the native infantry.

#### THE 28TH FOOT.

No. 1,195.—Her Majesty's 28th regiment having arrived at Bombay, is admitted on the establishment of this presidency from the 8th instant.

Dec. 14.—No. 1,200.—Capt. E. Grant, of 3rd N.I., app. an act. asst. com. gen. for the special duty of supering. the formation of a transport train between Mhow and Neemuch in extension of that established between Wassind and Mhow.

No. 1,201.—Capt. F. Scheider, 3rd Eur. regt., to act as political superint. of Sawant Warree dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Auld on m. c.

No. 1,202.—Lieut. J. R. Strutt, of the 3rd N.I., is app. qu. mr. and paymr. to the 2nd extra batt., v. Knight, removed.

Dec. 16.—No. 1,197.—Orders confirmed:—

March 1. By Lieut. col. Prescott, appg. Capt. Laurie, line adj. at Neemuch, to perform duties of sub asst. com. gen. at that station, dur. abs. of Lieut. Williams, on du. to Nusseerabad.

Aug. 12.—By Capt. Crombie, appg. Capt. Carmichael, H.M.'s 95th regt., to act as staff officer to troops at Neemuch, dur. abs. of Capt. Carnegie.

Sept. 5.—By Brig. Parke, appg. Capt. Carmichael, H.M.'s 95th regt., to act as staff officer to troops at Neemuch.

Oct. 10.—By Maj. Locke, appg. Lieut. Lord, 13th N.I., to act as staff officer to troops at Neemuch, v. Carmichael.

Nov. 10.—By Brig. Creagh, appg. Capt. Houghton, 14th N.I., to act as intp. to 1st ext. batt., v. Montriou.

Nov. 14.—By Maj. Lyne, com. Hoosungabad district, appg. Lieut. Cousens, 13th N.I., in addition to his other duties, to act as staff officer to the force.

Nov. 14.—By Capt. Collier, app. Lieut. and Adj. Stevens to perform the du. of gr. mr. to 2nd extra batt. v. Lieut. Knight.

Nov. 20.—By the officer com. left wing 9th N.I., appg. Capt. Baugh to act as adj. to the wing, in abs. of a qualified subaltern, v. Bonnor.

Nov. 24.—By Brig. Shortt, Lieut. Miles, marine batt., to act as intp. to 1st gren. N.I., v. Barton.

Dec. 13.—No. 1,199.—Order confirmed:—Nov. 9.—By Maj. gen. Michel, com. Malwa div., app. Lieut. Wood, 17th lancers, to act as staff officer to second cavalry brigade.

No. 1,210.—With reference to G. O. of 12th ult., Capt. S. G. Paul, of the 23rd regt. N.I., and E. A. Green, 30th N.I., and Brig. maj. Rajpootana field force, are to be considered as having returned to du., the former on Aug. 7, and the latter on Sept. 9, 1858, the dates of the arr. at Bombay of the overland mails which left England on the 10th July and 4th August, respectively.

No. 1,211.—The following postings are made to fill vacancies, and regimental rank is assigned as follows:—

Cornet R. G. Mayne, regl. rank fr. July 21, 1858, posted to 1st L.C. (lancers), as 2nd cornet.

Ens. H. Martin, regl. rank from July 10, 1858, posted to 25th N.I. as 2nd ens.

Ens. R. M. Chambers, regl. rank fr. July 21, 1858, posted to 17th N.I., as 2nd ens.

Ens. S. H. Barnes, regl. rank fr. July 21, 1858, posted to 26th N.I., as 2nd ens.

Ens. J. M. Hartigan, regl. rank fr. July 21, 1858, posted to 5th N.I., as 2nd ens.

Ens. A. W. Godson, regl. rank fr. July 27, 1858, posted to 12th N.I., as 3rd ens.

Ens. C. P. Forbes, regl. rank fr. July 27, 1858, posted to 3rd Eur. regt. as 5th ens.

Dec. 16.—No. 1,212.—Capt. H. A. Wood, dep. asst. comy. gen., Poona div., is app. temp. an asst. adjt. gen. on the estab. fr. the 1st inst.

No. 1,213.—Capt. W. Montriou, 24th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., new furl. regs.

No. 1,215.—Capt. C. Moyle, 30th N.I., is to be considered to have returned to his duty fr. Mar. 29 last, the date of the arrival of the mid-monthly mail of February.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, Dec. 14th, 1858.

Posting and transfers in regt. of art. ordered:—Lieut. col. R. C. Wormald, new prom., to 1st batt. to join hd. qrs.

Capt. F. Conybear fr. 1st to 2nd batt., to com. 3rd comp. with No. 14 light field batt. attached.

2nd class Asst. surg. C. K. Colston is att. to 8th N.I. as a temp. measure v. Asst. surg. Smith appd. to 3rd extra batt.

Leave of absence:—

12th N.I.—Lieut. C. G. T. Rooke from Nov. 15 to Jan. 12, 1859, to Bombay on m.c. in view to m.c. to Eur.

Cavalry cadets H. H. D. Owen and R. G. Mayne, recently arrived fr. England, are attached to do du. with 6th Inniskilling drags. at Kirkee for 6 mo., to join.

Dec. 9.—The undermentioned has been reported to have acquired colloquial proficiency in vernacular language:—

Asst. surg. Hunter, Nov. 24.

Lieut. Davenport, 30th N.I., is directed to rejoin his regt.

Leave of absence:—

8th N.I.—Capt. J. Bates, and Brev. capt. C. C. G. Cowper, fr. 1st to 31st Dec., to Bombay on m.c., with leave m.c. to Eur.

Dec. 10.—The undermentioned cadets recently arr. are att. to do du. with corps specified opposite to their respective names for a period of 6 mo., and to join:—Cav., A. Currie, 6th Inniskilling drags.

Inf., A. Dowden and W. T. Squire, 31st foot. 2nd class Asst. surg. W. T. Daun to proceed and join Gwalior div. without delay.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the discharge from the serv. of Surg. E. Pugh of the town major's non-effective list att. to police force, on a pension of Rs. 30 per mensem in India.

Lieut. R. Strutt is to join his app. at Baroda forthwith.

Unp. Ensign A. Bannerman, attached to do du. with H.M.'s 31st regt. at Poona, for a period of 6 mo.

11th N.I.—Lieut. F. P. Brett, fr. Dec. 3, 1858, to Jan. 3, to Kurrachee on m. c.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1858.—Infantry.—Cadets D. S. Shaw and H. L. Nutt, rec. arr. fr. England, are attached to do du. with 31st foot for 6 mo. to join, the former forthwith, and the latter on the 1st proximo.

Dec. 11.—Capt. R. A. Morse, regt. of artillery, is posted to 4th comp. 1st batt. at presidency, to join.

The undermentioned officers have acquired colloquial proficiency in vernac. lang.:—

Lieuts. A. T. B. Stevenson, R. LeMessurier, and S. C. Crawford, artillery, Nov. 11.

Leave of absence:—

8th N.I.—Brev. capt. C. C. G. Cowper, fr. Aug. 21 to Sept. 30, to proc. to Bombay on m. c.

3rd Troop H. B.—1st class asst. surg. J. H. Wilmot, fr. 1st to 31st Dec., in exten., to remain at Kurrachee on m. c.

18th N.I.—Lieut. W. Blakeney, fr. Dec. 10 to Jan. 10, to proc. to Bombay on m. c., under new regs.

Dec. 15.—Leave of absence:—

2nd Lt. Cav.—Surg. S. M. Pelly, fr. Nov. 2 to Dec. 31, to Bombay, m. c., under new regs., to Eur.

Dec. 17.—Ens. C. P. Forbes will proceed and join hd. qrs. 3rd Eur. regt.

Inf.—Cadet A. Poole, re. arr., is att. to do du. with 31st foot for 6 mo., to join.

Leave of absence:—

16th N.I.—F. S. Iredell, fr. Dec. 10, 1858, to Jan. 18, 1859, to Bombay to undergo an examination in Hindoostanee lang.

#### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 9.)

Capt. F. Schneider, 3rd Eur. regt., is app. to act as political superint. of Sawant Warree, dur. abs. of Col. Auld, m.c.

Mr. H. B. Lockett is app. to act as political ag. in the S. Muratha country until fur. ords.

Capt. J. T. Barr, 1st asst. political ag. in Kattywar has leave to Bombay, fr. 10th to 30th inst.

Mr. A. E. D. Grey to act as asst. judge and session judge of Poona, and as asst. ag. for Sirdars, dur. abs. of Mr. R. White.

Mr. C. J. Davies, coll. and magis. of Broach, on spec. du., has leave fr. Oct. 20, for 6 weeks.

Mr. C. J. Davies has leave for 15 mo., on m.c., to Europe, fr. 5th inst., from which date he is perm. to resign his apmt. of coll. and magis. of Broach.

Mr. N. Daniell, C.S., is allowed to proceed from Poona to the Presidency, for the purpose of appearing before the next vernacular examination committee.

Lieut. Col. Graham to resume his duties as exec. engr., Poona district.

Maj. North, civil architect, Bombay, to act as superin. engr., southern circle.

Capt. Bell to act as supng. eng., Central Circle.

Maj. Kendall to act as civil architect, Bombay.

Capt. Scott to be exec. engr. for Gogo and the Guzerat ports, continuing for the present to act as garrison and dockyard engr. at the presidency.

Capt. Close to be exec. eng., Kulladghee, and to act as exec. engr., Poona and Kirkee.

Capt. Davidson to be exec. engr., Lower Scinde, continuing to act as exec. engr. at Mhow.

Capt. Merriman to be exec. engr., Kurrachee statn. and port, continuing to act as exec. engr., Kurrachee station and district.

Capt. Sellon to be exec. engr., Scinde Canal dept.,

continuing for the present on special duty in the pol. dept.

Capt. Thomas to be exec. engr., Central Scinde. Lieut. Maunsell to be exec. engr., Dessa and Aboo. Lieut. Pym to be exec. engr., Upper Scinde.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 16.)

T. Reid, Esq., LL.D., is app. coroner of Bombay. Capt. J. A. S. Faulkner, in ch. of the cantonment at Seroor, is appd. asst. magis. in the Ahmednuggur collectorate.

Mr. L. Copeland, C.S., is to proceed from Poona to Bombay, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Hindoostanee language.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, on spec. duty in the alienation dept., has leave for 1 mo., from 20th inst., on m.c. Mr. W. M. Hearn has leave for 1 mo. and 15 days.

Mr. A. J. DeH. Larpet, supernum. third asst. to the coll. of Tanna, is placed in ch. of the Bhowndy talooka.

Mr. T. S. Jordan, dep. coll. and magis. Ahmedabad, having returned to India, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Capt. Duncan, actg. exec. engr. Poona district, is appointed to act as exec. engr. of Khandeish.

#### NAVAL.

*Bombay Castle*, Dec. 8, 1858.

No. 239.—Capt. J. Frushard has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., new furl. regs.

Superintendent's Office, Dec. 8.—Mr. A. Wilkins, actg. master, having ret. from leave, is to have the command of the *Satellite*.

Asst. surg. Bloomfield, of the *Lady Canning*, is to rejoin his own vessel.

The officers and crew of the *Satellite* are to be borne on the books of the *Achar* as supernumeraries for victual and wages until further orders.

Dec. 9.—Asst. surg. E. I. F. McDowall, having rep. himself for duty in the Indian navy, is directed to join the *Assaye*.

Dec. 16.—Mr. C. H. O'Brien having passed the required examination is app. an ag. 1st class 2nd master and directed to join the *Achar* as supernum. until an opportunity offers for proc. to join the *Indus* flotilla.

Dec. 20.—Asst. surg. C. Johnson having reported himself for du. in the Indian navy, is directed to join the *Achar* as supernum.

Mr. J. Seelie having passed the required examination is hereby app. ag. 2nd class 2nd master and directed to join the *Achar*, as supernum. until an opportunity offers for proceeding to join the *Indus* flotilla.

Mr. Nelson, 1st class engr., is transf. fr. the *Lady Falkland* to the *Achar*, and is allowed 7 days priv. leave from this date.

#### BIRTHS.

ANDREWS, wife of S. s. at Allahabad, Dec. 9.

BALDWIN, wife of Rev. J. R. s. at Lucknow, Dec. 9.

BOTCHER, wife of Capt. J. d. at Peshawur, Dec. 1.

BROWN, wife of Capt. G. R. d. at Rawul Pindoe, Nov. 28.

BROODBECK, wife of H. L. d. at Malabar Hill, Dec. 9.

BUTLER, wife of the Rev. W. d. at Lucknow, Dec. 2.

CHARLES, wife of W. d. at Benares, Dec. 8.

COX, wife of C. L. s. at Meerut, Dec. 15.

COWPER, wife of Capt. T. A. d. at Bombay, Dec. 13.

DE SILVA, wife of G. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 3.

EWART, the wife of Dr. Joseph, d. at Kherwarrah, Dec. 16.

FOX, wife of W. D. s. at Moorshedabad, Dec. 5.

HALL, wife of E. d. at Agra, Dec. 3.

HAMPTON, wife of W. H. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 9.

HARDY, wife of P. A. d. at Sealkote, Nov. 28.

HENDERSON, wife of Rev. R. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 11.

HUTCHINSON, wife of Capt. d. at Bombay, Dec. 4.

JENNINGS, wife of W. d. at Madras, Nov. 30.

JONES, the wife of John, s. at Bombay, Dec. 16.

KING, the wife of John, electric telegraph dept., s. at Kalbadarie, Dec. 21.

LANE, Mrs. B. s. at Bengal, Dec. 3.

LASTINGS, wife of J. s. at Belgaum, Dec. 2.

LAWRENCE, wife of R. s. at Bangalore, Dec. 2.

LEESON, wife of H. C. s. at Mysnpoorie, Dec. 17.

MAINWARING, wife of R. P. d. at Belgaum, Dec. 2.

MITCHESON, wife of Lieut. d. at Bombay, Dec. 17.

MOSS, wife of W. S. s. at Madras, Dec. 14.

NEWMARCH, wife of Lieut. G. s. at Delhi, Dec. 4.

NEWTON, wife of J. d. at Howrah, Dec. 5.

ORDE, wife of W. s. at Meerut, Dec. 8.

PENBERTON, wife of F. B. d. at Poona, Dec. 4.

PINNEY, wife of R. H. s. at Sattara, Dec. 7.

PRIESTLEY, wife of Capt. A. G. s. at Benares, Dec. 2.

SHULDHAM, wife of Capt. A., 26th M.N.I. d. at Madras, Dec. 3.

SMITH, wife of H. W. s. at Madras, Dec. 2.

STEVENSON, wife of J. S. s. at Bombay, Dec. 21.

STRACHEY, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 5.

SUPPER, wife of Rev. d. at Dacca, Nov. 26.

TEAR, wife of R. H. J. s. at Peshawur, Nov. 28.



TEIL, wife of S. s. at Kidderpore, Dec. 30.  
TULLOCK, wife of Maj. H. W., 52nd M.N.I., s. at Madras, Dec. 8.  
WALLER, wife of G. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 11.  
WATSON, wife of Maj. E. D. s. at Agra, Dec. 13.

### MARRIAGES.

BAKER, E. B. to Margaretta, d. of Maj. Edward Usher, Madras Army, at Ootacamund, Nov. 17.  
CANTEM, Alexander, to Evelynna, d. of John Hanson, at Poona, Dec. 9.  
COUCHMAN, Capt. Edward H., Mad. Art., to Federata H., d. of Maj. Gen. Whitlock, at Bangalore, Dec. 4.  
DORTON, W. to Mrs. M. L. Baldwin, at Simla, Dec. 6.  
FARLEY, J. M. to Isabella F., d. of the late J. Ludlam, at Meerut, Dec. 11.  
JOHNSON, A. W. to Hannah, d. of the late Maj. A. G. Ward, at Calcutta, Dec. 6.  
MACCARTHY, Rev. J. to Mary J., d. of M. Carey, at Agra, Dec. 8.  
MARSHALL, D. H. to Miss Jane Newbold, at Ferozepore, Nov. 29.  
MAXWELL, Lieut. Col. H. H., Bengal Art., to Margaret L. J., d. of the late Maj. R. Roberts, at Simla, Dec. 6.  
OAGSHOT, Henry, to Harriett J., relict of the late J. Oliver, at Calcutta, Nov. 24.  
PADMORE, J. W. to Miss J. Meade, at Calcutta, Nov. 24.  
SANDYS, W. to Emma M. d. of the late Lieut. A. Cardew, at Bhaugulpore.  
SWENY, Lieut. M. A. I.N. to Miss C. Amman, at Calcutta, Dec. 7.  
WALLER, Capt. W. N., royal art., to Charlotte L. d. of J. W. Templer, late Bengal C.S. at Benares, Dec. 11.  
WINGFIELD, Capt. W. C. to Alice L. d. of Maj. gen. Cleveland, at Bangalore, Nov. 1.

### DEATHS.

ARNOTT, Lilla A. at Poona, aged 4, Dec. 16.  
BARKES, Frederick F. at Umritsur, Nov. 26.  
BELL, Mary H. at Serampore, Dec. 3.  
COOKSON, Helen G. inf. d. of Capt. at Meerut, Dec. 13.  
COULAN, James D. inf. d. of J. at Agra, Dec. 7.  
COX, Eliza, at Pimhabany, aged 31, Dec. 1.  
CURRAN, William A. Bengal yeomanry cav. killed in action near Doomuragunge, aged 22, Nov. 26.  
FICKER, Harriett, at Madras, aged 58, Dec. 5.  
GEE, Adolphus J. at camp, Lucknow, Dec. 5.  
GIFFARD, Capt. Arthur, Bengal yeomanry cav. killed in action near Doomuragunge, aged 28, Nov. 26.  
HAILES, Capt. 19th foot, on board the *Nemesis* soon after leaving Galle.  
HARDY, Mary A. wife of P. A. at Sealkote, Nov. 28.  
HARMAN, Agnes U. inf. d. of J. at Calcutta, Nov. 29.  
HART, Cornelius G. at Madras, aged 42, Nov. 26.  
HILL, James, at Calcutta, aged 61, Nov. 27.  
HOBSON, Lieut. G. T. 24th Bombay N.I. at Jhansie, Dec. 12.  
HOLLOWAY, Benjamin, at Mazagon, aged 23, Dec. 8.  
JACOB, Brig. Gen. John, at Jacobabad, Dec. 5.  
JAMES, Lieut. H. 44th Bengal N.I. at Umballah, Nov. 21.  
JONES, Lieut. Edmund, 16th Bombay N.I. at Shikarpur, Dec. 12.  
MCDONALD, Flora, inf. d. of Col. J. at Jhelum, Nov. 22.  
MCGUINNESS, Christopher, murdered on the Irrawaddy River, aged 18, Nov. 11.  
MOORE, Lieut. J. H. Engrs. by drowning, at Tanjore, Nov. 27.  
MOORE, Serj. Michael, at Jhansie, Nov. 30.  
RAYMOND, Henry W. inf. s. of H. at Madras, Dec. 1.  
ROBINSON, John, J. inf. s. of J. J., at Omarhulle, Nov. 27.  
ROGERS, Rebecca I. inf. d. of G. at Simla, Nov. 28.  
ROGERS, William L. inf. s. of H. Dec. 15.  
SIMMONS, John, at Calcutta, aged 60, Dec. 7.  
SPANKIE, Ann O. at Sealkote, aged 12, Dec. 2.  
SUMMERVILL, Edwin, at Kirkee, aged 7, Dec. 17.  
WILSON, Joseph, at Mazagon, aged 48, Dec. 17.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

2nd Dragoons.—Brev. maj. J. Leith, fr. 6th drag., to be capt., v. Swindley, who exch.; Jan. 18.  
6th Dragoons.—Capt. J. E. Swindley, fr. 2nd drag., to be capt., v. Leith, who exch.; Jan. 13.  
18th Lt. Drag.—C. A. Tisdall, gt., to be cornet without purch.; Jan. 18.  
Military Train.—Lieut. F. B. Bleazby, fr. h. p. of late land transport corps, to be ens., without purch., v. Cummin, prom.  
Royal Artillery.—Asst. surg. A. W. P. Pinkerton, M.D., fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Pain, prom. on staff.  
5th Foot.—T. Tarleton, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Hartley, prom.

20th Foot.—Surg. T. Guy, M.D., fr. staff, to be surg.; Jan. 18.  
21st Foot.—Ens. F. M. Salmond, fr. 83rd foot, to be ens.  
23rd Foot.—Ens. H. E. Stanley to be lieut., by purch., v. H. Dare, ret.; Ens. G. W. Lewis to be lieut., by purch., v. Gerard, whose prom., by purch., on Oct. 26, 1858, has been cancelled; Surg. A. Scott Fogo, fr. staff, to be surg.; Dec. 31, 1858; Asst. surg. J. Greig, fr. staff, to be asst. surg.; Dec. 14, 1858.  
24th Foot.—Ens. W. M. Brander, fr. 86th foot, to be ens., v. Ross, prom.  
34th Foot.—Lieut. T. H. Saunders to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. maj. Bale, dec.; Aug. 26.  
37th Foot.—T. N. Holton, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Borthwick, prom.  
38th Foot.—B. P. Bromhead, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Thompson, ret.; Jan. 18.  
52nd Foot.—H. C. Norris, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Wingfield, prom.; Surg. J. C. Haverty, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Stoney, app. to 94th foot.  
60th Foot.—Ens. L. C. Brownrigg, to be adjt., v. Lieut. Ewens.  
70th Foot.—Surg. R. R. Dowse, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Currie, prom. on staff.  
71st Foot.—To be ens., by purch.:—H. Craster, gent., v. Campbell, prom.; H. R. Clinton, gent., v. Isacke, prom.  
72nd Foot.—Ens. A. Rice, fr. 63rd foot, to be ens., v. Butler, prom.  
79th Foot.—R. M'G. Borthwick, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Holford, ret.  
80th Foot.—Ens. S. G. Huskisson to be lieut., without purch., v. Maclean, dec., Jan. 1; Serg. maj. T. Lee, fr. military train, to be ens., without purch., v. Huskisson.  
86th Foot.—Serg. maj. J. R. Murphy to be ens., without purch., v. Brander, app. to 24th foot.  
87th Foot.—The first Christian name of Ens. Pardoe is E. and not G., as stated.  
92nd Foot.—Lieut. G. F. Fawcett, fr. 17th foot, to be lieut., v. Mason, who exch.  
93rd Foot.—C. E. Condell, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Deans-Campbell, prom.  
94th Foot.—Lieut. G. L. Hedley to be capt., by purch., v. Mason, rets.; J. B. Pilkington, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Ingle; Surg. A. A. Stoney, fr. 52nd foot, to be surg., v. Cowan, dec.  
95th Foot.—E. W. Golding, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Grote, prom.

### BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in the Indian Military Forces of her Majesty, consequent on the death of Maj. gen. H. J. Wood, C.B., Bengal inf., Nov. 12, 1858, and C. Waddington, C.B., Bombay eng., Nov. 22, 1858:—To be Maj. gens.—Col. E. Shirrell, Madras art., Nov. 13; Col. E. Messiter, Madras inf., Nov. 23.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Military Forces of her Majesty, retired on full pay, to have a step of hon. rank, viz.:—To be Maj. gens.—Col. S. G. Wheeler, Bengal inf., Jan. 18; Col. G. Tylee, Bengal inf., Jan. 18; Col. A. C. Wight, Madras inf., Jan. 18; Col. A. N. Maclean, Bombay inf., Jan. 18; Col. G. Hutt, C.B., Bombay art., Jan. 18.

To be Cols.:—Lieut. col. G. M. Arthur, Madras inf., Jan. 18; Lieut. col. J. Ramsay, Bengal inf., Jan. 18; Lieut. col. T. W. Hicks, Bombay art., Jan. 18; Lieut. col. G. F. C. Fitzgerald, Bengal art., Jan. 18; Lieut. col. S. Bayley, Madras inf., Jan. 18.  
To be Lieut. cols.—Maj. J. A. Church, Madras inf., Jan. 18; Maj. H. Lawford, Madras art., Jan. 18; Maj. J. Macdonald, Bengal inf., Nov. 28, 1854.

### Occupation of Sultanpore.

Allahabad, Oct. 4, 1858.

In publishing for general information, the following letter from the adjt. gen. of the army, No. 888, dated Sept. 7, 1858, forwarding one with enclosure from Maj. gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., reporting the occupation of Sultanpore by the troops under the command of Brigdr. Horsford, C.B., and the passage of the Goomtee, under the Maj. gen.'s personal directions; the right hon. the gov. gen. desires to make known his high appreciation of the military skill displayed by Sir Hope Grant, during the series of operations which occupied six weeks, and ended in the passage across the Goomtee. His lordship also tenders to Brigdr. Horsford, C.B., and to all the other officers and men engaged in these operations, his warmest acknowledgments for their gallantry and efficient service.

B. J. H. BIRCH, maj. gen., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept., with the Govr. Genl.

From the Adj. Gen. of the Army to the Secy. Govt. of India.

Military Dept., with the Gov. Gen.

Sir,—I have the honour, by desire of the C-in-C., to enclose in original a letter dated 30th ult., No. 212,

with enclosures from Maj. gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., reporting the occupation of Sultanpore, by the troops under Brigdr. A. H. Horsford, C.B., and the passage of the Goomtee, under the personal directions of the major general.

2. I am directed by H.E. to beg you will draw the attention of the right hon. the gov. gen., to the admirable manner in which Sir J. Hope Grant has conducted the operations of the last six weeks; and more particularly those for the passage of the Goomtee, with most imperfect means.

W. MAYHEW, Lieut. Col.,  
Adj. gen. of the army.

Hd. qrs., Allahabad, Sept. 7, 1858.

To the Adj. gen. of the army.

Hd. qrs., Camp Sultanpore Cantonments,  
Aug. 30, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., that under instructions received from the chief of the staff, I despatched from Fyzabad the force detailed below\* under the command of Brigdr. Horsford, C.B., on the 9th inst., towards Sultanpore, to follow up the rebel forces which had been besieging Maun Sing at Shahgunge.

2. Heavy rain had fallen for some days before this force left Fyzabad, which rendered the track (there is no road) to Sultanpore, very heavy and deep in places, for the guns and the hackeries carrying the commissariat supplies. There are two considerable nuddees on this route, but by the exertions of Capt. Reid, dep. commr., they were bridged.

3. Brigdr. Horsford's despatch, detailing his operations on the 13th inst. when he drove the enemy to the right bank, and occupied Sultanpore, I have already had the honour to forward.

4. It was intended that Brigdr. Horsford should cross the Goomtee (the river Goomtee is upwards of 400 feet wide), and occupy the cantonments on the right bank, but the enemy having taken away or destroyed every boat, no bridge could be thrown across the river, and Brigdr. Horsford's instructions were not to cross without one. The right bank being in the possession of the enemy for about fifteen miles, up and down the river, it was found impracticable to bring boats from a distance.

5. In consequence of the large increase of the rebel force, amounting to about 20,000 men with fifteen guns, opposing the passage of the river, I received further instructions from the chief of the staff, to reinforce Brig. Horsford; and for this purpose I despatched the 2nd batt. of the rifle brig, and two 9-p. guns, from Fyzabad, on the 16th inst. By order of the C. in C., this entailed the following movements of the Oude force, viz.:—(1st)—the 53rd regt. from Derriabad to Fyzabad, to replace the rifles. (2nd)—the 1st B. fus. from Nawabgunge to Derriabad; and (3rd)—a wing of the 88th regt. from Lucknow to Nawabgunge, Bara Bunke.

6. In consequence of the increasing numbers of the enemy, the determined opposition shown to the passage of the river, and the importance attached to our occupying the right bank, I determined without waiting for H.E.'s instructions, to still further reinforce the Sultanpore column; and I accordingly marched from Fyzabad on the 19th inst., with the detail mentioned below.†

7. In many places along the route, the track led across cultivation, and through marshes, where the gun wheels sunk to the axle. The inf., too, were obliged to wade through sloughs frequently.

8. I arrived at Sultanpore on the 22nd inst., Brigdr. Horsford had taken up a good position, and secured an excellent point for the passage of the river. But no boats could be procured. Three small dingies were found, and of these Lieut. Raynsford had constructed a very good raft; he also had platforms for a bridge in a forward state. Three dinghies which were lying at the Biswee nuddee, nine miles distant, I had conveyed to the ghat; and three others were found sunk in the river; of these two more rafts were constructed.

9. All the preparations necessary for crossing the force on the rafts, with the exception of the heavy guns and park, were completed on the night of the 24th inst.

10. It being evident that there was no possibility of procuring boats for a bridge, until the enemy was driven from the opposite bank, I decided upon crossing without one.

\* Art.—F. tr. R.H.A.; Cav.—A wing 7th hussars, detach. Hodson's horse; Inf.—1st Madras fus., 5th Panj. rifles, detach. Madras sappers.

† Art.—heavy batt. R.A.; Cav.—hd. qrs. and wing H.M. 7th hussars; Inf.—hd. qrs. and wing H.M.'s 53rd regt., detach. Madras sappers and miners.

11. The force of the enemy occupied several positions. The main position was at Hassenpore, about four miles from cantonments. In the cantonments there was another large body and eight guns; and two villages in front of the point at which I intended crossing, were also occupied. Besides the above, there was picquets along the bank of the river, and several batteries and a regiment watched the Dhera Ghat, where it was said there were some boats.

12. On the 22nd inst., I received intelligence that Bene Madho had arrived at the rebel camp, bringing a strong reinforcement, but the numbers were variously reported.

13. The heavy guns being in position to cover the operation, and keep down the fire of the enemy, the force commenced passing over on the morning of the 25th.

By 4 p.m. the Madras fus., the 5th Punj. rifles, two 9-p. guns, and a detach. of Hodson's horse had crossed, and I ordered this force to advance under the command of Lieut. col. Galway, and take and occupy the two villages in my front. On the approach of the column, the enemy fled; the villages were occupied; and I thus secured an excellent position; the river which here forms a loop, protecting the flanks of the advanced line.

14. There was much difficulty in swimming the horses across the river, and all the force had not got over till late on the 27th.

15. On the 28th, I had my arrangements made for attacking the rebels at the cantonment on the following morning at daybreak. On that afternoon, the enemy came out in strong force, and attacked my position. They were easily repulsed, and driven back; but as it was late when this was accomplished, I did not think it advisable then to follow them up. The following morning I advanced at four o'clock, but found that the cantonment was deserted.

16. The enemy retreated towards the southwest, but it is not ascertained yet what position they intend taking up.

17. This district is now clear of rebels; and the right bank of the river being free, boats for a bridge will be up in a couple of days.

18. I beg to bring to the notice of H.E. the C. in C., the efficient co-operation and support received from Brigdr. Horsford, C.B., comdg. the inf. brig.; Lieut. col. Sir W. Russell, bart., who commanded the cav., and superintended the out-post duty; and Maj. Yates, R.H.A., who commanded the art. Officers comd. regts., troops, and detachments:—Lieut. col. Hill, 2nd batt. rifle brig.; Lieut. col. Galway, 1st Madras fus.; Lieut. col. Payn, H.M.'s 53rd regt.; Maj. Horne, 7th hussars; Maj. Vaughan, 5th Punjaub rifles; Maj. Daly, C.B., irreg. cav.; Lieut. Strange, R.A.; Lieut. Lyon, R.H.A., were most attentive in superintending the crossing of their men and horses.

The two heavy guns under charge of Lieut. Warren, rendered good service.

Brigdr. Horsford speaks most favourably of his staff. Maj. Mollan, maj. of brig.; surg. Fraser, 2nd batt. rifle brig.; Lieut. Ramsbottom, 2nd batt. rifle brig., orderly officer; and Capt. Graeme, dep. asst. coms. genl., who was very efficient in keeping the troops supplied.

I have great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of H.E. the C. in C. the zeal and unceasing exertions of Lieut. Scott, field engr., and Lieut. Raynsford, comdg. the Madras Sappers, in preparing the rafts, and crossing over the troops. Everything had to be made upon the spot, and the material to be collected from houses in the town. These two officers and the detach. of Madras Sappers (who worked, as I never saw native soldiers work before) were employed day and night, with very few hours' interval during the operation.

From the civil officers attached to this column, Saint G. Tucker, esq., Capt. Reid and W. Forbes, esq., I have received every assistance; and Capt. Reid used every exertion to procure boats for a bridge; but for the reasons above stated, he was unsuccessful.

All officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of this column, have performed their various duties cheerfully and well, and deserve my full approval. I have particularly to notice the great assistance rendered by the Punj. rifles and Maj. Daly's corps in swimming across the art. and 7th hussars horses.

I beg also to mention my divisional and personal staff, Maj. Hamilton, dep. asst. adjt. gen.; Capt. the hon. A. Anson, A.D.C.; also Maj. Wolesey, who as dep. asst. q. m. gen., had the superintendence of the arrangements for crossing the river, and who performed them to my perfect satisfaction.

J. HOPE GRANT, Maj. genl.  
Comdg. Oude Force.

## Operations in Behar.

To the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army, Hd. Qrs., Allahabad.  
Bulliah, August 26th, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to state, for the information of H. E. the C.-in-C., that, having at Dinapore, during the night of the 14th inst., received urgent despatches, stating that the post at Russoorah in the Ghazepore district was being besieged by a force said to be 2,500 strong, I determined to proceed there to relieve it. I also understand that the intention of the rebels was to cross the Ganges, and join the force under Ummer Singh. On the 15th, two companies of the 35th arrived in the steamer *Jumna*, and I went on board, accompanied by Maj. Sir H. Havelock, and Capt. Stevenson; sailed on the morning of the 16th, but, owing to the strength of the current, did not arrive at Bulliah, till the afternoon of the 18th. I sent a steamer to Buxar, for a party of the 84th. I had already sent orders for a force of cavalry to cross over; the troops arrived in the course of the 19th, 20th, started with the troops detailed below for Russoorah, no tents or baggage of any kind whatever being taken; halted half way and bivouacked. 21st, marched to Russoorah. On our arrival there, found that the rebels had left the day before for Rutsur, having besieged the place for two days. I enclose Lieut. Freeman's, 63rd N.I., report. At 5 p.m. marched off again for Narach, the rain falling in torrents, and the men constantly up to their middles in water; owing to the flooded state of the country, the Guide lost his way, and at 8 p.m. we found ourselves at the village of Gopalpoor, where we bivouacked; the greater part of the villagers had left, and the men were quartered in the houses. 22nd, the country was so inundated, we were obliged to march by Gurwar to get to Rutsur; halted at Gurwar, hearing here that the rebels had gone to Bansdee, I sent the cav. and Sikh inf. under Capt. McMullin to Bulliah, with orders to move north towards the enemy. 23rd, marched to Rutsur, my object being to prevent the rebels crossing the Ganges, or turning westward; heard that they had gone to Saitwar. 24th, very wet day, marched to Bansdee, heard that Capt. McMullin had come up with the rebels near Reotee, and had defeated them. I enclose his report. In the evening, a party of about 100 sepoys attacked a convoy of provisions coming from Bulliah, but were beaten off by the escort; another party passed Bansdee during the night, going westward. 25th, I intended to have marched to Saitwar, but received information that the rebels had broken up into small parties, and were going in different directions, and seeing how hopeless it was to pursue them any farther I marched to Bulliah, and the troops returned to their quarters. I am happy to say, although the men were constantly wet through, that they have returned in good health; some of the marches were very trying on account of the alternate heat and wet, and the difficult state of the country for moving in. I beg to thank all for the cheerful manner in which their duty was performed. Sir H. Havelock and Mr. Probyn, Joint Magistrate of Ghazepore, who accompanied the force, were most active in gaining information:—

- 1 officer, 50 sabres, military train.
- 1 European officer, 72 sabres, 3rd Sikh Cavalry.
- 7 officers, 194 men, 35th regiment.
- 7 officers, 180 men, 84th regiment.
- 2 European officers, 300 men, 2nd Punjaub inf.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigdr.

To Capt. Stevenson, Major of Brig.

Camp Rusaarah, August 21st, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for information of the Brigdr. Comdg. the Behar field force, that the rebels came in great numbers from Nagra to Rusaarah on the 18th inst.; their sowars came in sight first at about 8-30 A.M.; they were followed by sepoys, matchlockmen and rabble. On approaching Rusaarah, they divided into two parties; one party went into a thick clump of trees in front of the serai occupied by the Sikhs; the other party went into the city on the opposite side, and behind some ruined houses, trees, &c., from which they fired occasional shots upon a party of Sikhs, whom I had detached to garrison a mosque which overlooked the serai. On the rebels first appearing, I sent two troopers of the 4th Madras L. C., with a letter to Lieut. Steward of that regt., who was in command of a troop at Mhedabad. I afterwards heard that they had been killed by a party of rebels, who had been sent in advance to intercept my messengers. Owing to the nature of the ground in front of the serai, and to my detach. having been weakened by my having to garrison the mosque, I did not venture to attack the rebels. At

about three o'clock P.M., the serai was set on fire by a villager: he was shot. The bheesties behaved very well; they got upon the roof of the serai, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. In the evening, a fakcer volunteered to take a letter to Bulliah, done up in a cake; he was caught by the rebels, and the next morning came back with his left arm cut off at the elbow, his right arm gashed, the fingers of his right hand cut nearly through at the top joints, his nose cut off, and shot in three places. I took him into the serai, and made him over to the native doctor, but he died. During the night, the serai was again set fire to in two places; the fire was, however, extinguished before any damage was done. During the whole of the 19th inst., the serai was surrounded by the rebels, but no attempt was made to set it on fire. On the 20th inst., at about 4-30 P.M., the rebels who occupied the patch of jungle in front of the serai, withdrew towards Nagra. Subadar Nehal Singh, and about twelve sepoys, made a rush from the mosque to where some rebels had been firing from behind a mound of earth, trees, and ruined houses; they say they found about fifty men cooking; they all ran away, leaving a few arms behind, which were seized by the Sikhs. During the night, all the remaining rebels left Rusaarah. I wish to bring to the notice of the Brigdr. comdg. the Behar field force, the untiring vigilance and courage displayed by the whole of the detachment under my command. It is mainly owing to the exertions of the Sikhs in fortifying the mosque with bags of earth, on the 17th inst., that the siege was not attended with a greater loss of life. The thannadars and zemindars, who had retired into the serai, were most patient and persevering in watching the loopholes night and day. To Subadar Nehal Singh, and Havildars Misur Singh and Goojar Singh, I am particularly indebted for the active assistance they rendered me on every occasion.

FREDK. P. W. FREEMAN, Ensign 63 N. I.,  
Comdg. detach. 2nd Police Batt.

From Capt. J. R. McMullin, comdg. detach., to Maj. Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., Deputy. Assist. Adjt.-General.

Camp Bulliah, Aug. 25, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Brig. Douglas, C.B., comdg., that I marched from Bulliah, on the morning of the 23rd inst., 8 A.M., with a detach. as detailed below, for Reotee, distant 17 miles. I halted at Gherowlee for a couple of hours, to enable the mil. train to have their dinner, proceeded again at 2 P.M., and reached Gaighat at 6, where I found that the rebels in force had occupied a village about a mile and a half this side of the Reotee. H.M.'s 2nd batt. mil. train; 1 officer and 49 men under Lieut. De Vine; 3rd regt. Sikh cav.; 6 officers and 21 men under Lieut. Battye; 2nd regt. Sikh Pol. batt.; 6 officers and 252 men under Capt. Mullin. A large jheel covered the right of their position, and thick fields of Indian corn extended round the other sides. I ordered out 50 Sikhs as skirmishers, who, on reaching the village itself, were unable to effect an entry. I then advanced with the remainder of the Sikhs, and at their head stormed the position, cleared it, and followed up the enemy for a quarter of a mile, when, night coming on, I was compelled to halt.

The mil. train could not follow up the advantage we had gained, the lateness of the hour and the very high-standing crops completely hiding the hurried retreat of the rebels. They were, however, of great assistance in enabling me to bring forward the whole of the Sikhs out on rear-guard.

Our loss, I regret to say, was rather heavy, but to be expected, owing to the strong position and large numbers of the enemy, who, I should say, could not have counted less than 500 Sepoys, 25 of whom were killed, and about 40 wounded, among the former one native officer.

Several Cabul, Sutlege, and Punjab medals were found on the bodies of the killed.

Night having completely set in even before the village had been cleared, I bivouacked in a tope on the Reotee side of it for the night. It rained heavily from midnight till 11 A.M., the following day, when, on receipt of intelligence that the enemy had made off across country in the direction of Huldee and Bulliah, I returned with my wounded (a list of whom is enclosed) to the latter place.

I beg to bring to the notice of the brigadier the services rendered by Mr. Probyn, jt. magistrate, Lieut. Champain, engr., and Mr. Dunne; these officers rode on some miles ahead of the detachment with a few Sikh sowars, and brought me back intelligence of the enemy, having ridden up close to their position.

J. R. McMULLIN, Captain.  
Comdg. Detach.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, Jan. 21, 1859.

### THE LATE CAPTAIN SHEPHERD.

CAPTAIN JOHN SHEPHERD was the second son of the late Rev. Robert Shepherd, a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and was born in the year 1796. He entered the maritime service of the East-India Company at the early age of fourteen, and was appointed to the command of the ship *Berwickshire* in the year 1821, which command he retained until 1827.

He was elected a Director of the East-India Company in 1835, and was chosen deputy-chairman in April, 1843, and chairman in the following year. He again filled the office of deputy-chairman in 1849, and that of chairman in 1850, and, on his vacating office in 1851, was immediately re-elected chairman for another year. His services on the occasion of the outbreak in India, and the extraordinary demand which consequently arose for means of transport for troops, were recognised by an unanimous vote of thanks from the Court of Directors.

On the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown, he was one of those chosen by the Court of Directors from their own body to form one of the Council of India; and on his recent retirement, in consequence of the state of his health, he had the gratification of receiving a resolution, unanimously passed by the Council, expressive of their regret at the loss of his services.

Captain Shepherd also for some years held the posts of Deputy-Master of the Trinity Corporation, and Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company; and he was likewise a Royal Commissioner of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and a member of the Commission last year appointed to inquire as to the manning of the navy.

He married Anne, second daughter of the late James Stevens, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, and lost three sons in the service of the East India Company. The eldest two were in the Bengal Civil Service, and fell early victims to the climate of India. His third son entered the Bengal Cavalry, served during the last war in Burmah, and was one of the garrison of Lucknow, but was killed during the siege.

### THE MADRAS UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

WHEN it is known that no fewer than thirty-five thousand natives are employed in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of the Madras Presidency, it can hardly be matter of surprise that both the local and home Governments should be anxious to impart the highest degree of efficiency to such a large body of public ser-

vants. If careless, incompetent, or unscrupulous individuals were to compose the majority, the amount of malversation, and consequent oppression of the poorer inhabitants, would be almost incalculable. It is, therefore, quite as much to the interest of the people as to that of their rulers that the intermediate officials should be selected, in the first instance, with the utmost discrimination, and encouraged, by the prospect of advancement, to discharge their respective duties with zeal, intelligence, and integrity. With the view to obtain this desirable result, the Madras Government lately submitted for the sanction of the Court of Directors a series of rules and regulations for the general improvement of this important branch of the public service.

The Uncovenanted Service appears to be divided into three grades, the lowest comprising all appointments under Rs. 75 per mensem, and subdivided into three sections; 1st, all below Rs. 25; 2nd, from Rs. 25 to 50; and 3rd, from Rs. 50 to 75. The second ranges from Rs. 75 to 250, and is subdivided into two classes; namely, from Rs. 75 to 150, and from Rs. 150 to 250, while the third grade embraces all appointments drawing higher salaries than the above-mentioned. The scheme of examinations proposed by the local Government has since been modified and rendered more simple, at the suggestion of the Court of Directors, and the system generally has been put into easier working order than was at first contemplated. The chief difficulty now on the part of candidates for Government employment is to get admitted into the service, even in the lowest grade. Having once obtained a footing, it is a man's own fault if he do not rise to the highest posts in his department. No fixed period of service in any particular grade is required to be passed before promotion to a higher one is practicable. A man's success will depend as entirely upon his own merit as can be provided for by any human arrangements. The subjects of examination are divided into "essentials" and "non-essentials." In the former category are placed a knowledge of the vernacular language of the district in which the candidate seeks employment, arithmetic, the elementary principles of law, the Acts and Regulations of Government, and the judicial or revenue administration of the Presidency, according as the candidate selects the one or other of these branches. The "non-essential" subjects of examination—an acquaintance with which, however, is certain to lead to distinction—are English, arithmetic, and book-keeping in the English manner, history, geography, political economy, and certain branches of science. The Court of Directors wisely set their faces against the proposition to class a knowledge of the English language among the essential subjects, and the reasons they assigned for so doing are highly creditable to their sagacity.

"We do not think"—say they—"that the time has arrived when, with due regard to the efficiency of the public officers and the satisfactory despatch of the business of the many millions of native subjects in India, you can require a knowledge of English from every person in your employ drawing a salary of more than fifty rupees a month. A rule of this kind would have the effect of throwing appointments into the hands of individuals educated at English schools to the exclusion of a larger number of persons to be found throughout the Presidency who, notwithstanding their ignorance of English, may prove very valuable public servants. It may be well to encourage lads of superior abilities to learn English, and we could have no objection to your giving a knowledge of English a high place in the

list of 'non-essential' subjects for all candidates, but those to be employed in offices in which such knowledge is indispensable, but we feel satisfied of the impropriety of a rule which requires from every Moonsiff and Tahsildar a high proficiency in English as an indispensable qualification for office. We may further remark that the inevitable tendency of surrounding our covenanted officers with men conversant with English, will be a neglect on the part of the former of the languages of the country, a result which, for the sake of our native subjects in general, we should deeply deplore. We consider it of far greater importance that our European officers should be able to converse in the native languages with the people of the country, and to read with ease and to scrutinise all documents so written, than that the native officers should be acquainted with the language of their European superiors."

Not less sensible are their remarks upon the necessity of considering a candidate's general capacity and character as more important than the extent of his scholastic attainments; the object being to obtain intelligent, well-educated, upright, practical men, and not mere book-worms or brilliant meteors. It is also provided that Heads of Offices may select from among the passed candidates those who seem to them best calculated for any particular duty, without reference to their standing on the examiners' lists. With regard to promotion the directors express a reasonable belief that by means of ordinary discernment and strict supervision, assisted by the register of the official career of every member of the Uncovenanted Service, no Heads of official offices should experience any difficulty in ascertaining the character and qualifications of individuals in that public employ, and in confidently deciding upon their claims to promotion. This new scheme was to come into play on the first day of the present year, and certainly appears to be singularly practical and free from utopian absurdities. Of its ultimate success there can scarcely be a doubt.

### THE ENAM COMMISSIONS.

OUR Indian contemporaries are unanimous in expressing their astonishment at the infatuation of their rulers in reviving and extending their vexatious inquiries into the titles of the enamdars. An enam differs from a jaghire in this, that, while the latter requires military or other State service from the holder, the former implies the most entire and absolute possession. "The title deeds of an enamdar," said Mr. Warden before the Colonization Committee, "are much more copious than any title deeds in this country. They give a man the land, the trees, the water, the treasure on the surface, and the treasure below—in fact, language is exhausted in its attempt to convey to him the proprietary right in the soil." On the conquest of the Mahratta country Mr. Elphinstone, then Governor of Bombay, appointed a commission for the equitable adjustment of private claims and for the general settlement of the district. "The rule was, that any man, who had official possession of an enam, that is, whose enam was found recorded in the Peshwah's records, and also actual possession, got his enam confirmed to him; if, on the other hand, it was found that he had not official or actual possession, then his enam was taken away from him." After a time it was discovered that ten or twelve villages had been overlooked which, according to the Peshwah's records, ought to have been resumed. This fact being ascertained, those enams were very properly cancelled, but the Government,

excited by the hope of further spoils, was not to be satisfied with legitimate success. In 1827 an Act was passed depriving the Peshwah's subjects of the privilege of suing the Government for the recovery of enams in the ordinary courts of justice, that is, "before the revenue authorities, with special appeals to the Sudder Court and to her Majesty in Council." In other words, there was no redress to be obtained for a wrong judgment except by appeal from the decision of an Assistant Commissioner to the Commissioner himself, and from that functionary to the Governor in Council, but without the appellant being allowed to appear in person or be heard by counsel; the Government thus acting as plaintiff and judge in the last instance. Nor was this all. It was further enacted that "Enjoyment for thirty years is a sufficient title to exemption from the payment of public revenue, and such enjoyment for twelve years only antecedent to the date when the territory in which the land is situated came into the possession of the British Government is equivalent to enjoyment for thirty years." As Mr. Warden sensibly observes, "It might have been expected that the East India Company, when they did proceed to the adjudication of titles to land in the Deccan, would have done so before the lapse of time had established prescriptive titles." On the contrary, it was not until the exigencies of Government in 1852 caused them to look around all sides for further sources of revenue, that any investigation was instituted into the title-deeds of the enamdars. The old regulations had by that time grown almost obsolete, and outlived the object for which they were instituted. The lapse of time alone had established a prescriptive right to the enams granted by the Peshwah. But Government was not thus to be foiled. "Necessity, the tyrant's plea," prompted them to a most unjust and iniquitous exercise of despotic power. It was now enacted that sixty years' enjoyment should be required, instead of thirty, to constitute a prescriptive right, and that these sixty years must have been antecedent to the introduction of the British rule, and consequently ninety-five years previous to the institution of the suit, so that at the present day a title to be valid must be upwards of a hundred years old. It was the fashion last session to inveigh against Lord Canning's Oude Proclamation, but that was embued with the milk of human kindness compared with this act of spoliation. Prescription, moreover, was declared "not to arise from the efflux of time only, but (to be) dependent likewise on what should appear in the bills of mortality; and females were altogether deprived of their inheritance." And when it is remembered that in all other parts of India twelve years' possession before the British accession was held to constitute a sufficient title, the injustice of this special provision with regard to enams will appear in a still more glaring light. Quite consistently with this arbitrary requisition, a mean and dastardly attempt was made to conciliate priests and impostors of either creed by excepting all enams granted to mosques, idolatrous temples, Mahomedan moulvies, and Hindoo astrologers. Finally, as the *sans* of injustice, the *onus probandi* is thrown upon the defendant. The Government, in fact, call upon every enamdar

to show cause why he should not summarily be deprived of privileges which he and his ancestors have enjoyed without molestation for at least forty years, and in many instances for double that period. It is worthy of note, too, that, while professing the most tender regard for native customs and usages, the Government has never scrupled to set them at naught when they interfered with the annexation of states or the collection of revenue. Thus the Hindoo custom and rite of adoption has been summarily suppressed, and in the case before us females also have been declared incapable of inheriting. Is it wonderful, then, that the natives should no longer exhibit that confidence in the good faith and strict justice of their Christian conquerors that was formerly such a noble testimony to the moral superiority of the latter? And for what great object is the risk to be borne of causing dissatisfaction and distrust throughout the Deccan? Of what value is the addition already made to the annual revenues of British India? It is estimated that, up to the outbreak of the mutinies, 6,002 cases had been adjudicated out of 100,286 recorded; and that the probable accession to the revenue from the resumption already made will be about £43,000, of which rather more than £27,000 will not be recoverable until after the lapse of one, two, or three lives! This is the tangible result of a Commission sitting continually for four years, and to obtain which the Government has thought it worth while to excite discontent in the northern and southern divisions of the Bombay Presidency, and to unsettle men's minds throughout the peninsula of India. This most unpopular movement is, besides, unnecessary and superfluous. As the Government grants no fresh enams, and adopted heirs are not recognised, in the course of time the enamdars would disappear of themselves. Experience has shown how rapidly jaghires lapse to the Government from want of heirs, and it is not likely that the holders of enams are subject to a different law of nature. It has been computed that if all enams were at once to be resumed, the revenue would benefit to the extent of one million sterling per annum, and it is urged that it is very unfair to exempt any class of citizens from bearing their proportion of the burdens of the State. A million sterling per annum is, in truth, a dazzling temptation, especially with an income unequal to the annual expenditure; but we trust that it will not yet avail to turn the balance against the national honour and the good faith of Government. We cannot believe that Lord Stanley will sanction the perpetuation of this undoubted wrong and grievous scandal. The revival of the Enam Commission in the Bombay Presidency, and its extension to that of Madras, is certainly at variance with the spirit of the Royal Proclamation, and the promise to respect "the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the land inherited by them from their ancestors;" nor is it more consistent with the expressed will of the Sovereign, that "due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India." If the exigencies of the local Governments render them blind to the consequences of their acts, provided only they can gather money for immediate necessities, we doubt not that the Secretary of State for India will restrain them in their disgraceful and fatal fatuity.

### ISTHMUS OF KRAW CANAL.

An impression is entertained that by a water cut of twelve miles across a particular part of the Malayan peninsula, a saving of 1,175 miles might be effected in the distance between Calcutta and China. At present the voyage from India to Canton involves a long détour by the Straits of Malacca, the whole of which would be avoided if a transit could be effected at a spot called the Isthmus of Kraw, situated at the southern extremity of the kingdom of Siam. According to Siamese official statements there is a navigable river on this side of that isthmus, separated only by twelve miles from another river on the eastern side, which, without falls or rapids, runs through a well-inhabited country abounding in rice and cattle, into the Bay of Siam. Sir John Bowring also has stated that the direct passage across the isthmus is about fifty miles, and that from information furnished to him, it would appear that "a few miles of canalisation are alone required to unite these navigable communications as they now exist." The subject was brought to the notice of the late Government by Mr. Henry Wise, and instructions were forthwith given by Lord Clarendon, in order that the exact capabilities of the route should be ascertained. This examination has been delayed by the illness of Sir Robert Schomberg, the British Consul at Siam; but it is now hoped that an early mail will bring detailed intelligence. Meanwhile the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay have expressed a strong opinion of the importance of the question, and their desire to promote its success. The following communication has also been received from Sir John Bowring:—

"Government-house, Hong Kong,  
Nov. 11, 1858.

"Sir,—I have received with much pleasure your favour of the 18th of September, with its inclosure, on the subject of uniting, by a ship canal, the two bays of Bengal and Siam.

"In the success of this project I feel the deepest interest. It had for many years occupied my attention, and I rejoiced in the opportunity afforded me while negotiating the Siamese Treaty of frequently discussing the subject with the Kings and Ministers at Bangkok.

"These friendly conferences were not, I believe, without effect in removing some of the objections and difficulties which existed at the Siamese Court.

"I have had the opportunity at different times of examining the topic with our naval authorities, and hoped ere now that her Majesty's surveying ships in the Gulf of Siam would have been able to make a report. The serious indisposition of the consul, Sir Robert Schomberg, has, however, delayed the prosecution of the local inquiry. It is not necessary I should add that her Majesty's Government have given instructions to have the matter thoroughly investigated; on my part I shall be but too happy to lend a cordial co-operation.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"Henry Wise, Esq., Lloyds."  
—Times.

### BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA.

The directors of this company state, in their half-yearly report just issued, that they have the satisfaction of informing the proprietors that the surveys of 117 miles of the second concession (Bombay Extension) from Surat to the Veturnee River, have been completed, and have received the sanction of the Bombay Government, in the following terms:—"Government derive much gratification from the information which these papers convey, of the line which has been laid out from Surat to the Veturnee River, through a country which it was feared would present very serious engineering difficulties. The line, as regards its curves and gradients, is unexceptionable; and the advantage which it secures in these respects has been gained without any considerable departure from the direct course, passing near all the chief towns in the district." They considered that the shareholders would appreciate this expression of the Government's approval of the line as laid out, when they were reminded that the ruling gradient over the whole length of the line from Ahmedabad to the Veturnee River did not exceed 1 in 500. The directors congratulate the proprietary on the prospect of the imme-



date opening of the first portion of the line. The section from Surat to Baroda, a distance of eighty miles, would, with the exception of the two bridges now in course of erection over the Taptee and Ner-budda Rivers, be completed and ready for opening in February next. Up to the 2nd of October last the authority of the Bombay Government had been given for taking continuous possession of the land for thirty-two and a-half miles of the line, from Surat southwards, and the construction of the earthworks was progressing. Three subsequent sanctions, dated in November last, had placed land in the possession of the company for about sixty-six miles of railway in the aggregate south of Surat. A call of £4. 10s. per share upon each share in the original capital of the company was made on the 10th of December last, and as the works are being vigorously pressed forward with a view to opening at the earliest possible date the Bombay Extension Line, it would be necessary, ere long, that further calls should be made. The capital account showed that £833,994 had been received, and £671,704 expended, leaving balances of £125,702 in the hands of the Secretary of State in Council for India, and £36,588 at the bankers, and in India.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**CONFIRMATION OF THE PRINCESS VICTORIA OF COORG.**—Her Majesty having expressed a wish that her goddaughter, the Princess Victoria Gowianna of Coorg, should be confirmed, the ceremony took place on Monday last at Kew Church, and was performed by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. The Princess was accompanied by her father, the Rajah of Coorg, the Dowager Lady Hardinge, and her guardian, Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.; also by Sir John and Lady Login (under whose care her Majesty has now placed the Princess), and a numerous circle of friends. After the ceremony the party returned to the residence of the Princess, Church House, Kew, and partook of luncheon.

**THE ISLANDS OF JAPAN.**—With his usual enterprise Mr. Wyld has published an excellent map of the Islands of Jesso, Nippon, Sikoke, and Kinsin, which constitute the empire of Japan. Mr. Wyld has so accustomed the public to expect immediate delineations of every region, city, mountain, river, and fortress, as soon as it becomes an object of passing interest, that we have ceased to marvel at the extraordinary rapidity—combined with accuracy—of his numerous publications. The map now before us is, in every respect, worthy of his high reputation as a cartographer.

**TRADE, &c., OF CEYLON.**—In 1856 (the year to which all our statements have reference) the total population of Ceylon (besides the military) numbered 1,691,924 souls—viz., 873,939 males and 798,181 females, together with 19,804 aliens and strangers. The area of Ceylon is 24,700 square miles. There were 41,611 births, 14,655 marriages, and 30,730 deaths. There were 23,348 males and females under course of instruction in the different schools of the island. 560,025 persons were engaged in agriculture, 49,367 in manufactures, and 70,886 in commerce. The revenue amounted to £504,175, and the expenditure to £457,137. Customs yielded £151,067; land sales, £23,946; land revenue, £57,324; rents, £37,434; licences, £73,324; stamps, £31,024; sale of Government property, £75,752; and miscellaneous, £18,091. As regards the expenditure £54,950 were appropriated to civil, and £40,996 to judicial establishments; £7,562 to education, and £20,890 to police and gnaols; works and buildings took £24,732, the commissariat, £53,872, and the military force, £24,000. 3,276 vessels, of 345,592 tons, entered inwards, and 3,308 of 335,479 tons, cleared outwards. The value of the imports was £2,714,565, and that of the exports £1,663,612. £537,934 worth of goods was imported from the United Kingdom, and £872,178 exported thither. The exports include areca nuts, cinnamon, coffee, cotton goods, cocoa-nut oil and specie. In 1856 there were 771,170 acres of land under crop, 345,932 under pasture, and 5,037,303 acres uncultivated. The produce of the crops was 5,106,477 bushels of paddy, 876,889 bushels of fine grain, 643,584 bushels of coffee, 3,831 bushels of pepper, 22,566 bushels of Indian corn, 15,500 bushels of gingely, 147,088lb. of cotton, and 3,606,235lb. of tobacco. There were 3,180 horses, 785,078 horned cattle, 55,792 goats, and 47,916 sheep. Domestic labour fetched 6d. per day, or £1 to £2 per month; predial service, 15s. to £2. 10s. per month; and trades, 6d. per day, or £2 to £3 per month.

**MR. BUTT, M.P.**—It is understood that Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C., M.P. for Youghal, will shortly proceed to India for the purpose of prosecuting against the local government of Bombay the claim preferred by Ali Moorad Khan, one of the four amiers of Upper Scinde, to the inheritance of which he considers himself wrongfully deprived.—*Cork Advertiser.*

**MR. MURRAY IN PERSIA.**—The *Teheran Gazette*, which is as veracious, and, perhaps, more so, than its London namesake, makes the following *amende* to Mr. Murray in one of its recent numbers:—"When his Excellency Mr. Murray, the British Minister at this Court, first came to Persia, only a short time elapsed before a coolness arose between him and the chief servant of the Government, and certain unsuitable imputations were then directed at his Excellency. This even went so far as to be published in the *Gazette*, and in a *Book of History* which has been circulated in the country. On inquiry being made and the facts re-examined it has become clear that these statements were entirely without foundation, and that they were pure inventions and calumnies. Therefore, for the purpose of clearing up this matter, we have now caused this statement to be published in the *Gazette* of this week, so that it may be evident and known to all its readers that his Excellency Mr. Murray and the opposite party [this refers to the wife of Hashem Khan] are entirely free from these charges and imputations. This announcement will also be published in the *History of Persia*, in order to remove all doubts."

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 16. Leibnitz, Schelling, Basscin; Queen, Huson, Manritius; Northumbrian, Smith, Batavia; Palestine, Alexander, Ascension; Witch of the Tees, Bartley, Mauritius.—17. Royal Rose, Dryden, Mauritius; Nile, Johnson, Ceylon; Kluwiber, Nehzer, Maulmain.—18. Grace, Flavin, Bombay (not 30th Dec., as before reported); Cape Lassie, Smith, Ichaboe.—20. Zuleika, Simpson, Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Str. Pera, from SOUTH AMPTON, Jan. 20, to proceed per str. Nemesis from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Rev. H. and Mrs. Liddell, Comdr. E. Hallett, R.N., Mr. Shoemack, Mrs. Giffard and two children, Mr. Turner. For ALEXANDRIA.—Earl of Belmore. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. P. Palmer and a lady, Mr. A. H. Bagge, Mr. and Mrs. Willoch and infant, Miss Dupuis, Mr. J. E. Harden, Miss Garrett, Miss Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Weston and infant, Mr. J. Low, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Collett and two children, Miss Baker, Mr. H. Marshall, Mrs. D. Forsyth and infant, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Steel, Mr. A. M. Cummany, Mr. E. Dakin, Mr. Darrach, Mrs. Blanchard, Capt. R. Percy, Mr. E. Ridge, Mr. Eades, Mrs. Meade, Ens. King, Lieut. W. Townley, Mr. E. H. Whinfield, Miss C. Beeston, Mr. Baylis, Mr. T. Isaacs, Capt. A. W. Williams, Mr. R. Meade, Miss Llewellyn, and Mr. H. Young. For MADRAS.—Rev. T. and Mrs. Wright and infant, Mrs. Rideout and child, Miss Caird, Mrs. E. W. Barrett, Mr. E. A. Lawford, Mr. Blissett, Mr. H. Clarke. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. H. Elliott, Mr. McLean, Lieut. Fitzroy and May, Dr. T. Jameson, R.N., Mr. T. Howard, Mr. Edmond. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Gisbourne and two children, Miss Birnie, Dr. Ascrappa, Mr. H. T. Dawson, Mrs. Ascrappa, Ens. McGregor. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Edwards, Mr. Walker. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. T. Etty, Mr. H. Alabaster, Mr. McErmud.

Per str. Euxine from MARSEILLES, Jan. 27, to proceed per str. Nemesis from SUEZ, for CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. A. Lushington, Mrs. Payer, Mrs. Buskin, Miss Allan, Mr. and Miss Henry. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Arbutnot, Col. and Mrs. Ratcliff, Miss Dumerque, Mr. M. Carthew, Dr. Reynolds, Mr. L. Guerre. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. H. Luce. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. Hume, Mr. Beeston. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. G. Logan. For ADEN.—Capt. Caldbach.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

SEARLE, the wife of Lieut. W. L., H.M.I.N., s. (still-born), at Ramsgate, Jan. 18.  
URQUHART, the wife of Capt. F. D. Bengal Artillery, s. at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Dec. 27.

#### MARRIAGE.

MORLEY, William Hook, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest surviving son of the late George Morley, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Charlotte Blair, youngest d. of Henry Dickinson, late of Madras C.S., at Christ Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Dr. Cureton, canon of Westminster, and rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Jan. 18.

#### DEATHS.

DANSEY, Capt. C. E., Bombay Service, at Hythe, aged 34, Jan. 16.  
LUMLEY, Anne, eldest d. of the late Major general Sir James R. adjt. genl. of the army in India, at Northampton, Jan. 15.  
RICHARDSON, Catherine G. T. d. of the late Robert, Madras Medical Service, at Weymouth-street, Portland-place, aged 37, Jan. 14.

ROXBURGH, Mary, relict of the late William, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., at 38, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 85, Jan. 18.

SCOTT, Dr. John, M.D., F.R.C.P., London, examining physician to the Secretary of State for India in Council, at 13, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, aged 62, Jan. 18.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Oriana*, Jan. 11, 1859.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay .....	—	£81,230
Per Steamer <i>Pera</i> , Jan. 19.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Ceylon .....	£1,000	—
Madras .....	666	5,000
Calcutta .....	—	55,350
Singapore .....	—	22,300
Hong Kong .....	200	107,894
Shanghai .....	—	78,093
	£1,866	£269,093

### East-India House,

January 20, 1859.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. C. G. Andrews; Lieut. H. A. Woodhouse, 7th N.I.; Lieut. J. R. Macpherson, 3rd Eur. regt.  
Bombay Estab.—Conductor J. T. Butler.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. J. B. S. Brown, 6 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. F. Marshall, 16th N.I., 6 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. J. S. Ramsay, 29th N.I., 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. C. Warner, 2nd Eur. cav.  
Madras Estab.—Major R. Doria, 28th N.I., 4th Feb.; Brev. major W. A. Horsley, Engrs., 20th March; Capt. H. B. Sweet, 39th N.I.; Lieut. W. Wahab, 25th N.I.; Capt. J. Shand, 51st N.I., 4th March.  
Bombay Estab.—Major W. L. Merewether, over Jan.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain R. Robertson, 70th N.I., 10th Jan., 1859.

### BOOKS.

*My Escape from the Mutinies in Oudh.* By a Wounded Officer. In two vols. London: Richard Bentley.

This very pleasantly told story of a soldier's life in India is slightly misnamed. It is true the most elaborate and interesting part of the tale relates to the imaginary wanderings of three officers fleeing for their lives from their maddened and deluded sepoys, but the space actually occupied by those thrilling accidents by flood and field is less than half a volume. However, we are not disposed to quarrel with the author about the title of his work, and every publisher knows full well that there is very much in a name, and that a rose would have a decided oniony flavour if it were called an "ingen." Besides, Captain Gibney's object—for the incognito has long ceased to be kept—was evidently to describe the career of an officer in the Company's service from his birth to his marriage; the latter momentous event occurring after some twelve years' campaigning. We are not certain, indeed, that lady readers will not prefer the account of the hero's school-boy adventures and his subsequent love-passages when at home on sick leave, to the more stirring and weighty events and reflections that belong to his Indian experiences. To these, however, we cannot further refer than to recognise the artistic manner in which the plot generally is constructed and carried out. Our business is rather with the judicious observations on several Indian matters casually introduced into the thread of the narrative, and which evince a shrewd sense and sound judgment. It is thus the author condemns the "hutting" allowances made to non-commissioned officers and sepoys, though withheld from the European officers.

"It has always appeared to me a most invidious distinction to make between the native officers and men



and the European superior. Often have I been asked by sepoys why the Government give to a subadar thirty-seven rupees to build a hut that they know does not cost him twenty, and yet neither give nor lend one anna to the white officer, although they know that few, if any of them, have anything but their pay, and that they must borrow at ruinous interest, from either natives or a bank, to save themselves from the almost certain death that exposure to the hot winds and rains would entail should they not build. I could not tell them why it was, and why many other things were given to them, such as extra pay when marching, tents found and carried for them, and six months' leave of absence almost every two years; to say nothing of their home remittances being at sight, and their officers' drafts being always at ten days.

On the laxity of discipline that had crept into the service, Captain Gibney has much to say, nor does he deal sparingly with the Brahmanised Dunderheads in command of regiments. His reflections on the annexation of Oude are singularly pertinent, and worthy of consideration. Of the measure he approves in unequivocal terms, though he deprecates the weak, blundering, self-complacent, and presumptuous manner in which it was executed. But at this moment we would especially direct public attention to the following extract, for which alone we can make room. We trust, however, that Captain Gibney will not rest satisfied with his first success, but rather be encouraged to try his hand in a bolder line.

"What do the men care for all that about Sebastopol?" said Stumps (alluding to the grandiloquent proclamation on the conclusion of the Crimean war), "they don't understand one-half of it."

"No, that they don't," I replied. "I spoke to some of the men about it as I came home, and all they said was *bheant tope*, lots of guns. I don't think they quite believe it, and the language it is written in is so fine that they cannot understand it."

"I saw yesterday," said Waller, "this proclamation stuck up in our quarter-guard, all over the bazaar, and in the native city; and every bit of it was printed in the Persian character, and crammed with hard Arabic words. Why do not the Government issue a thing that the poorest and most ignorant can read and understand? Here in India there are one hundred and fifty million Hindoos, more or less, understanding the Nagari character and plain Hindustani; and yet they print off thousands of these proclamations in Persian character, using Arabic words and numerals, whereas there are not ten million Musulmans in India, and they only use these letters."

"I do not know," I replied, "about the proportion of Hindoos to Mussulmans; but believe it is at least fifteen to one. But don't you see how everything, even the answers to sepoys' petitions, is wrapped up in this so-called court language? Why, they emanate from the civil authorities, who are surrounded by cringing Mussulmans, and in those courts nothing else but this gibberish is talked. It used to be the court language; and all the rulers being proud of their descent, endeavoured to prove it by the large admission of Persian and Arabic words. We adopted the system, and as a civilian likes to talk fine, and to show off his acquaintance with Hafiz, he permits Persian to be almost entirely used in his court, and Government, which is, after all, all civilians, believe it is the language of the country."

"I have often thought of this," said Stumps, "and consider it very unfair to the poor man, who probably does not understand one word that is said to him, besides being bullied by every blackguard Mahomedan in the court. If he is a Hindoo he is not likely to have anything explained to him, and the Huzoor is far too great a chief to let the half naked man before him know that the gabbled Persian he has been listening to, is evidence for or against him, and that *grada hurdee adab*, 'more is disrespectful' means the little word *bus*, or 'enough,' in his own tongue."

"Our courts are iniquitous, I think," I said. "I have been down day after day to the collector or deputy, or whatever the man calls himself, about the robbery of brass pots that took place in our bazaar, and never saw such a prostitution of justice. Prisoners and witnesses jumbled up anyhow; every blackguard, from the head nigger down to the chuprassie, can ask what questions they like, either of witnesses or prisoners; and actually the evidence of witnesses is taken down in writing, not in the presence of the judge. Yesterday the two fellows that were caught were brought up, and the chief witness against them was Seu Nerain, sepoy. To my surprise Seu Nerain's evidence was read out to the deputy in language that neither the sepoy nor his father before him ever used or understood. He was then asked if this was what he said, 'Ham, yes,' replied Seu Nerain. 'Then,' said the deputy, turning to the prisoner, '*bolo*, speak;' and after the poor wretch, first looking at one hairy, turbaned Mahomedan near him, who had probably threatened him with torture by the chilly, then

to another who had perhaps tried what effect stones and mud on his stomach had had—replied, '*Ap maaf ke jish*, please excuse me, sir,' and was then sentenced to two years."

**Oude: its Past and its Future.** By L. E. R. Rees, F.R.G.S. Longman and Co.

Mr. Rees has acted judiciously in reprinting for the benefit of the home public the burden of certain papers formerly published in the *Calcutta Review* and in *Saunders' Magazine for all India*. A more striking contrast could hardly be presented than the sombre painting of the condition of Oude under a native government, and the bright sketch of its possible future under a just and firm administration. In the old time, or rather during the latter years of its independence, nine-tenths of the arable land in Oude were permitted to lie untilled, and in addition to the great Terai forest nine hundred square miles were occupied with belts and patches of jungle. It must not be supposed that the word "jungle" is applied only to lands unfitted for culture. A large portion of these wastes, for instance, contained the best soil in the kingdom, but as a means of defence they were oftentimes more valued by the landholders than the richest and most fruitful fields. "In Oude, to be safe, one was obliged to be strong, and always prepared to recur to force. In these jungles, which are mostly intersected by ravines and nuddees, or running streams, they built the strongholds whence they were able to defy all attempts at coercion by the late king's government, and which during the present campaign have proved such obstacles to our tranquillising the country." Some of these belts or patches were of great extent, varying from 20 to 150 square miles, and often contained several forts belonging to the same family. Secure in their strongholds, the talookdars, or farmers of the revenue, seldom consented to pay their respective quotas to the king's officers until compelled by superior force. As a natural consequence, the revenue decreased every year, and large tracts of land were frequently thrown out of cultivation. For the sake of example, we may mention the Toolseepore estate, with its rent-roll of £25,000 reduced to less than £10,000 through the feuds of father and son. The Bondee estate, again, which once yielded 182,000 rupees, could not have paid 25,000 rupees in 1856, and that of Rehwa fell from Rs. 55,000 a-year to Rs. 4,000, in both instances owing to the devastations of Rughhur Sing.

"The district of Banghor," says Mr. Rees, "is one of the most flourishing in Oude; the best cultivated, and the most populous. It was also the one which yielded the least to the Oude Government. Strange as it may appear, the reason of both these circumstances is the same. In Banghor all the landowners were strong and powerful, and so firmly leagued together, that if any one of them were in open resistance to the king's troops, all the others joined the refractory zemindar. The sound of a gun brought together, within the short space of a couple of hours, thousands of armed men, well equipped, trained to fighting, and ready and able to resist, and often to rout, the strongest force brought against them by the local authorities, who were therefore obliged to restrain their inclination to oppress them. Many a time have the Government troops been defeated by these bold marauders, for such almost all the landowners in this district are."

The manner of collecting the revenue is thus described:—

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	Ditto ditto, in pints .....
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	Chateau Lafitte, Margaux, and Latour, First Growth .....
MADEIRA .....	East-India .....
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BUCELLAS .....	Superior .....
VIDONIA .....	Finest .....
CHAMPAGNE .....	Fine Sparkling .....
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12 Table Forks ...	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons ...	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks ...	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons ...	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons ...	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon ...	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do. ...	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle ...	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) ...	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service ...	10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

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1 Pair Regular Meat Carvers ...	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Pair Extra Sized ditto ...	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
1 Pair Poultry Carvers ...	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Steel for Sharpening ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service ...	4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 379.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE have received our Calcutta files to the 23rd December, and from Madras to the 28th. The intelligence, however, brought by this Mail has been forestalled by the last one from Bombay. The only additional information relates to the movements of two distinguished personages—the Governor-General of India, and the ex-King of Delhi. The former was expected shortly to arrive at the Presidency, having abandoned his previous intention of visiting Lucknow; Mr. John Peter Grant abdicating the chair of the President in Council. The other, the fallen descendant of Timour, has arrived at Rangoon, his last abode, and not the Cape of Good Hope, as was previously stated. It probably little matters in what region of the earth the wretched old man will be permitted to pass the evening twilight of his existence; otherwise, it might have seemed preferable had he been removed to a greater distance from Hindostan, while still seething with discontent.

From Oude there is no intelligence of a more recent date than has already appeared in our columns—a remark which equally applies to the erratic movements of Tantia Topee and Prince Feroze Shah. Nor is there anything to report from the sister Presidencies unless it be an official notification that within fifteen months from the 18th December, 1858, the Tanjore debt will be liquidated at par.

The China news is not less "flat, stale, and unprofitable." Lord Elgin had not yet returned from the Yang-tse-Kiang, and it was rumoured at Shanghai that the British squadron had been fired upon by the rebels at Nankin.

Baron Gros, the French Plenipotentiary, having signed the Tariff Regulations, sailed for Hong Kong on the 27th November, on board H.J.M.'s steamer *La Place*, which went ashore on the Taishan Islands. The British steamers *Nimrod* and *Opossum*, however, subsequently got her off, and his Excellency returned to Shanghai in the former; finally reaching his destination in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Aden*. The American Minister, Mr. Reed, has also taken his departure.

At Canton tranquillity appears to prevail, and even ladies venture to ride about the adjacent country without fear of molestation.

In the Indian Public Works Department we observe unmistakable signs of future activity. The construction of the line of railway from Lahore to Delhi has been wisely assigned to the Punjab Railway Company, so that we are not likely to hear of any unnecessary delay in the completion of this important undertaking. The Madras Irrigation Company, again, having deposited the requisite amount in proportion to its capital, has received the usual guarantee accorded by the Council of India to public enterprises recognised as beneficial to that country.

We are happy to learn that E. B. Eastwick, Esq., late Professor at Haileybury College, has been appointed an Assistant Secretary in the Secret Department at the India House. Mr. Eastwick's knowledge of the native languages cannot fail to prove of great service to that department.

A short time since we announced that Lord Stanley had thrown open to public competition eight vacancies for writers on the Home Establishment, with salaries commencing at £80 per annum. No fewer than 700 applicants appeared to claim these humble prizes, and 430 actually went up for examination. The doctrine of public competition has, in this instance, assuredly been pushed to the verge of the ridiculous, nor can we think that the public interests will be benefited by such finical adherence to abstract theory.

On the other hand, only 37 candidates have presented themselves to compete for 51 appointments in the Indian Medical Establishment. As the names of the successful competitors have not yet received the confirmation of the Secretary of State in Council, we forbear to give them to the public. It is strange, however, that the profession of an army surgeon in India should appear so little desirable, when we take into account the chances of civil employment.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. the Hon. Henry Handcock, H.M.'s 44th Regt., at Bandipore, Dec.  
MADRAS.—Maj. George A. Marshall, 15th Madras N.I., at Madura, Dec. 14. Lieut. William Cottam, Madras Art., at Trichinopoly, of cholera, Dec. 19.

## Passengers by the present Mail

FOR MARSEILLES.—Lieut. P. S. York, Mr. S. G. Syster, Mr. Wynch, c.s., Mr. J. H. de Syster, c.s., Mr. E. S. Bell, Miss Dawson, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. B. children and infant, Qr. Mr. MacGregor, Mr. F. D. Capt. Blane, Capt. J. Rodd, R.N., and Mr. G. Balchen.

## Expected at Southampton

Per str. Ceylon, about Feb. 2.—Mr. A. G. Syster, Mr. Wynch, c.s., Mr. J. H. de Syster, c.s., Mr. E. S. Bell, Miss Dawson, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. B. children and infant, Qr. Mr. MacGregor, Mr. F. D. Capt. Blane, Capt. J. Rodd, R.N., and Mr. G. Balchen.

## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Dec. 23	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Dec. 15
Madras .....	" 28	Bombay .....	" 24
Agra .....	" 9	Ceylon .....	" 28
China (Hong-Kong) .....	Dec. 15.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

½ oz. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 6d.	4 oz. 4s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d.	3 oz. 3s. 6d.	5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1½ lb. 1s. 4d.; under 2 lb. 2s.; under 2½ lb. 2s. 8d.; under 3 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3½ lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

½ oz. 6d.	2 oz. 1s. 6d.	1½ oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d.	3 oz. 2s. 6d.	1½ oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each. Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## BENGAL.

## GOLD COINAGE FOR INDIA.

It has always been the practice for Eastern Sovereigns to celebrate their accession to the throne, or their conquest of a kingdom, by the issue of a new coinage in their own name. We propose that the assumption of the British territories in India by her Majesty be celebrated in like manner by that *desideratum* for this country, the issue of a gold coinage.

It will hardly be necessary for us to point out the great advantage of gold coinage for India. There is not a European in the country, from the commissioner to the deputy-collector, from the commander-in-chief to the ensign, from the wealthy merchant to the shopkeeper, who has not over and over again felt the inconvenience of the present cumbrous and bulky silver currency. We believe that the extravagant and thriftless habits of so many of our countrymen in India is to be attributed in a great measure to the peculiar nature of the currency. A man cannot keep his own money, he must hand it over to the care of a servant, a thing unheard of in private life among the middle classes at home, where a man can lock up his twenty, thirty, fifty pounds in a cash-box conveniently. When men do not keep their own money, they are apt to acquire careless habits, and think much less of it than they do when every time they make a payment they take it out of their own purse, and see the contents diminishing before their eyes. But we need not dilate upon the convenience of a gold coinage; it would be one of the greatest boons that could be conferred upon the country; we do not think there will be a single dissentient voice to this among the whole European population of India. We cannot imagine that the natives, averse as they are to change and improvement in any shape, could do aught but welcome the introduction of a more convenient circulating medium. The present is undoubtedly the most appropriate time when we want to mark in every possible way the close connection between India and the British Crown.

We would suggest the coinage of ten rupee gold pieces, and not the reintroduction of the old gold mohur. The latter is an inconvenient amount, whereas the ten rupee pieces would assimilate more to our own pound sterling, and give greater facility for reckoning. By the latest accounts from England, we see that they are complaining of a surplus of gold bullion in the banks, whereas the usual drain of silver for the East continues unabated. Notice should be given that at a certain time, say the 1st January, 1860, or before, if desirable, a gold currency will be issued from the mints of the three Presidencies; the coin should resemble in every way the English sovereign, and an order of Government should lay down its legal value. Meantime, bullion might be shipped from England, and the issue should take place on the day specified, and care should be taken that neither of the two favourite Post-office stamps, so applicable, as the *Friend of India* observes, to all the measures of the present Government, "too late" and "insufficient," be acted on in this instance.

The accession of her Majesty Queen Victoria to the throne of Hindostan would thus be inaugurated in a way, that Asiatics of all kind and degree would fully understand and appreciate.

There is something to be said, no doubt, in favour of the gold mohur, natives being so much in the habit of reckoning by fours, and the thing itself being familiar to the people. We do not much care about the exact value of the proposed gold currency, though we should be in favour of ourselves of the ten rupee coin. But this is a matter of detail, which may well be left for subsequent discussion and arrangement; let us but know that we are soon to have a gold currency in circulation, and we shall be satisfied.—*Delhi Gazette.*

## THE RE-INTRODUCTION OF OATHS.

When arguing, a fortnight since, against the re-introduction of oaths, we were scarcely aware of the extent to which their abolition had increased perjury. In the five years before 1840, the year in which they were abolished, the number of persons tried was—

Bengal ..	..	..	..	351
Madras ..	..	..	..	423
Bombay ..	..	..	..	657
N. W. P. ..	..	..	..	332
Total ..	..	..	..	1,763
In the five years succeeding the number was—				
Bengal ..	..	..	..	661
Madras ..	..	..	..	283
Bombay ..	..	..	..	989
N. W. P. ..	..	..	..	510
Total ..	..	..	..	2,473

The practice, therefore, had increased thirty per cent. Moreover, when in 1847 the principal Sudder Ameens of the North West were asked their opinion as to the effect of that measure, they one and all pronounced it injurious, and pleaded for the restoration of the ancient oaths. This also was the opinion of the great majority of officials consulted on that occasion all over India.

We mention these facts in fairness to the Legislative Council, which we attacked for reopening a worn out question, and not as modifying our own opinion. Our trust as before is solely in punishment, in a law making perjury inconvenient and dangerous. We do not say with some of those who replied to the questions of 1847 that no oath can bind a native of India. But we say that it will not bind the majority, and that those whom it will bind, refuse to take it. By abolishing all oaths, therefore, we re-introduce some respectable testimony, while we weaken none of that which we already obtain. It is in swift punishment working on the fears of the timid that alone we see a hope of securing straightforward evidence. Even that is but a hope based rather on the fact that natives occasionally do elicit the truth from one another than on any experience of our own. Like most Europeans, we are under the conviction that we never yet succeeded in any one case in extracting the whole truth from our own household.—*Friend of India.*

## THE KING OF DELHI.

After all, Rangoon is the destination of the ex-King of Delhi and family. The following extract from the *Rangoon Times* of the 11th Dec. announces the arrival of H.M.S. *Megara* with the State prisoners:—

On Wednesday H.M.'s steamer *Megara* arrived from Calcutta, bringing with her a "passenger," whom but a very short time ago we little expected to see in this remote quarter of the Empire, and whom, to tell the truth, we are not particularly well pleased to see here now, the hoary arch-miscreant of Delhi, whom ages yet to come will execrate as the author, directly or indirectly, of the blackest atrocities that human nature in its greatest debasement ever executed or conceived. At four o'clock on Thursday he was landed with his attendants, and under a European guard taken to the main guard-house, where it is said he is to remain for the present, pending an opportunity of despatching him to Tounghoo, which, according to rumour, has been selected as the place of his future residence. The selection does not seem to us by any means the best that could have been made; the Andamans would have pleased us much better, but for purposes of mere safety we should imagine Tounghoo almost unobjectionable. There, companionless and destitute, far removed from all that he has learned to regard as the world, lost to kindred, and country, and people, the wretched old man can do no further mischief—so there, perhaps, it would be as well to let him remain to drag out the miserable remnant of his days. If all feelings are not dead within him, there will be but little enviable in his future life.

And thus loaded at once with years and ignominy, a convicted and banished felon—his life only spared contemptuously as a worthless thing—the object of universal detestation and scorn—thus closes his career, the last of the "GREAT MOGULS!"

We think this is a great mistake, a repetition of the blunder made in fostering the family at Delhi, where it increased and multiplied until the members became a nuisance and a burden to the State, daily increasing. These princes never forgot their rank, and we had Sultans at Delhi at last whose income amounted to four rupees a month,—the original sum granted to a progenitor having been divided and subdivided amongst descendants until there did not remain enough to keep soul and body together.

Thus we had a body of dangerous enemies daily increasing in the palace of Delhi, sinking into the most abject penury. How unequivocally they showed their rage and hatred when they had the opportunity we need not now repeat; but we are sorry to observe that we are now planting another nest of enemies in a very ill chosen spot. This family of State prisoners is too near India. They are still amongst orientals, and their descendants will lose none of the traditions of their former state and greatness, nor of their claims to be kings of Hindostan. At the Cape of Good Hope in time, they would have learned many new things and forgot many things which it would be better for them to forget. They might even have amalgamated with the free people of the Cape and become landed proprietors of importance. There would have been much hope in the future for the descendants of the younger members of these prisoners; at Rangoon there is none, except that they may die out and be forgotten.

We have heard, since writing the above, that the people at the Cape refused positively to allow the State prisoners to be landed there. They declared that they cared not whether it was king or coolie, Kaiser or thief, the principle was the thing, to the principle they would stick. We regret this decision still, and think that the Cape people need not have been so dreadfully correct in their virtue. The great advantage to the British Empire in the East might have been a consideration worth making the principle bend a little. The reasons we have given above will show why we continue to think it a misfortune that this King and his family could not have been landed at the Cape of Good Hope. We hope some more suitable country will yet be found for the Great Mogul. Australia might admit a State prisoner, and give the advantages we expected for the family at the Cape.—*Englishman.*

## OUR NATIVE ARTILLERY.

If there was one point in the vast imbroglia of Indian politics considered settled, it was the extinction of native artillery. An order came out from home, prohibiting their enlistment in Bengal. It was believed that even in Madras and Bombay the native artillery would gradually become European. In all discussions as to the future the fact that our guns were at last in English hands has been enumerated among the elements of our security. At home the substitution of Europeans for natives in this important arm is regarded as an accomplished fact, about which discussion is superfluous. It is therefore with as much surprise as annoyance that we learn it is intended to keep up native batteries of artillery at least to the number of those in the Punjab. The only argument assigned for this resolve is, we are told, contained in the remark, "you cannot place European artillery alone among native troops in isolated stations."

Why not? If you expect the natives to be faithful, the artillery may as well be among them as anywhere else. If that is not your expectation, what business have you to commit her Majesty's stations to troops whom you know you cannot trust? Even if such confidence is the painful but avoidable necessity we deny it to be, the argument offered is disproved by all experience. The history of the

mutinies proves that European artillery, surrounded by native troops in isolated positions, is there, as everywhere else, in a position it can hold. At Sangor, for instance, matters might have ended in a massacre like that of Jhansee, and a complete brigade of two regiments and a battery have been added to the rebel force, but that the guns of the battery were in the safe keeping of 60 odd Europeans. At Mhow, the lives of all the Europeans present were saved by Captain Hungerford, with a battery manned by some 60 Europeans, and who can say what might have been the result had that battery been native, and the brigade on its first outbreak been in a position to coerce Holkar? At Benares the artillery, supported, it is true, by 200 Europeans, but still acting by their own fire, swept the mutineers off the field, those mutineers apparently including a Sikh regiment, and kept Benares quiescent, and the district safe from plunder. When the 6th N. I. broke out at Allahabad, the fort, the key of the north west, was saved by the few conductors and Europeans who manned the walls, and performed, however imperfectly, the function of artillerists. At Mooltan, only the other day, the disarmed brigade was beaten back in helpless rout by the artillery alone, before assistance had fairly arrived. In all these instances European artillery, surrounded by native troops, and in isolated posts, saved and maintained the authority of the State. It matters little how few the Europeans may be. If they be but armed, and decently led, their presence of itself suffices to crush all opposition. Whole brigades did not stop or punish mutiny at Meerut, while the whole country from Lahore to Peshawur was held by a few hundred Europeans and three guns. For long periods the European garrisons of Jullundur, Phillour, Umballah, and Mooltan comprised scarcely a hundred white men, yet all these places were isolated, and without hope of reinforcements. The revolt in the district of Gogaira was put down by a force of seventy Europeans, a detail of artillery, and three guns. Behar was saved by eighteen Europeans shut up in a house, and isolated not only from the army, but from food and water. Isolation, indeed, has been the rule, and when all is said, the smallest and most distant garrison in India was less isolated than Clive when he won Plassey, and laid the foundation of the Empire. His, indeed, was isolation. In front of him forty thousand picked soldiers, and a superb artillery, all round him a passive population, and behind him the sea, which, even if he could communicate with Madras, could bring him no assistance for nine weeks.

Isolation for Europeans in the midst of enemies is the very condition of our rule. The magistrate rules, and the collector taxes a district as large as most English counties, practically alone. At least he has no European assistance. How many Europeans could the collector of Dinagore, or Burdwan, or Rungpore rally to his standard if he had to strive for life? Every one of us, indeed, is isolated, surrounded by natives, outnumbering us by a hundred to one? To fear simply for that reason, is to abandon our trust in that indefeasible superiority of intellect and energy over numbers which is the vitality of our rule. Even now when the armed classes have risen, and we have seen what they can accomplish, a single complete regiment with a battery would march from the Sutlej to Comorin, and find its only obstacle in the speed at which its adversaries could fly. To keep up native artillery, lest European artillery should in isolated posts be overmatched, is a precaution as sensible as to abolish police in Alsatia lest the swindlers should overcome them.

The precaution, though unnecessary, might be pardoned. But to maintain even a single native battery is to keep up the traditional native acquaintance with artillery. Their instinctive knowledge of the arm is already as

wonderful as their courage in employing it. It will be hard enough, as it is, to induce men who have buried guns, dug them up, and used them after a hundred years, to forget so favourite an art. But it will be harder still if every year a few men are to return to their villages, able to give instruction, to keep up the hope of one day employing the buried weapons to teach their sons and neighbours the secret which equalises cowardice and courage. Our object is not simply to keep ourselves strong against the event of another mutiny; it is to render mutiny impossible, to extinguish the very art and recollection of war, to retain in our hands that strength of civilisation before which numbers and fanaticism are alike impotent. The first and last essential to this great end is the extinction of native artillery.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

CONFESSION OF A FEMALE PANDY.—A correspondent sends us the following "Confession of a Female Pandi," named Mooleah, by caste a "Gwalin;" it will be found not devoid of interest:—"I was at Nowgong when the sepoys of the 12th N.I. and a bullock battery mutinied in June, 1857; from there I went with them to Calpee; having remained here ten days, we marched to Cawnpore, being sent for by the Nana. We encamped near the canal; all the Europeans had been killed before our arrival. From Cawnpore we proceeded to Futtehpore. Close to the latter place we met a European force, had a fight with them, and lost all our guns; Tania Topee commanded our army; we had a great number killed and wounded, and the sepoys returned to Cawnpore very much disheartened. I left with a sepoy named Mahadeo Sing, of the 12th N.I., and five others, towards Banda, and Tania Topee and the Nana went with a large force in the direction of Bithoor. At Banda we met Koer Sing's party, including the Dinapore mutineers; we remained here a month, and then returned to Calpee, where we halted for twelve or thirteen days; from this place we proceeded to Cawnpore. At Calpee we were joined by the Gwalior Contingent. When we reached Cawnpore the Nana ordered Koer Sing to proceed with the Dinapore Brigade to Lucknow—the Gwalior Contingent remaining at Cawnpore to attack the Europeans. We stopped at Lucknow a month. Our sepoys received their pay whilst there from the B gun, and were ordered by her to proceed to Fyzabad or Azodea, where we remained twelve or thirteen days, and then went to Azinghur. On our road we had a fight with the English. At Azinghur we fought for fifteen or sixteen days, and when the larger European force arrived from Lucknow we ran away. We fought every day till our arrival at Sheopore Ghaut; the pursuit was so hot, that sometimes we had not time to drink water, and the sepoys were so totally exhausted that they could not have gone much further. Koer Sing travelled in a palkee. We got boats at the ghaut, and as Koer Sing was crossing in one, he was wounded in the arm by a grape shot: he cut his arm off with his own hand, and threw it into the Ganges; he went to Jugdespore, and died there in a Thakoor dawa, and was buried in this temple. When we attacked the Europeans who come out from Arrah, we first began to run away, but when we heard that the Feringhees were tired, and were retreating themselves, we returned and attacked them a second time, following them close up to Arrah, and killing a great number. This is the report I heard from the sepoys. There was a great 'tamasha' that night at Jugdespore, on account of the two guns, &c., having been captured from the Europeans. When the large English force arrived at Jugdespore, the sepoys ran away, and remained about the jungles, fighting for a good many days. Thence we went and hid about 'Gahmer,' but as soon as we heard that the English had left the jungle, we returned to it, and remained there till driven out a second time. During the interval the sepoys had many small fights with the British in different parts of the district. When driven out of the Jugdespore jungles about a month ago, we went to the Rhotas Hills, and there suffered the greatest privations, many of them having had jungle fever like the rest of the prisoners you took with me. A child that was born to me at Jugdespore before our flight died on the road, and Mahadeo Sing, the sepoy I was with, was shot a few days ago by your soldiers in the Hills. I have often heard the sepoys talk about this mutiny; the cartridge had nothing to do with it; that was all a 'bahnao.' They had got conceited, and

were fighting for their 'deen,' and thought they could drive the Feringhees out of the country. Now they perceive their folly and mistake, and curse and swear against themselves, and the men who led them astray."—*Delhi Gazette.*

PUNJAB ITEMS.—We (*Lahore Chronicle*) hear that it is in contemplation by the supreme government to locate two more European regiments at Meeran Meer, in consequence of the Punjab being converted into a lieutenant-governorship. We hope it is true, as the permanent location of two additional regiments will be a considerable accession to our European strength. \* \* \* A party, consisting of 120 troopers, lately recruited at Peshawur, for Hodson's Horse, arrived here yesterday, and are proceeding to join their head-quarters in Lucknow. \* \* \* The steamer *Frere* and *Flat Sukkur*, which left Kurrachee on the 13th November, arrived at Mooltan on the 9th December, with 8 officers and 400 men for the Royal Artillery, 7th Dragoon Guards, 52nd Light Infantry, and 81st, 94th, and 98th Regiments. The party is commanded by Captain E. Todd, 81st Foot. \* \* \* We learn that Sir Jno. Lawrence, after visiting Rjoat, on the right bank of the Chenab, the jagher of Rajah Tojah Sing, went a little way higher up to Aknoor, which is in the boundary of the Chief of Jummo, where he was met by that potentate. He is now expected to be back at Lahore about the 15th Dec., after an absence, from the capital of the Punjab, for upwards of six months. Notwithstanding the assertion in another quarter to the contrary, we have very good grounds for stating that Sir John positively proceeds to England by the end of January or beginning of February next, as his medical advisers are of opinion that if he prolongs his stay in this country for another hot season his health will be seriously undermined. Mr. Cust has just come in from the district of Sealkote, whither he had been on a tour of circuit, and is again going towards Googaira for a short time. Mr. Arnold, the Inspector of Public Instructions in the Punjab, has proceeded to Delhi on a tour of inspection; his deputy, Lieutenant Forbes, is going to Mooltan and other districts with the same view.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.—According to a correspondent of the *Friend of India* there are twenty-one chaplaincies in the Punjab recognised by Government. Of these, fifteen are filled up, and six are vacant, viz., the 2nd chaplaincies of Umballa, Meer-Meer, Sealkote and Peshawur, Nowshera, which is at present without troops, and Hoshiehpore. There are six other stations at which European troops are quartered, for which chaplains should be provided, viz., Umritsar, Phillour, Dera Ismael Khan, Attock, Campbellpore and a 2nd chaplain for Delhi. It is calculated that about one-fifth of the ecclesiastical department are generally absent on furlough or sick leave,—and at least three of the fifteen chaplains in the Punjab would go away on furlough were that boon now open. There are, therefore, fifteen chaplains more required for the Punjab alone, viz., six for the recognised stations, six for the other six stations requiring chaplains, and three to supply the vacancies caused by men about to take furlough.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—The annual meeting of the senate of the Calcutta University took place this morning, Dec. 11, at the Town Hall, the Honourable Sir James Colville, C. J., Vice-Chancellor, in the chair. Sir James spoke for nearly an hour upon the subject of education in India, the difficulties with which it was surrounded, and the progress made under the auspices of the University. He was repeatedly cheered during his speech, and at its conclusion a vote of thanks to the Vice-Chancellor was proposed by Mr. Ritchie, seconded by the Lord Bishop, and carried unanimously, with a request that the address might be printed. Two native gentlemen received their degrees (we believe the first) as Bachelors of Arts, and were congratulated by Sir James upon their acquisition. The Hall was crowded with Europeans and natives, and we hope the example set by the two students we have alluded to will be followed by many more of their countrymen during the coming year.

THE GRAND JURY.—The Calcutta papers are full of complaints of the unfair manner in which men are summoned to sit on the grand jury. There are about 300 grand jurors, and each man, if summoned in his turn, would sit about once in four years. As it is, many are summoned to serve twice a year. Calcutta needs a public prosecutor instead of a grand jury.

CAWNPORE.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* asks if Cawnpore is to be left always desolate. The European houses stand roofless, the new barracks are uncompleted, and the church remains in the condition in which the rebels left it. Meanwhile the native city is clean, neat, and thriving, its inhabitants having recovered completely the effect of the two sieges.

**HOWRAH HOSPITAL.**—The foundation stone has been laid of a general hospital at Howrah. The hospital was projected some four years ago, and Rs. 14,000 collected for its construction. Government gave a site, and the hospital is to be a double-storied building, 168 feet long by 73 feet wide, with an average height of 50 feet. It is calculated to contain 100 Europeans, and will require Rs. 20,000 more.

**AN ENLIGHTENED HINDOO.**—The sentence of four months' imprisonment passed upon Joykissen Mookerjee, the enlightened Zemindar of Ooterparah, for abducting a ryot has been confirmed. The baboo of course appeals to the Sudder. The chief evidence, it appears, is that of the Gomastah who produced his master's written order for the imprisonment. The baboo of course denies the genuineness of the order.

**BRIGADIER PARKE'S VICTORY.**—It was not till he reached Charwah, in Nimar, says a contemporary, that Brigadier Parke ascertained the direction taken by Tantia Topee; when he did so, however, he commenced the march which is without parallel in military annals. With two 9-pounder guns of the Bombay Artillery, 50 men of the 8th Hussars, 50 of the 2nd Light Cavalry, Lieutenant Moore's Aden Horse, 125 Guzerat Horse, some of Guicowar's Contingent, and 100 of the 72nd Highlanders on Sandhee camels, he marched in nine days 241 miles, crossing the Nerbudda. Tantia Topee, after his defeat by Major Sutherland, marched 60 miles without stopping, mounting all his men on fresh horses, which he seized in the villages on his road, and exchanged for his own tired ones. Day by day, Parke's force reduced the distance betwixt himself and the rebels, and at last caught them on the 1st of December near Chota Oodeypore. The last forty miles lay through dense jungles, through which Lieutenant Moore led with the Aden Horse. On the morning of the battle this energetic officer signalized himself by surprising Tantia Topee's cavalry pickets. When the force issued from the jungle they debouched within 600 yards of the enemy, 3,500 strong, outside of Oodeypore, on ground full of large trees, brushwood and huts, and so broken as to be utterly unsuited for the movements of cavalry and artillery. Parke deployed with his infantry and guns in the centre, the Southern Mahratta Horse on his left, with the Aden Horse and some Southern Mahratta Horse on his right. Kerr, of course, commanded the latter. The enemy, from their numbers, quite outflanked the column, which hardly covered 200 yards. Our guns opened at 600 yards, and the enemy then attempted to outflank us with their cavalry, both on the right and on the left. They were met on the right by a brilliant charge from the Southern Mahratta and Aden Horse, and were driven from the field with the loss of sixty killed, and more wounded, and sabred for five miles. On the left a similar attempt met with a like fate, and Lieutenant Bannerman cut up and drove the enemy into the Orsang river, killing with his own hand four men opposed to him, and being himself slightly stunned with a blow from the butt end of a musket. Mr. Ramsay, C. S., also furnished a small charge, and cut up a number of the rebels. The Southern Mahratta Horse captured the standard of the 58th Bengal Irregular Cavalry. The Artillery and Enfields of course committed great havoc amongst the ranks opposed to them. The rebels, separated after the action into three bodies, were rallied by Tantia Topee, who marched on to Baroda, but he was turned from thence by a force sent out against him by Sir Richmond Shakespear. He was on the 5th past Dohud, at a place called Limree, on his way to Khooshall Gurgul, and doubtless intended to move through Bandawarra to Oodeypore. After the battle of Chota Oodeypore the brigadier issued the following order:—"Brigadier Parke congratulates the troops under his command on the successful result of yesterday's engagement with the rebel army under Tantia Topee and the Rao Sahib. The troops not only displayed great gallantry and steadiness when exposed to the enemy, but during the fatigue of the late forced marches their discipline, perseverance and cheerfulness have been most conspicuous. In the last seven days, between the morning of the 23rd November and daylight of the 1st December, they have marched upwards of two hundred miles, in part through the densest jungles; effected the passage of the Nerbudda river; and, without the co-operation or assistance of other troops in front or flank, have outmarched in pursuit, and defeated an enemy notorious for the rapidity of his movements. The brigadier's thanks are due to all officers and men, but particularly to Lieut. Heathorn, of the Bombay Artillery, whose whole conduct and exertions in overcoming every difficulty during the late laborious operations shall be brought to the notice of the Commander in Chief."

**REWARDS TO NATIVES.**—The Government has presented a gold watch with chain to Jummead Ally, gomasta of the opium factory at Cawnpore, for his loyalty, and in recognition of the services rendered by him to the State in protecting the Government treasure when the factory was threatened with an attack by the rebels. The Governor General likewise has presented a khilat of Rs. 1,000 to one Salamut Rai, deputy collector of Allyghur, in consideration of his services in the late outbreak. His lordship has also rewarded the Cutwal of Bareilly with landed property paying Rs. 2,000 during his life: a sword and pistols of the value of Rs. 500, and a confiscated house in Bareilly, and a suitable khelat, for rendering good services to the British Government.

**CALCUTTA CABS.**—The *Phoenix* complains of the extreme independence of the Calcutta cabmen. They compel every applicant to haggle for twenty minutes, and then accede to their terms. Those terms, fair if you take them by the day, are most exorbitant if you want to go only a short distance. The cabs themselves are dirty, rickety, dangerous vehicles, usually broken down office hacks, often with one spring broken, and almost always with galled horses. The time has arrived for a stringent cab act, fixing fares, compelling civility, and regulating the stands. Eight annas an hour would in Calcutta be a liberal rate.

**SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.**—Sir J. Lawrence, whom a large number of officers from this station (Sealkote) accompanied, proceeded towards Jummo, and on nearing it, was met by the young Maharajah Runbeer Singh and his cavalcade; both moved on to Jummo. The Surae of Dyan Sing was allotted for the chief commissioner's quarters, as well as for the accommodation of the British officers. The next day Sir John and staff visited the Maharajah at his palace, the Sheesh Mahal, and made some presents to his Highness on behalf of our Government, which I believe consisted of a lac of rupees and other things; but the Maharajah refused to receive any thing in cash, and wished something else in value, any British manufactured article, which was considered of more value in that country. The Maharajah, in return, made presents on his behalf to the Chief Commissioner and the other officers. Amongst other things a pearl necklace, said to be worth Rs. 10,000, to Sir Alexander Lawrence, the son of the lamented Sir H. Lawrence, and something of value to Colonel Richard Lawrence; but of course all were given up to Government. With Sir John there were Mr. Secretary Temple, Colonel R. Lawrence, Military Secretary, Sir Alexander Lawrence, Dr. Smith, and a lot of other officers from this station. There was the usual nautch and tamasha. The Maharajah paid a return visit to the chief commissioner at Tow in our boundary line, where a detachment of the 7th Dragoon Guards and H.M.'s 52nd were encamped with their respective bands. They played all day alternately, at which the young Maharajah appeared much pleased. The chief commissioner and his camp returned to this place on Tuesday last, and his highness Runbeer Singh returned to his capital. At Jummo there were some 200 shops for the manufacture of fire-arms; the two guns which were brought up to its gates to fire a salute on the occasion of the chief commissioner's visit were newly cast of brass. Two regiments of cavalry had been newly raised, in the ranks of which many Poorbeas were to be seen. Sir John was the guest last night of the officers of H.M.'s 52nd, and was after dinner at their theatre. He appeared to be much pleased with the performance. The same acts were re-enacted which were played last Saturday. Sir John with his camp moved off to Bujwat, north west of this (Sealkote), Rajah Tejah Sing's jaghere, and does not return before Friday, I believe. I understand Col. Rd. Lawrence and Mr. Kirke, the superintendent of the chief commissioner's office, will accompany the Rajah of Puteallah to England, the Rajah taking 20 lacs of rupees to defray the necessary expenses that will attend his visit.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**A SINGULAR COVENANT.**—The covenant of Mr. J. Naylor, a mechanic engaged for putting together the iron frame work for barracks, furnishes a convincing proof of the aversion of the late Court of Directors to the settlement in India of Europeans not in Government employ, a fact which Mr. Mangles was at much pains to contradict. The services of Mr. Naylor have been engaged for the above purpose for a period of three years, at the end of which time by the terms of the contract it is imperatively necessary that he should return to England at his own expense, and should he decline, he is to be compelled to do so six months after his dismissal, Mr. Naylor receiving pay up to the date of his arrival in England.—*Englishman*.

**THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.**—We (*Englishman*) hear that the Government has it in contemplation to establish an office of audit over the Stationery Department. In the Military Department there are offices of audit over the Pay, Commissariat, Ordnance, Clothing, Public Works, and other departments where public money is disbursed on account of the State, and where the departments concerned are the custodians and distributors or issuers of public stores. In the Civil Department likewise there are also officers of audit over the Pay, Customs, and other departments, constituted on the same principles as in the military branch of the public service. We do not see any reason therefore why there should not be an office of audit over the Stationery Department, where public money to the extent of nearly eight hundred thousand rupees is annually disbursed, partly in the purchase of stock and partly in the expenditure of stores purchased and received from the home authorities for the use of public departments. Every mercantile firm are auditors over their own monetary transactions. The banks have their auditors, too, and, but from the last year, auditors have been appointed over the disbursements of the municipal commissioners. It is thus apparent that the advantages of audit and check are fully recognised by private individuals and corporate bodies, as well as by Government. To what extent the offices of the commissariat, the ordnance, the clothing and the public works auditors are beneficial to the State, by preventing useless and unauthorised disbursement of public money, it is not possible rightly to conjecture. The executive or disbursing officers are no doubt the best supervisors over the accounts of their subordinate agents; but saddled as they are with executive duties, and as their attention has in a greater measure, and first of all to be directed towards executive arrangements, they have but little time left them to exercise that minute check and control over the accounts of their subordinates without which it is not possible to detect errors and overcharges in them. The savings effected by the check which the offices of audit exercise over the expenditure of public money cannot be correctly estimated. For these not only do not fail to bring to notice and to disallow overdrawings and unauthorised charges, but also act as a preventive against overcharges being made by subordinate agents for fear of their being detected by the offices of control and audit, and for fear of a repetition of their carelessness being visited with penalty by executive officers, to whom they (the subordinate agents) have to account for the expenditure of public money and stores.

**OUR NUMBERS.**—One of the many fallacies by which the influence of Europeans in India has been undermined is the misrepresentation of their numbers. In all official reports it is estimated at about 300. In the census of 1851, which included all Englishmen throughout the world, they were excluded, we fear deliberately. At least it is difficult otherwise to account for the report which the India House presented in 1852, and which gave 317 as the total number of independent Europeans beyond Calcutta. The Rev. J. Mullens, perhaps the most accurate of our statisticians, took great pains to explain this point to the Colonization Committee. "The returns of 1852 set down the number of extra-official Europeans beyond the three presidency towns in all India at 317. But this statement is very much below the mark. I have no good information of a late date respecting Bombay and Madras; but in the presidency of Bengal, before the rebellion broke out, the case stood thus:—Of indigo factories, there were 320 concerns, about 900 factories, and 420 managers and assistants. Then as to the coal, there were 8 concerns; 18 collieries and 16 managers and engineers. As to rum distilleries, there were 6 managers. With regard to silk filatures, there were 25 concerns and factories, and 35 managers and assistants. As to sugar, there were 7 concerns; and, as to tea, there were thirty-seven plantations and fifty-five managers and assistants. Excluding the English regiments, and the officers of native regiments not on staff employ (the latter being about 1,000 in number), the English and East Indian population in the country parts of the Presidency amounts to 5,400 grown men in both public and private employ. Of these, 1,950 are not connected with the Government. They are principally missionaries, English semindars and planters; and engineers, contractors and superintendents on the railway. They are all grown men, but as many of them are not married, they would represent, probably, a population of above 6,000 persons, unconnected with Government. The whole English population in the Mofussil would, at the same rate, amount to about 17,000 persons. The



English and East Indian inhabitants of Calcutta itself, in all kinds of employ, amount to 4,256, and represent a population of about 16,000 persons. Deducting the English regiments, therefore, we had in the Presidency of Bengal, before the mutiny, an English population of about 34,000 persons. The value of land now held by Europeans is reckoned by the Planters' Association at four millions sterling. In Ceylon the population is thus described in the latest returns: whites, military, 1,216 males and 206 females, in all 1,422; non-latest returns: whites, military, 1,216 males and 206 females, in all 1,422; non-military, 2,704 males and 2,262 females, in all 4,966; making a total of 6,388. Of coffee estates there were 404; of cinnamon estates, 56; of cocoa-nut estates, 166. Adult Englishmen, not belonging to the army, navy, or civil service, 600." These numbers, if we may judge from the excessive pressure for house room in Calcutta and some other facts, are rapidly and permanently increasing. Every mail brings out a few adventurers, every mile of railway gives new scope to their energies, every new steamer, new mine, new plantation, and new public work attracts half a dozen, and in ten years we may have something like twenty thousand adult male settlers in Bengal alone.—*Friend of India.*

MR. JOHN CRACROFT WILSON.—Mr. John Cracroft Wilson, late of the Bengal Civil Service, for we learn he has just resigned, is now in Calcutta on his way to another land, to quit India for ever. Remembering as we do this gentleman's services, not only during the revolt in the north-west, but as the hunter down of Thugs, and the queller of corrupt officials (native), we did expect to have seen some farewell notice either in general orders, or some mark of the appreciation of his services by Government. We know of none, nor can we ascertain if anything has been said to himself beyond the usual official acceptance of his resignation. Such is the rumour, for we have had no communication with himself, directly or indirectly. Mr. Wilson not only protected the Moradabad districts, and saved Captain Gowan and other Englishmen from the hands of the rebels and mutineers, but he gathered together a strong force of horsemen, over whom his influence and winning powers were so great, that he boldly scoured not only his own districts but the neighbouring ones, with them overawing the disaffected, and protecting the loyal. He also accompanied the various columns which pressed into Rohilkund, and marched down the Doab, rendering great services to them from his knowledge of the country and influence amongst the men of property. All this is well known to the members of the military and civil services. We can only give a hasty sketch from memory and hearsay, but we know how all he has done is admired by those who were with him. We remember him as the man who had escaped the benumbing effects of native flattery and adulation, and who astonished the old Indian gentlemen of the Sadar Court of Agra, when he confounded all their notions of regularity and disconcerted their habits of official business, by accusing their whole establishment of native officers and pleaders of every kind of corruption conceivable, and how the red tapists opposed him. A history of that whole proceeding would do more to enlighten the English on the native officials than all the letters that special correspondents could write in a year, or than the evidence of a cloud of witnesses in colonization committees. We regret the course this Government takes in these matters, and willingly seize the opportunity of reminding the public of such men as John Cracroft Wilson, whose like we shall not soon see under the cold shade of a Government carried on on the principles of Lord Canning's. We will bid Mr. Wilson farewell, and trust he will meet in the country of his adoption a comfort and success which will be a solace to him. He will hereafter remember his services in India with a satisfaction to himself, and though neglected by Government, his name will long be remembered in the North West Provinces as the energetic magistrate who routed out Thugs, protected the oppressed of our own courts, and was the saviour of many officers and gentlemen who would never have escaped from the rebels but through his noble exertions.—*Englishman*, Dec. 16.

MR. LANDSAY, B.A., formerly Professor of Literature at the Devon College, has been permanently appointed Second Uncovenanted Assistant in the Military Department of the General Treasury, on a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem, in place of Mr. Tulloh, promoted to a higher post in the office of the Civil Auditor.

THE INDIAN MINTS.—During the month of Oct., 1858, the value of the silver coined at the Calcutta Mint amounted to Rs. 33,15,368; at Madras to Rs. 1,72,862; and at Bombay to Rs. 19,09,657.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.—It is stated by the Agra journals that the reason why the works on the Umritsur and Mooltan Railway have been stopped by the Supreme Government is, "that no instructions had been received from home regarding the line, nor any information as to the engagement entered into between the railway company and the Home Government." Preliminary works, such as demarcation, fixing stations, sinking wells, collecting materials, &c., are still going on in anticipation.

CALCUTTA FREE SCHOOL.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta presided at the exhibition of the Free School on the morning of Dec. 17. The proceedings commenced at 11 o'clock, a hymn was sung by the children, after which the Rev. J. Coley offered up prayer. The prizes were then delivered to the children. The reports of the examiners, some of which were read, mention the favourable state of the institution. His lordship, in addressing the children, expressed his intention of paying frequent visits to the school. The business was closed by the children's singing "Rule Britannia."

MYNPOORE, 7th Dec.—I send you the following intelligence in order that travellers may be warned through the medium of your paper (*Delhi Gazette*) that the Grand Trunk road from this downwards to Cawnpore is quite unsafe at present. A large body of rebels under the Nana, Ferozshah, Waleed Khan and others, were at Aroul and Meerun-ki-Sirai yesterday; a portion of the force had arrived on the evening of the 5th. They have only one gun with them, having lost one in crossing the Ganges. The whole of the road below Meerun-ki-Sirai is entirely in their hands, and all communication between Futteghur and Cawnpore is consequently stopped. A portion of H.M.'s 64th from Futteghur and all the police levies have been sent down to prevent the rebels from coming up the road; troops have also gone from here. It is said that the object of the rebels is to move *via* Etawa into Bundelcund; but as Brigadier Showers will be certain to move out to the support of Etawah, they may take a different route, and perhaps be forced to go in another direction.

THE MINISTER FOR INDIA'S FIRST DESPATCH.—Lord Stanley's first despatch to the Queen's Government of India is dated the 22nd September, and embraces two important subjects. The first of these is finance. His lordship reminds the Indian authorities that the recent Act for the better Government of India requires an account of the preceding financial year containing the receipts and disbursements both in India and in England to be laid before both Houses of Parliament in every month of May. He also requires an annual statement showing the moral and material progress of India in each presidency. Who is to draw up this document? The education and criminal reports will now probably be made use of and very little else. The best proof of progress which could be given would be the abolition of all the Company's Mofussil Courts, with the trickery and corruption, fraud and perjury which they permit if they do not encourage.—*Englishman*.

CLASP FOR LUCKNOW.—The *Calcutta Gazette* contains a notification stating that "the Queen has been pleased to give directions that a clasp in addition to those already awarded for the defence and relief of Lucknow shall be granted to the troops who were engaged from the 2nd to the 16th of March last, in the operations before that city, which resulted in its capture."

NATIVE LEVIES.—The *Englishman* states that the project for raising 10,000 station guards for Bengal is still in suspense. The Supreme Government sanction the levies in five divisions, but object to the Behar guard as a bad class of sepoys. The enlistment of Coles and Sonthals is to extend to 3,000 men, and Sonthals are to be promoted as quickly as possible. They will be armed with carbines and swords, and well dressed. The expense of the levies proposed will be a little under five lakhs a year.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8. Agamemnon, Hyne, London.—11. Regina, Rowe, Louis.—13. Str. Nemesis, Peterson, Suez.—14. Str. Calcutta, Blackmore, Portsmouth.—15. Nancy, Juigneux, Bordeaux.—17. Str. Lady Jocelyn, Birds, Portsmouth.—18. Good Hope, Miller, Liverpool.—20. St. Dunstan, Wyun, Sunderland; L'Imperatrice Eugene, Fort, Bordeaux.—22. Highlander, Sherman, Liverpool; South Shore, Lothrop, Moulmein; Gen. Simpson, with troops on board.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Calcutta.—Lieut.-Col. Knox, Majors Porter and Collette, Capt. Crafter, Arnold, and Coley, Lieuts. Atchinson, Nugent, Robertson, Coxen, Leuen, Dawson, Morgan, Lloyd, and Benslem, Ensigns Gardner, Creyke, Turner, Fraser, Price, Noase, Seaton, Adj. Kettun, Surg. Parr, Assist.-surg. Heard, Mako-

son, Paymaster Pope, Mrs. Knox and infant, Mrs. and Miss Blackmore.

Per St. Dunstan.—Mr. Delaney, Mr. Beaton, Rev. Macarthur.

Per Lady Jocelyn.—Col. G. M. Reeves, of 99th Regt., Maj. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. P. Smyly, Maj. H. J. Day, Capt. R. B. Deering, Capt. C. Blamire, Capt. L. R. Elyot, Capt. F. W. Deardard, Capt. J. H. Dunne, Capt. J. B. Williams, Capt. W. H. Welney, Capt. Ely, Capt. F. S. Gaynon, Lieuts. J. H. Molson, E. G. Ravenhill, C. Burton, G. R. Black, T. L. Grenville, H. Day, E. W. Jacot, G. R. Harvey, G. Clayton, W. A. Bond, C. Johnson, A. W. Atkinson, E. B. Batchelor, Ensigns M. J. Brown, A. Gray, H. R. Sayce, and H. T. Townsend, Adj. T. H. Clarkson, Surg. R. C. Todd, Asst. Surgs. G. Whiter, J. R. Allen, G. H. Macartney.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 3. Otaha, Ferguson, Moulmein; Semiramis, Poore; Nouvel Albatros, Conton, Mauritius and Bourbon.—4. Tubal Cain, Wells, Moulmein; str. Fire Queen, Burbank, Port Blair; Amelia, Gheghara, Penang and Singapore.—5. Frigate Megera, Pearce, H.N. Rangoon; str. Belle, Durban, Moulmein, Rangoon and Akyab.—6. White Eagle, Gibbs, Madras; Rajasthan, Atkinson, Mauritius; Melocete, Gould, Liverpool; Malacca, Bedell, Madras; Stebonheath, Conell, Bombay.—7. Versan, Leperu, Bombay; City of Perth, Heller, London; Morning Light, Johnstone, Philadelphia.—10. Nile, Strage, London; str. Candia, Burlington, Suez; str. Viscount Canning, Canning, Madras.—11. Kirkham, Atleek, London; Caucasian, Davidson, Rangoon; Joseph Steel, Jones, Liverpool.—12. Geo. De Courson, Robinson, Colombo; York, Redpath, West Indies.—14. Str. Harbinger, Millar, Madras.—15. Violet, Peton, London; Lucius Manara, Crore, Penang and Singapore.—17. Melchiam, Baylos, London; Zouave, Bister, Liverpool; Bard of Avon, Green, Liverpool; Constance, Christians, Liverpool.—18. Royal Charlie, Castel, Melbourne; Rajmahal, Rodlock, Liverpool; Versailles, Almy, Boston.—21. Sir Robert Sale, Santry, London; Surrey, Escott, London; Alara, Gibson, London.—23. P. and O. str. Alma, — Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Alma for MADRAS.—Capt. Hemery and Hutchinson, Rev. C. McArthur, For GALLE.—Capt. and Mrs. Brown and 2 children, Messrs. Dixon and Spry. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Demoro. For MARSEILLES.—Lieuts. P. S. York and Grainger, Messrs. S. F. Rilli, Paterson Saunders, and Malcolm, Dr. J. B. Barry. For SOUTH-AMPTON.—Messrs. A. M. Gordon, John Syster, Wynch, C.S., J. H. De Salis and two children, Ens. E. S. Bell, Miss Dawson, Dr. and Mrs. Lowdell and three children, Quartermaster MacGregor, Lieut. Burton, Capt. Blanc.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 23, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Transfer 4 per cent.	Sell.	Buy.
Company's Rupee 4 do.	12 8 to 13 0	Nominal.	
Sicca Rupee 4 do.	12 8 to 13 0		
Company's Rupee 5 do.	5 8 to 6 0		

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	7 per ct.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	2200 to 2250
Agra Bank	500	650
North-Western Bank	400	130 to 135
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	2200 to 2300
Ganges Company	1500	1650 to 1700
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1450 to 1495
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	750 to 800
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	
Ronded Warehouse Association	445	310 to 339
Calcutta Docking Company	700	750 to 800
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	200	320 to 335
East-India Railway Company	120	par to 5 rs. pm.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	20	par.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0½ to 2 0½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	1 11½
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On 4 per cent. Company's Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 80
Do. do.	Co.'s Rs. 100	80
5 Do. do.	100	80
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.		

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	1
Doubloons		31 0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs		16 8 to 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs		23 6
New Gold Mohurs		15 1 5
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt.,	Rs. 15 10
Gold Dust		14 12
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100		104 12
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs.	221 0
Mexican do.		220 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, 21. 12s. 6d. to 21. 15s.  
To Liverpool, 21. 7s. 6d. to 21. 10s.

**EXPORTS.**—(Calcutta, Dec. 23.)—The produce market has continued in an unsatisfactory state, and buyers do not willingly meet holders of goods. Business, particularly for Europe, has been done only for actual requirements of ships' loading, and under engagements. Holders of goods, on the other hand, who are principally natives, evince considerable firmness, notwithstanding the continued unfavourable advices from home, and the large supplies of some articles. In *Indigo* we have had no private transactions. *Rice* still dull and lower. *Sugar* only in demand for Bombay. *Saltpetre* in large supply and less demand. *Jute* in neglect and value lower. *Linen* in small inquiry. *Rope* and other seeds in moderate demand. Some business in progress for the home markets in *Rice*. *Corals* again in neglect since arrival of the mail. *Hides* in small supply and well sustained. *Safflower* bare of stocks. *Catch*—large transactions at lower prices.

**IMPORTS.**—(Calcutta, Dec. 23.)—We have to report a very quiet market in *Piece Goods* and *Furms*, caused by the unfavourable accounts lately received from up-country markets. It must be borne in mind that large quantities of goods have been sent up the country for some time past, which will undoubtedly keep buyers back for fresh transactions, and consequently prices are likely to be still lower here. The arrivals during the past fortnight have not been larger, but several vessels are due and their cargoes will feed the market for some time. *Grey Shirtings*.—The brisk demand has fallen off gradually, and prices generally are about two annas lower, particularly for heavier goods. We quote 39 inches 50 reeds at Co.'s Rs. 3-14 to 4-0; 54 reeds at 4-6; 56 reeds at 5-4; 60 reeds at 5-12; 64 reeds at 6-8; 45 inches at 4-12 to 7-4; 54 inches at 10-8. *White Figured Shirtings and Brocades* are rather dull, and they have sustained a decline of about two annas per piece. We quote 40 yards at Co.'s Rs. 6-1 to 6-2; 54 yards at 8-0. *Brocades* at 6-8. *Grey Madras pollams*.—In good and steady demand at higher rates, say 1 anna per piece. We quote 32 ins. 48 reeds at Co.'s Rs. 3-4; 50 reeds at 2-6; 56 reeds at 2-8 to 2-9. *Cambrics*.—In moderate demand at a decline of 2 annas per piece. We quote 60 ins. 24 yards at Co.'s Rs. 4-10; 60 ins. at 5-10. *Lapets*.—In improved demand at rather higher prices. We quote Co.'s Rs. at 1-8 to 4-0. *Mull Mulls*.—There is a good demand for all kinds. We quote *Grey* 39 ins. at Co.'s Rs. 1-6 to 2-10; 45 ins. at 2-14 to 3-4. *White* 39 ins. at 1-10 to 2-4; 45 ins. at 2-4. *Black Mulls*.—Slightly better. We quote No. 1. at annas 14 to 15 per piece. *Turkey Red Goods*.—Demand improving at better prices. We quote 24 in. *Cambrics* at 0-3-3 to 0-3-6 per yard; 33 in. at 0-3-9 to 0-4-3 per yard. *Metals*.—*Copper*.—Market, no demand at all, and value again lower. We quote *Sheeting Copper* at Co.'s Rs. 39 to 39-8. *Iron*.—No alteration. We quote assorted *Flat Bars*, &c., at Co.'s Rs. 3-10 per md. *Spelter*.—In good demand at Co.'s Rs. 13-12. *Tin and Tin Plates*.—Plates in regular demand at Co.'s Rs. 17 to 17-4.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**MADRAS ITEMS.**—This is the season in Madras when the various educational and charitable institutions hold their annual meetings. All of them appear to be in a very flourishing condition, with the exception of the Doveton Protestant College, which from some cause unexplained, appears to have fallen off to the extent of 20 per cent. in the number of pupils as compared with the number last year, in public estimation. The only fact of interest to readers at a distance in connection with these gatherings is one that was mentioned by the Rev. Mr. Braidwood at the meeting for the distribution of prizes to the scholars of the Free Church Mission Schools. In alluding to the habeas corpus case recently before the Supreme Court, the reverend gentleman remarked that the boy Narainasamy, who it will be recollected was restored to his father, was allowed to take his meals with the family and, not treated as an out caste. This is a gratifying fact, because it shows that the apprehensions entertained as to the boy being ill-treated, that he would be put into a dungeon and so on, were unfounded. It also goes far to support the opinion of the Supreme Court that a minor was incapable of doing any act which would make him an out caste, for, had the boy become one by eating with Christians, most assuredly his Chetty caste father would not have allowed him to pollute his family by afterwards eating with them. Colonel Browne, the Military Secretary to Government, goes home by the *Clarence*, which leaves Madras this week. His amiable private character and great benevolence have secured for him universal esteem. A meeting has been held of his friends, at which it was determined to present him with a sword, and his lady with a silver tea and coffee service. The electric telegraph has been completed to Cochin on the Malabar coast and is now open to the public. The only other matter in connection with Madras affairs that remains to be noticed is the passing of Mr. Forbes's Bill for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Ryotwar districts of this presidency. The object of the Bill was to enable collectors to sell either the personal or real property of defaulters for arrears of revenue. The principal thing aimed at in the Bill was the personal property, and at the last stage words were inserted exempting from seizure agricultural implements, bullocks, &c. As these articles generally constitute the whole of a ryot's personal property, their exemption has taken the sting out of the measure.—*Athenaeum*.

**INLAND WATER COMMUNICATION.**—The following is an extract from a despatch by Lord Stanley, dated 13th October, 1858:—"Two plans for the connection of Cochin and Bepore have been proposed. One is by means of a railway, the other by the improvement of the inland water communication between the two places. The former is recommended by the Cochin Chamber of Commerce, and by adopting the suggestion of constructing a branch line from the present railway at a point near the Ponany Bridge, the length of new railways would be reduced from ninety-two miles, the distance between the ports along the coast to fifty-two miles, the cost of which at Rs. 60,000 a mile would amount to Rs. 31,20,000. The latter plan it is estimated can be accomplished for Rs. 3,00,000. Under these circumstances, and presuming that you concur in the opinions which were expressed at the time Bepore was selected as the western terminus of the railway, with regard to the improvements of which the harbour at that place is capable, I do not hesitate to adopt your recommendation in favour of the plan for carrying out the contemplated inland water communication for effecting the object in view, a portion of which scheme has already been sanctioned and commenced upon, but he'd over in consequence of the suspension of most public works." Government on the 26th Oct. ordered paragraphs 4 and 6 to be communicated to the Department of Public Works, and also to the Cochin Chamber of Commerce, with reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated May last, No. 238.

**THE PIER.**—The following is an extract from a despatch by Lord Stanley, dated the 27th October, 1858:—"In this report the Committee admit the contractors' estimate of the cost of the several additions suggested in the erection of the pier to be reasonable, and they consider that it will be cheaply purchased for £103,616. The offer of the contractors for its construction for that sum has been formally accepted, with the understanding that their original specification is to be modified, so as to include the several alterations proposed by the Committee; and further, that the whole work shall be completed within two and a half years from the date of commencing operations at Madras."

**MR. THORNTON WARNER** has been appointed emigration agent at Madras, for the Island of Trinidad.

**MADURA, 13th Dec., 1858.**—A gloom has been cast over our little society by the sudden death of an esteemed member of it. Major Marshall, of the 18th N. I., doing duty as Civil Engineer in the P. W. Department in this division, had been out in the country a few days on duty. On getting up early on Saturday morning to return home to this place where his family resided, he was taken with cholera. He resolved, however, to attempt to ride in as it was only twelve miles. He had not gone far before he was obliged to stop and to send in his horsekeeper for his bullock coach. Some native, who knew him, seeing him in this predicament, persuaded him to get into his cart and press on; he did so till he met his own coach two or three miles from this, and into that he was transferred, and got home at 10 A. M. At 12 he was a corpse, such was the violence of the attack, and the service has lost in him a zealous diligent officer, and society an amiable warm-hearted member of it. He was buried yesterday evening.—*Athenaeum*.

**THE MADRAS CIVIL ORPHAN ASYLUMS.**—The annual distribution of prizes to the orphans educated in these institutions took place on Monday, December the 20th, and from the *Madras Spectator* we learn that Sir C. Rawlinson presided on the occasion, Lady Rawlinson, Lady Bittleston, and Sir A. Bittleston were present. Sir C. Rawlinson spoke of the marked improvement that had taken place in the children, in intelligence and demeanour. He added, that "there could be no doubt of the value and importance of these institutions; they were not the least amongst many other excellent establishments of which Madras might justly be proud—and being the only institution in which the destitute orphans of civilians of all grades could find a home in this presidency, he considered that they were entitled to claim and receive the liberal support of the European community." A vote of thanks to Sir C. and Lady Rawlinson for the interest they had always taken in these institutions was passed by the meeting.

**A PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEEN'S COURT** was to be opened at Mangalore on the 1st January.

**REGISTER OF CHARACTER.**—In future a register is to be kept by the head of every military office or department, the establishment of which is paid by Government, of the merits and characters of all public servants therein employed, in order that new heads of departments may become readily acquainted with the past conduct and qualifications of their subordinates.

**UNCHARITABLE RESTRICTION.**—A meeting of the officers of the King's Dragoon Guards was held at Bangalore, at the mess house, to take into consideration the application from the secretary of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund for support and subscription for the institution. A letter was read from the Commander in Chief disapproving of the exclusiveness of the institution in not admitting any but soldiers' children of the Protestant religion; it was unanimously agreed that no subscription or support should be given to the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund as long as children of the Roman Catholic religion were inadmissible.

**A CASE FOR THE NEXT SESSIONS.**—The following, it is said, are the facts of a case which is now under investigation at the Royapettah Police-court. The son of the Dewan of the late Nabob having sent to the Chepauk Agent's office for 200 Rs., the money was paid to the messenger, a Mahomedan, and a servant of the Dewan. The messenger not having returned to the Dewan's house within a reasonable time, his non-appearance gave great uneasiness to his master and his friends, and later in the day the people in the neighbourhood of the house, which is in Triplicane, were startled by the report that a highway robbery had been committed by two armed men, who had attacked a poor man, had almost beaten him to death, and plundered him of some property he had with him; that the robbers had escaped, leaving their victim lying near the compound-wall, bleeding from wounds on the head, and quite unable to move or to speak. A sympathising crowd soon collected round the unhappy man, and sought eagerly to learn the particulars, when it appeared the Dewan's messenger and the object of their solicitude was one and the same person. He could not speak for some time, but after a short interval he related the painful story, that two men, having seen him receive the money at the Agent's office, pounced upon him unawares, put a stop to his crying out by holding a knife to his throat, threatening to use it if he offered the least resistance, relieved him of the money, and disappeared, but not before they had struck him several blows about the head with a heavy stick. A sister of the man, while returning thanks to the Prophet for interfering to preserve the life of her brother, was loudest in abuse to the ruffians. But the bystanders could not bear to witness the sufferings of their ill-used friend, and one of them suggested his removal to the dispensary. To this both sister and brother objected. The brother would have him go home, and the sister would see that he wanted for nothing: with the help of their prayers and good wishes he would soon be all right again. This was not permitted, and the wretched sufferer was taken to the Royapettah Hospital without further delay. The doctor examined the wounds, and, to the infinite disgust of everybody, he made the astounding revelation that they were all self-inflicted! The wounds were scratches produced by a knife, and they could not have been inflicted by anyone but himself. "Cut my head off," said Moideen, "if my tale is false!" But the police got scent of the matter, and in half an hour the true state of the case was brought to light. The over-honest servant had lodged the 200 Rs. with his sister, and had cut himself about the head with a knife, with the object which is now evident. The money has been recovered, but whether the party from whom it was got back owes any additional obligation in being omitted in the charge about to be sent up against her brother, is not known. She ought at least to be indicted as the receiver, and punished more severely.—*Times*, Nov. 24.

**INDIAN CADETS.**—Sir Patrick Grant, in a General Order, directing all Indian cadets at Madras to do duty for the first six months with Queen's troops, adds, "The Commander in Chief earnestly requests Commanding Officers to receive the young officers who may be thus appointed under the operation of this order, with the same consideration as if posted permanently to the regiment; carefully instructing them in their various duties, and affording them on all occasions such friendly advice and assistance as may be necessary; advantages of themselves of the highest importance in their effects upon a young soldier's future career. The Commander in Chief persuades himself that these young officers will be unhesitatingly welcomed to the benefit of the mess library, and all such institutions of the regiment to which they may be temporarily attached, as regular paying members, but without their being called upon for entrance donation or contribution."

**TAKING IT EASY.**—A correspondent of a Madras contemporary complains that on the 28th November notice was given by the officiating chaplain at the Cathedral "limiting the time for celebrating the rite of baptism to the first Wednesday in the month at evening service." The Bishop of Madras is said to be the author of this measure.

**OOTACAMUND ASYLUM.**—Up to the 6th December, the donations to the Ootacamund Asylum amount to Rs. 28,702-6-0; the annual subscriptions to Rs. 3,561; and the monthly to Rs. 349, or Rs. 4,158 per annum. Amongst the contributions there are three following each other, viz., Faith, Rs. 50; Hope, Rs. 100; and Charity, Rs. 150.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.**—The annual meeting of the senate took place on Saturday, December 11, and from the *Madras Spectator* we learn that the director of public instruction proposed two resolutions: "the first to the effect that, in addition to the division into two classes which is now made, of candidates at the entrance examination; those placed in the first class should be arranged in order of merit, instead of alphabetically, as has hitherto been the case. The second, that those who are in the first two of the three classes in which candidates for the B. A. degree are to be hereafter placed, should be arranged in order of merit." These resolutions were seconded by the Rev. Mr. Symonds, and they were supported by Messrs. Mayne, Fowler, and Braidwood; they were opposed by Messrs. Richards, Hally, and the Vice Chancellor, the last-named gentleman remarking that "it had been long settled at Oxford that men not examined in the same subjects could not be classed in order of merit. This principle was even carried so far that it was considered impossible to compare with each other men who had used different authors in the same language. Oxford men were merely put into a first class, a second class, &c.; and nobody ever asked whether a man had a good or a bad position in his class. If he were a first-class man that stamped him." For the resolutions there were nine votes, and against them nine; the Vice Chancellor gave his casting vote against the resolutions, so that they were lost.

**NATIVE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.**—The Examination of the Native Girls' Schools, in connection with the Free Church Mission in Madras, took place on Friday. There was a very large and encouraging attendance of ladies. Mrs. Morehead filled the chair. Mrs. Walter Elliott was also present, as was Colonel Brown and lady, the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. F. Agnew, and a large number of missionary and other gentlemen. About 400 girls were in attendance. These, Mr. Braidwood explained, were the scholars of four separate schools—the Boarding School for girls, presided over by Mrs. Anderson, where the children were all Christians, lived and were brought up together as one family as far as this was possible, the Madras Day School, the Triplicane Day School, and a branch of the Madras Day School in Black Town. In the three latter the girls were of different Hindu castes, and about forty were Mahomedans. In August last, seven of the girls of the day school, fully impressed with the truths of the Gospel, came to the missionaries and sought protection. Two went back, and were not seen again. Two were very young, and were sent to their friends. One, after remaining some time, expressed a desire to return to her parents, and left. Another, after having resisted the entreaties and persuasion of her friends for a short period, was at length overcome, and left the school. One continued steadfast and remained. Another girl, after an absence of one year, returned to the school, and was now with them.

Mr. Braidwood said that he had to report some progress during the past year. The senior classes were prepared to be examined in Scripture, history, geography, arithmetic, grammar, and dictation. They were taken in some of these studies, and for native girls, and children of their tender years, ranging between seven and eleven, acquitted themselves with a readiness and an intelligence for which the writer was not prepared. . . . The proceedings were brought to a close shortly after two o'clock, having been opened and concluded with prayer. The senior class of Mrs. Anderson's girls sang two or three hymns, at intervals, with very fine and pleasing effect. The intonation was free from the harshness peculiar to native singers, and would have been considered creditable for English girls.—*Spectator*, Dec. 6th.

**THE LATE LIEUTENANT COTTAM.**—We regret to announce the death at Trichinopoly on the 19th Dec., from cholera, of Lieutenant William James Cottam, of the Madras Artillery. He is much regretted at the station, for although he had only been there a short time, his quiet gentlemanlike manner, and his great good nature and affability, had made him a general favourite. He was playing rackets on Friday afternoon the 17th, apparently in good health; on Saturday morning he got up for parade, but went to bed again saying he felt unwell. About twelve o'clock symptoms of cholera manifested themselves, and his sufferings were very great until about eight P.M., when he quietly sank.—*Madras Spectator*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 12. Englishman, Home, Cocanada.—14. Sir Edward Parry, Gray, Point de Galle; str. Viscount Canning, Blackmore, Calcutta.—15. Procyon, Loran, London; Maris Josephine, Luc, Pondicherry; Philomena, Govin, St. Dennis.—16. Trafalgar, Taylor, London.—19. Malacca, Bedell, Calcutta.—20. City of Bristol, Gregory, Cocanada.—21. Str. Megara, Purvis, Rangoon; Neleus, Hamlin, Buenos Ayres.—23. Str. Harbinger, Millar, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per City of Bristol.—Captain Greenway, 46th N.I., Mr. W. H. Alexander, Maj. and Mrs. Boulderson, Lieut. Young, 26th Gren., Mr. W. Robinson, Mrs. Maiden and six children, Miss French.

Per H.M. str. Megara.—Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and child, Mrs. Grey and child, and Miss Chitty.

Per barque Neleus.—Lieut.-Col. Grenfell.

Per Trafalgar.—Mrs. Huddleston and family, Mrs. West and family, Mrs. Warden, Mrs. Taylor, Misses Taylor, Kenworthy, Bright, Dawson, Hicks, Annot, Stewart, Dawson, and Johnstone, Rev. Messrs. Schatz and Dawson, Messrs. Fry, Wylie, Darvill, Ross, and Brereton, Madras Army, Messrs. Chase, Staines, Johnstone, Dawson, and Johnstone, Mrs. Tomkins and family, Mesdames Henries, Stevens, Veale, Carther, and Williams.

Per Malacca.—Mr. T. Taylor.

Per str. Harbinger.—Mrs. Millar and child, Capt. and Mrs. May. Capt. Jackson died on board.

Per White Eagle.—Asst. surg. T. White.

Per str. Feroze.—The Right Hon. the Governor of Madras, Lord Harris, Mr. Murray, Capt. Roberts, Capt. Harris, Mr. Pycroft, Dr. Sanderson, and Capt. Mainwaring.

Per Englishman.—Mr. C. Guidamour.

Per Amelia.—Mrs. White and family, Mr. Goodhall, Mr. Hufman.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 11. Marchioness of Londonderry, Marshall, Demerara; General Havelock, Pounder, Pondicherry, Negapatam, and Colombo; Syrene, Dubern, Bordeaux.—12. Sir George Anderson, Green, Pondicherry; Deiance, Boyd, Cocanada.—14. Str. Feroze, Crutenden, I.N., Bombay.—16. Beatrice, Paterson, Straits.—18. Ocean Wave, Gray, Mauritius.—19. Mar. Josephine, Luc, Copalpoore and Gaujam.—20. Briton, Byford, London; Nile, Strange, London; Str. Coromandel, Stradling, Northern Ports and Calcutta.—21. Metaris, Buckle, Corelong and Mangalore; Maida, Black, Rangoon.—22. City of Bristol, Gregory, Negapatam.—23. H.M.'s str. Megara, Purvis, Trincomalle and Cape.—24. Graham, London, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per General Havelock.—Mr. Lewis.

Per Deiance.—Masters J. Graham, E. Gahan, and R. Gahan.

Per Nile to CAPE.—Mrs. and Miss Denton. For LONDON.—Mr. H. R. and Mrs. Oswald and four children, Mrs. Col. Faddy, Miss West, Mrs. and Miss Bradlock and child, Lieut. W. P. Hurst, Mrs. Hurst and child, Rev. J. and Mrs. Richards and four children, Mrs. J. Denton and five children, Capt. C. L. Combe, 23rd M.N.I., Mrs. Combe, Master Gantz, Mr. F. W. Davies, Madras Art., Mr. and Mrs. Trussell and infant, Conductor and Miss James. Per str. Coromandel for MASULIPATAM.—Ens. Bradshaw, H.M. 1st R.ys., Capt. Christie, wife, and two children, Ens. Cotton, 10th N.I., Mrs. Thomas and three children, Conductor Andrews, wife, and 3 children.

For BIMPATAM.—Capt. Owen, Lieut. and Mrs. Huddle, Capt. Miller, 2nd Nat. Vn. Bn. For POOREE.—Act. Quar. Sergt. Caveney, wife, and two children. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Johnstone, Lieut. Dicken, 6th N.I.

Per Maida.—To RANGOON.—Capt. Marsack, 15th M.N.I., Asst. surg. Rattan, 6th M.N.I.

Per Clearance.—For LONDON.—Col. C.A. and Mrs. Browne, Capt. and Mrs. P. M. Francis and four children, Mrs. Grant, G. E. Fryer, Esq., 21st M.N.I., Mrs. Fryer and infant, Major and Mrs. Gabb and child, Mrs. E. F. Shaw, Misses Shaw and four children, Mrs. Lieut. Wilson and three children, Mrs. Hay and infant, Mrs. Richardson and two children, Ens. E. B. Bruce, 51st M.N.I., Rev. R. R. Meadows, Mr. W. Oake's two children, Miss, and Capt. A. K. C. Kennedy's children.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Dec. 28, 1858.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities . . .	5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 4 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn . . . . .	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills . . . . .	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months . . .	8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight . . . . .	2 1½
Credit, to 6 months' . . . . .	2 1½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months . . . . .	2 0½
" " " 3 do. . . . .	2 0
" " " 1 do. . . . .	1 11½
" " " Sight . . . . .	1 11½
H.M. Treasury Bills . . . . .	nominal
Bank of England Post Bills . . . . .	none
Mauritius Government Bills . . . . .	nominal
Ceylon do. . . . .	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight . . . . .	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days . . . . .	prem. 2 per cent.
Do. on Bombay . . . . .	2 per cent.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan for public work . . . . .	1550-57	6½ to 6½ dis.
4 per cent. . . . .	1832-33	
" . . . . .	1836-36	
" . . . . .	1842-43	11½ to 12½
" . . . . .	1854-55	
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt . . . . .	No transacts.	
Tanjore Bonds . . . . .	9 to 10 dis.	
Bank of Madras Shares . . . . .	10 to 10½ pm.	

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns . . . . . each Rs. 10 3-6

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes . . . . .	90 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. . . . .	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts . . . . .	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica . . . . .	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. . . . .	80 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. . . . .	80 per ct.
On Tanjore do. . . . .	75 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1 to £1.15s.

## BOMBAY.

### LITERATURE IN SCINDE.

We are delighted to report the successful progress of institutions like the Kurrachee General Library and Museum; and we mean to devote a portion of our space to-day to a glance at the short but encouraging history of the efforts made in the capital of Scinde to provide useful information and harmless intellectual recreation for European residents, in the hope that we may thus stimulate similar movements elsewhere, and rouse up latent energy wherever these have not already been initiated. Seven years ago, we learn from the last report of the committee, there existed in Kurrachee few resources for the literary recreation or improvement of the community. There was one small station library for the civil and military gentlemen of the station, but for the general public there was none. It was then that the general library and museum was called into existence, and its progress up to the present time has been sufficient to realise the just expectations of its founders. Within two years from its commencement it absorbed the station library, and from starting with a constituency of forty-six subscribers, paying ninety rupees per mensem, it now possesses the following:—

1 Life Subscriber.	
15 Subscribers at 8 annals each . . . . .	7 8
13 ditto " 1 rupees do. . . . .	13 0
1 ditto " 1½ do. do. . . . .	1 8
84 ditto " 2 do. do. . . . .	168 0
33 ditto " 2½ do. do. . . . .	82 0
147 with a monthly income of Rupees	272 0

This shows an increase over the previous year alone of thirty-one subscribers, paying Rs. 53-8 per mensem. Much of the increase is owing to the large numbers of European troops which have lately arrived at the station, but a great deal more to the hold which the library has obtained on public opinion, and which leads all classes to support it. One of the peculiarities of Indian life, viz., that few European residents stay long in one place, has been well exemplified by the registers of the library during the past year. Of the 116 subscribers at the beginning of the year, 72 are not now in the station, and the number of changes amongst their successors is equally remarkable; 122 having ceased to subscribe principally on account of quitting the station on duty, or ill-health, and a few by deaths, and 153 having joined and re-joined during the year. The number of books issued and re-issued during the past year is as follows:—History, 518 vols.; Drama and Poetry, 109; Novels and Works of Fiction, 3,590; Biography, 318; Voyages and Travels, 454; Theology, 53; Arts and Sciences, 116; Statistics, Commerce, and Manufactures, 13; Medical, 8; Military, 20; Magazines, 3,363; Miscellaneous, 638; total, 9,200.

Those who hold strong opinions on the uselessness, if not mischievousness, of works of fiction, will not be pleased with these figures, which show that of the entire volumes taken out in the course of the year about seven-ninths belonged to the category of light literature, if we include the magazines in this, while such solid pabulum as "history" can only be digested by one-eighteenth of the readers, "biography" and "voyages and travels" by a still smaller number, "theology" seems to

have been marked dangerous, "statistics, commerce, and manufactures" pronounced indigestible dishes, and "arts and sciences" barely tasted by a select few, and passed on. We do not believe, however, that the relative proportions of patronage bestowed by the subscribers to the Kurrachee Library on the different classes of literature would bear an unfavourable comparison with the majority of public libraries at home, whether used by aristocratic, middle-rank, or humble readers. We do not intend at present to discuss the effects likely to be produced on the national character by the indulgence of an appetite for works of fancy and imagination. Suffice to say, that a taste for this sort of literature exists, and is on the increase, and that grave statesmen and other public men, instead of trying to lecture down the taste, as they formerly were wont to do, begin to admit that it may be gratified with advantage. Mechanics' Institutes on the basis conceived by Dr. Birkbeck proved lamentable failures, with their heavy "courses" on pneumatics, political economy, and hydrostatics, and libraries from which were excluded everything less light and entertaining than "Lardner's treatise on the Steam Engine," the "Mechanics' Magazine," and the "Penny Cyclopædia." Now at these institutions the lectures are designed to make the audiences laugh, not yawn or sleep; and the books are mostly of the kind which furnish light and easy reading—a change which has recently received the approval of Sir George Grey, Lord Brougham, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord John Russell, and Mr. S. Herbert.

If, therefore, members of the Kurrachee Library err in partiality to novels and romances, they sin in company with very respectable people. We learn from the report before us that the number of volumes in the library at present is 4,431, being an increase of 455 over the number possessed last year; 400 of these were purchased, and 55 presented. From the account current appended to this report, it appears that the funds of the institution have been liberally expended in the purchase of books, and subscribers find that all available means are taken to promote the efficiency of the library. Amongst the steps which have been taken with that view, may be mentioned an arrangement lately effected with Messrs. F. and J. Rivington, London, to select and despatch books to the library to the extent of £15 monthly. The managing committee report that the first instalment has arrived, consisting of fifty-six volumes.

The leading English periodicals and the Bombay and Calcutta quarterlies are supplied, and several newspapers subscribed for, or gratuitously forwarded.—*Bombay Gazette.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.**—The fourth criminal sessions of this year were dissolved on the 9th Dec., the cases having been disposed of by the Puisne Justice, Sir Matthew Sausse, in the course of five days. There were in all twenty-three cases, involving twenty-nine prisoners, of whom nineteen were Hindoos, seven Mahomedans, two Christians (one European and one native), and one Parsee. The ages of the prisoners ranged from sixteen to fifty-five years. The grand jury found true bills against all the prisoners. Of the twenty-nine prisoners committed, nine were acquitted and discharged after trial, and twenty were sentenced by the presiding judge. Of these ten pleaded guilty of the charges preferred against them, and the rest were convicted after due investigation. Of the latter, eighteen were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction as follows:—Two for six months, two for nine, six for twelve, six for fifteen, and two for eighteen months. Two were transported to the Straits Settlements; one, a Marwarree, on a charge of perjury, for a period of five years; and the other, a Mahomedan, for attempting to administer poison with intent to murder, for a period of seven years. It is pleasing to notice that the number of prisoners this sessions was nineteen less than at the last sessions in September.

**WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.**—On Friday, Dec. 3, an application was made in the Supreme Court before the Judges in Chambers, by Mr. White, on behalf of Mr. Goolam Mahomed Rogay, a Mahomedan merchant, for a writ of Habeas Corpus to be directed to Futtay Beebee, his mother-in-law, to produce the person of his infant daughter. The affidavit on which the application was grounded stated that Mr. Rogay in 1841 married his late wife Fatma Beebee, by whom in the year 1845 a daughter was born to him, named Khatheza Beebee, who up to the time of her mother's death, 1850, resided in her father's house, but subsequently by her father's sanction went to reside with her maternal grandmother, Futtay Beebee, where she still remains. That since the month of June, 1857, Futtay Beebee prevented the daughter from visiting her father at his house, and at the same time refused access to the father to her house for that purpose. That several applications were made to Futtay Beebee requiring her to give up the daughter in order that she might be prepared for the marriage ceremonies called *Roosum Shalee*, the girl having been betrothed to the son of one Mahomed Syed Rogay, but these applications were refused on the alleged ground that she was of full age, and, being her own mistress, did not wish to reside with her father, but preferred to live with her grandmother. That this was not true, the girl being not of full age, and consequently not competent to decide for herself as to her residence; and the applicant accordingly served a formal notice upon Futtay Beebee to deliver over to him his infant daughter, whom she had unlawfully detained in her custody. The notice was not complied with, which led to the present application. The Court granted a rule *nisi* to show cause why the writ of Habeas Corpus should not issue in this case; cause to be shown within ten days. It has transpired that the young lady has been married by her grandmother to the son of another Mahomedan gentleman, Mr. Mahomed Syed Parkar, she having had a repugnance to the young man to whom she had been betrothed by her father. This affair has caused a great sensation among the Mahomedan community, and the legality of the marriage is to be tested in a court of law.—*Times.*

**NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS FOR INDIA.**—Among the new undertakings recently launched upon the London share market is the following:—"The Berar and Eastern Coast of India Railway Company, Limited." The proposed capital of this company is £3,000,000, but only 2s. per £20 share is to be called, until a guarantee is obtained from the Government. In the event of the negotiations for this object proving unsuccessful, the undertaking will not be proceeded with. The line is to run from Coringa, at the mouth of the Godavary, to Nagpore, with a branch to Hyderabad. From Coringa to Nagpore is 400 miles, and the cost of construction is estimated at £8,000 per mile. The principal grounds relied upon by the promoters for urging forward this project, are two—the facilities which the proposed line will afford for the speedy conveyance of troops, and the impulse which it will give to the development of the resources of India. On the latter point we are reminded that the commercial advantages to be derived from opening out the Valley of the Godavary, and the Berar and Hyderabad territories, were pointed out to the local authorities many years ago by the late Lord Metcalfe, when resident at Hyderabad, and more recently by Colonel Cotton, of the Madras Engineers, in his valuable publication, "Public Works in India." In the "Appendix to Minutes of Evidence taken before Select Committee on the government of Indian Territories," in 1853, at page 164, it is stated, "If, by means of railroads, the great cotton field of Berar, situated within the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad, were placed nearly on an equality, in point of facility of transport, with the maritime cotton districts, then a breadth of land, sufficient for the growth of a quantity equal to the full demand of Great Britain, might at once be made available. It is, however, only by means of a railway that the territory of Berar can be placed in a position to become a cotton-exploring country." Cotton, the great staple of Berar, would by the proposed line be brought down to a port of shipment at a very reduced rate of charge. That grown in the vicinity of Chanda is considered the best in India. Among the considerations which will be pressed upon the Government, in order to induce it to grant its guarantee, is this important one—that when the branch line above indicated, and the trunk lines of the Madras and Bombay Railways have been constructed, there will be a complete chain of communication from south to north, and from east to west, through the centre of India. Among the directors are Messrs. R. J. B. Campbell, M.P., G. Clive, M.P., W. Jackson, M.P.,

J. Pilkington, M.P., and we observe that a portion of the shares are reserved to be taken up in India.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**THE ROYAL & THE INDIAN ARMY.**—An extraordinary story is floating about in military circles, to the effect that Lieut. Col. Call, of the 18th Royal Irish, at Nuggur, refused to allow the interpreter appointed to his regiment by the Government, Lieutenant Innes, of the 22nd N. I., to dine at the same table with himself. Lieutenant Innes, not exactly approving the arrangement which placed him at a side-table, sent in a remonstrance to head quarters, and an intimation has been conveyed to Colonel Call, that as he does not know how to treat an interpreter, he can perhaps do without one; and Lieutenant Innes has been relieved from his duties. Now if the facts really are as stated, it seems to us that a very grave mistake is made, in leaving the matter in its present state. We have no wish to say one word that could be construed into a reflection upon the royal army. We are persuaded that the "snobbery," of which such conduct is an expression, is so intense that it must disgust all sensible men of both services. Who in the name of the comet is this Colonel Call, that he could not dine at the same table with his interpreter? Let it be that he is a son, or nephew, of the great Sir W. P., the chief partner in a third or fourth rate banking house in London; what then? Is the atmosphere of the counting house so excruciatingly genteel, that the son of a private gentleman and an officer in her Majesty's Indian army, is not refined enough to dine with the establishment? The service may well blush for such intense and offensive snobbery. Man for man, you will find the soldiers of the East India Company the equals of their brethren in the royal army in every respect. If there are fewer scions of the aristocracy in the ranks of the former, there are fewer of the *parvenu* class also; while the fact remains, that from greater opportunity for distinguishing themselves, the one army has produced a score of men of world-wide fame, where the other has produced one. The presence of such men as Parke and Call in our army is an unmitigated misfortune, and were the interests of the country, or the service consulted, a quiet hint would be given to them both, that we can dispense with them. It is hardly six months since the hero who flogged the thakoor of Bhurr,—"the eyes" of his interpreter before the officers, and was permitted to apologize, when he should have been gazetted for leave to Europe. The army promises to be distinguished by a very high tone of feeling by and bye, under Sir Henry Somerset's care.—*Bombay Times.*

**SUNKERSETT'S FAIR AT GOWALLA.**—Vast crowds of people of all classes and creeds gathered on Monday evening (20th Dec.) to witness this fair, held at the country-house and temple, at Gowalla, of Jugunnath Sunkersett, Esq. On the road were innumerable shops, glittering with the costliest and rarest toys, and all surmounted by a white canopy. Over one of them was a transparency, with the inscription "God save the Queen." European ladies and European and native gentlemen, to whom invitations had been sent for the occasion, were accommodated on a gallery. One of the inner entrances to the spacious gardens was decorated with a huge transparency, with the royal arms and the inscription "Victoria welcome to India." The tastefully-arranged walks and seats about the gardens; a beautiful large fountain playing in the moonbeams; fruit trees on all sides, with the branches drooping with the weight of their delicious burden; flowers shedding their grateful perfume to regale the senses of those who reposed awhile near them; flags and Chinese lanterns waving in the air; Hindoo devotees washing their hands and faces, here and there, on the steps of the tank in the gardens; rockets whizzing and paper balloons rising to the clouds from different directions; while the strains of music enlivened one's spirits, and moonlight enhanced the charms of the spectacle—each and all made for the beholder a fairy scene. The rush of the crowd into the gardens was immense, when the fireworks commenced, soon after midnight; and the zeal of the spectators had not diminished, even up to two o'clock in the morning.—*Bombay Times.*

**MILITARY UNDRRESS.**—The Commander in Chief at Bombay has followed up his order about dress by settling the costume to be worn off duty. It is to be a blue frock coat, double breasted, with a stand-up collar, and closed from breast to chin. This dress is ornamented with two rows of brass buttons, and a red sash, and when worn on a hot day makes the officer feel as if he were broiled, and look like a railway guard. In England an officer may dress as he likes, provided he dresses like a gentleman.



**GENERAL JOHN JACOB.**—Lord Elphinstone has paid the following tribute to the memory of the late Brigadier General John Jacob, C. B.:—"The Right Honourable the Governor in Council announces with very deep and sincere regret the decease on the 5th instant (Dec.), at Jacobabad in Upper Scinde, of Brig. General John Jacob, C. B., Commander in Chief of the Scinde Horse, Political Superintendent of the Northern Frontier of Scinde and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. The Governor in Council is well assured that throughout the army, in all its ranks, the untimely loss of this gallant, devoted, and lamented officer, distinguished alike as a soldier and an administrator, will excite one universal feeling of true and lasting sorrow."

**ENTERPRISING NATIVES.**—The *Bombay Standard* notices the rapid increase of Parsee and Mussulman connection with England. Jaffer Sulliman, the coachbuilder, now visits England periodically. Several Parsee firms have opened branch houses in Liverpool and London. A Parsee doctor, a few months since, took home his wife and family. A Mussulman lawyer has already been admitted to practice in Bombay, and Parsees are competing for assistant surgeoncies.

**NAWAB OF BANDA.**—It is stated that the allowance of the Nawab of Banda was, till the mutinies, £40,000 a year. This, with his palace and treasure, has been forfeited by his treason. The man himself, when carried into General Michell's camp, looked a low debauched native.

**BRIGADIER COGHAN.**—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* pleads the claim of Brigadier Coghlan to the honours of the Bath. This officer has been commandant and political agent at Aden during the whole period of the mutinies. The news of the outbreak stirred the Sultan of Lahej to hostilities, and when aid was demanded from Aden, the station was menaced from without by 1,000 men with artillery, and from within by a fierce Mussulman population. Brigadier Coghlan had only a wing of H.M.'s 86th, and some artillery, but he at once despatched the former, who were the first reinforcements received in Bombay. No outbreak followed, and the station has continued to increase in wealth, population, and comfort.

**LIEUTENANT COLONEL G. H. ROBERTSON**, of the 25th Regiment N.L.I., serving in the Gwalior division, has been compelled by severe indisposition to relinquish the command of his corps, and to leave Gwalior on medical certificate. Brigadier C. S. Stuart, C.B., commanding the 1st brigade in the Gwalior division, to which the 25th Regiment is attached, has issued the following order on the occasion, containing a well-merited eulogy on the gallant officer above named:—"Camp Morar, 30th of November, 1858.—Brigadier Stuart, C.B., announces to the 1st brigade Gwalior division, with great regret, that Lieut. Colonel Robertson has, from severe indisposition, been obliged to relinquish the command of the 25th Regt. N.L.I., and leave the brigade on medical certificate. Brigdr. Stuart takes this opportunity of expressing his warmest acknowledgments to Lieut.-Colonel Robertson, for the gallantry, indefatigable zeal and intelligence which he has displayed on all occasions; and the high state of efficiency and discipline in which he has maintained the distinguished regiment he has commanded during a trying crisis and protracted field operations. Lieut.-Colonel Robertson has on several occasions distinguished himself while in command of light columns detached from this brigade, which his intelligence, experience, and knowledge of the language and the habits of the natives, well fitted him to command. Brigadier Stuart sincerely hopes that a change of air to a more genial climate, and cessation from harassing duties will soon restore the Lieut.-Colonel to perfect health, and not long deprive the State of his valuable services."

**A ROCK SNAKE.**—On Monday afternoon, Dec. 20, while the ship *City of Palaces*, from Singapore, was being unloaded, a magnificent specimen of rock snake—the only type we possess of the *Bon Constrictor*—was found alive in the hold. It was close on seven feet in length, and marked with the most extraordinary distinctness and beauty. The ship had left Singapore on the 20th of August with a miscellaneous cargo, arrived in Bombay on the 28th November, and had thus been about 100 days out, during which time the creature, which had secured for itself a free passage, appeared to have lived much to its own satisfaction, considering the excellent condition in which it was found. Captain Jones very considerably had it sent immediately on shore, and it now occupies a position it could never have contemplated, and probably, if consulted, would not have aspired to, on the shelves of the Museum of the Grant Medical College.

## CHINA.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

No authentic details have been received of the progress of Lord Elgin up the Yangtze-kiang, but reports were rife among the Chinese at Shanghai, to the effect that his squadron had been fired on by the rebels at Nanking, and that, afterwards, he had held communication with them at Woohoo. Baron Gros, the French Plenipotentiary, left Shanghai, for this place (Hong Kong) on the 27th Nov. in the steamship *La Place*, but next day that vessel ran ashore on one of the Chusan Islands; and fears were entertained for her safety. By aid, however, of H.M.'s vessels *Inflexible*, *Nimrod*, and *Opossum*, she was got back to Shanghai without having received material damage, and Baron Gros came down to Hong Kong in the *Aden*, a vessel of the P. and O. Company. Mr. Reed, the American Minister, left this on the 8th December in the *Minnesota* for Bombay, from whence he intends to proceed to New York via Egypt and Europe. The Governor of Macao is said to be about to proceed to Siam, with the view of forming a treaty between that country and Portugal. In Canton a fair amount of business is reported to have been done in imports; but though settlements of teas have been made, there seems to be some difficulty in completing the lading of vessels nearly full. The season's supply will probably not much exceed 230 chops. The city and surrounding country are perfectly quiet, and ladies even ride fearlessly through the streets in all directions, and have gone out eight to ten miles into the surrounding country, where they are invariably treated with respect. Some false rumours have been spread about the approach of a large rebel force to Canton, and that they had encamped immediately behind the White Cloud mountains; but General Straubenzee and a small party, we are told, lately rode out a distance of twenty-five miles in that direction, without seeing or hearing anything of them, and it has since been ascertained that they are, and in no great numbers either, still on the borders of the province. Indeed, accounts are said to have been received of a victory gained over them by the "Braves of the Ninety-six Villages," whose courage had been stirred up to the fighting point by the promise of a grant in dollars and the plunder of the rebel camp. Some of these braves, while on their march past Canton, found their way into the city, and caused some alarm to Peh-kwei, lest they should get into trouble with the foreigners; but fortunately nothing of the kind occurred, and they quietly left after satisfying their curiosity. The harvest has been the most plentiful known for many years, and so cheap are provisions, that we are informed a coolie can live in the country for eight cash (about three farthings) a-day. A party from Macao went up the river last week to the hot-springs of Yong-mak, and visited several other parts of the interior, where they were astonished at the immense supplies of grain stored at the numerous farm-houses. The rice is piled up in immense wicker-baskets, carefully protected from the weather by a thick covering of straw. The party was everywhere well received, and slept two nights at one of these houses, which are large and commodious, but without the slightest pretensions to comfort, being all of one story only, and without flooring of either wood or tile. They would prove dangerous habitations for Europeans, though the natives seem to live healthily enough in them. As to local matters, there has been a successful expedition against some pirates in the neighbourhood of Macao. Sir John Bowring was staying with the Governor of Manila, by latest accounts from that place. Ma-chow Wong, the notorious pirate informer and employer of pirates, has been removed from Hong Kong and despatched among a batch of convicts to Labuan.—*Overland China Mail*, Dec. 15.

**THE FRANCO SPANISH EXPEDITION.**—The Spanish ship *Bella Galea* arrived here (Manilla) on the 1st December, bringing news of the Franco-Hispano encampment at Turon up to the 18th November. The Admiral had given orders to prepare two months' provisions for eight hundred men, who, it is conjectured, were to be sent in the Spanish s.s. *Eleano*, and five gunboats at the beginning of this month against the fort of Saygon, kingdom of Cambodia, for the purpose of destroying it. It was believed that the troops selected for this expedition would be three companies of Spanish chasseurs, and four hundred French soldiers. Saygon would be about a hundred leagues from the encampment, and it is expected that by this movement the attention of the enemy will be sufficiently drawn to that distance, so as to enable the allies to fall upon the Empire of Hue. The entrance to the river of Hue had been reconnoitred, and a

fort destroyed that was situated at its mouth. The French steamer *Primauguet* had effected this, and sounded the entrance of the river, which was found sufficiently deep (nine feet) for the passage of the gun-boats. It is affirmed that inside this river there was a Cochinchinese squadron, consisting of four merchant brigs armed with more guns than war-brigs of the same size, and also a steamer; and undoubtedly these vessels would be the choicest prey of the first gun-boat that penetrated into the river. A sentinel of the French advanced post, situated at the mouth of the river of the Isthmus of Friancha, had been surprised by some of the enemy, and notwithstanding that the Spanish and French troops stationed there immediately rushed to the rescue, they could not avert the assassination of the sentinel by the enemy, who carried off his carbine, and one of his hands which they had cut off. The French and Spanish advanced troops fired on and dispersed them, wounding several, and taking two prisoners. All the merchant vessels that had been freighted to take provisions there had arrived, and also the rest of the Spanish Expedition, and a large quantity of ammunition and stores. Many camarines or large sheds of bamboo, cane, and nipa thatch, had also been taken there, by which the encampment was much improved. The admiral was greatly applauded by all parties for his zeal in the preservation of the army. On the 1st November, the Spanish troops ceased to be supplied with rations by the French, and nevertheless, the admiral had ordered new bread to be served out to them every day, and also fresh meat very frequently. It is stated that the sanitary condition of the Spanish troops may be called excellent. On the 12th, they commenced using the hospital huts, which had been set up for trial near the Luneta Barrack. The Spanish ship *Maria Louisa* left Manila for Turon on the 6th Dec., with a full cargo of provisions and other necessaries—the private speculation of a Spanish merchant.—*Correspondent of China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

**SUMMARY.**—During the past fortnight the weather has been a good deal broken, and the preparation and shipment of coffee have not progressed so rapidly as those interested could wish. The exports have been 25,538 cwt., in the proportions of 9,248 plantation and 16,290 native. The plantation has gone chiefly in a vessel to London; the native in two vessels to France and one to Calcutta. The exports of plantation from 1st of October are 43,000 cwt., a quantity less by 16,300 cwt. than that exported to the same period last year. Native, on the other hand, is far in advance, being 41,000 against 22,000. The aggregate, 84,947 cwt., is in excess of the previous three years. The export of cinnamon and oil are scarcely up to the average. The weather promises now to be dry, and we have little doubt that the first fortnight of the new year will show a largely increased export business. The Legislative Council having closed its sittings, and the Governor being away on his travels, the most interesting event of the fortnight has been a meeting of the Planters' Association, at which Mr. George Wall was nominated a member of the Immigration Commission. This took place on the 27th. The merchants had previously chosen Mr. C. Shand; the Governor had appointed Mr. Churchill; and Mr. Doyme will no doubt act on behalf of the railway. The commission is therefore complete; and a body of rules must have been prepared in anticipation, for the Governor intimated his readiness to hold an Executive Council on the 31st December to confirm them; and another in January, if necessary, before he commences his second tour. Meantime it would seem that no selection of coast agent or secretary has yet been made. The railway works are showing signs of progress, and the chief engineer has announced that 8,000 more labourers are to be employed. We observe that the average circulation of Oriental Bank notes in November had closely touched on £90,000, the figures being £89,218. "Judicious management" has enabled this institution to fill and more than fill the place previously occupied by Government in this respect. It seems probable that the round sum of £100,000 will be reached before the conclusion of the coffee season. Grain continues excessively dear, and at Jaffna they have had something like grain riots. Cases of cholera occur occasionally amongst the natives in the drier parts of Colombo. Our obituary includes the names of Mr. Thomas Affleck, of the Bogambra Mills, Kandy; and Mr. George Urquhart, for many years a planter.—*Overland Observer*, Dec. 29.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

On the 5th Nov., Dost Mahomed Khan received a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan from Balkh, stating that the King of Bokhara, after having conquered Kogand, had arrived in Shehr Subz, and sent him Vakeel with a present of some horses and other things intended for the Dost to him. The Dost has written to Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan to send the presents to Cabul without further delay. On the 8th, the Ameer wrote to Shah Murv Khan, ruler of Jellalabad, informing him that he would soon reach Jellalabad, and ordering him to go to Peshawur and ask the Commissioner for the matchlocks which were due to him. On the 11th, Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan, ruler of Cabul, went out at night in the disguise of a poor person, and gave two pice to a grapeseller and asked for grapes. The grapeseller gave him six chittacks of grapes for the pice, on which the Sirdar asked for eight chittacks, and said that Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan had ordered that article to be sold at that rate. The grapeseller used some harsh language to the Sirdar, and even went so far as to abuse the Dost and his ancestors. Next morning the Sirdar sent for the grapeseller and fined him two hundred and forty rupees. The Dost has left Cabul for Jellalabad. On the 12th, a letter from Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, of Candahar, was received, stating that a few men of Sirdar Rehmdil Khan had arrived from Mushed, from whom it was ascertained that Rehmdil Khan was well honoured by Hisam-ood-dowla, who recommended him to the King of Persia to assist in restoring his (Rehmdil's) territories. The King of Persia replied that this cannot be done until he returns to Teheran, when it will be taken into consideration. On the 13th, the Ameer went to the house of his son, Sirdar Wullee Mahomed Khan, who was suffering from diarrhoea, and was very ill. While there he sent for Futteh Mahomed Khan, Belooch, and ordered him to go to Candahar, where his pay would be given him. Futteh Mahomed Khan at first refused to go, as his object to get the government of Kelat was not complied with. The Ameer said that on his reaching Candahar he would be accommodated with what he wished for, and having bestowed khilats permitted him to go. On the 14th, a letter was received from Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, of Ghuznee, stating that he had marched for Candahar, and left his son at Ghuznee, whom the Ameer may summon to Cabul whenever it pleases his Highness. He had also ordered his force to go to Cabul and remain there during winter. On the 15th, a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan was received, stating that thousands of the inhabitants of Cabul had run away to Balkh and other places, the cause of which he did not understand. On perusing this paper, the Ameer was greatly enraged, and said that Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, Mahomed Ameer Khan, and Mahomed Shureef Khan were the causes of all this, for they have collected all stores for their own use, and left nothing for the people. On the 16th, a letter from Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, of Candahar, stated that he had heard from Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Jan, who wrote that he had received news from Persia, to the effect that the British have occupied Kelat Belooch, and are levying forces there. The same letter also stated that the King of Persia turned out this Prime Minister from his dominions, on suspicion of his being friendly to the British. On the 17th, Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan bestowed his sword on Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, in presence of Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan, Sirdar Mahomed Oosman Khan, Gholam Mahomed Khan, Mooktar, and Ubdool Wahab Khan. A letter from Mahomed Usleem Khan was received, stating that on arriving at the mouth of Dureh Ekka Oolung, he was opposed by the men of Meer Mohib Ally, ruler of that place, and after a hard fight, in which some men were killed on both sides, he had repulsed them from their own fort, and that he was now in possession of the Dureh. On the 18th, another letter from Mahomed Usleem Khan stated that Meer Mohib Ally had run away, and his brother had paid homage to him. On the 19th, eight copies of the Queen's Proclamation were received, one of which the Ameer sent to Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan, of Candahar, one to Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, one to Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan, and kept one for himself. The remaining four were sent to Nawab Foujdar Khan. On the 21st, the Peshawur Dawk was received, which was opened and read in presence of a few confidential courtiers. A Purwanah to Nawab Foujdar Khan was also read, in which it was stated that the Russian agent should not be allowed to come to Cabul. The Ameer was greatly pleased with this, and said that he was of the same opinion as the British. On the 22nd, he sent

a message to Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan of Herat to the same effect, with a copy of the Purwanah, and requested him not to allow the Russian agent to come to Cabul.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

## THE STRAITS.

**PIRACY.**—Some of the trading prahus which have recently arrived from the eastward report that there are a number of large Lanun pirate prahus cruising in the Carimatta passage and the neighbouring waters. A Bugis prahu, from Sumbawa, bound to Singapore, was attacked off Carimatta, by twelve of these pirate prahus, and maintained a most obstinate combat with them for many hours. At last, after the nacoda and most of the crew had been killed, the survivors scuttled the prahu to prevent her falling into the hands of the pirates, and one or two of them succeeded in reaching one of the adjacent islands. It is supposed that several trading prahus bound to this, have fallen into the hands of these pirates.—*Singapore Free Press*, Dec. 21.

**SUICIDE IN JAPAN.**—Suicide is looked on in Japan with great honour. The usual means adopted is to open the abdomen in the shape of a cross with a small sabre, and if the person has strength enough to cut his throat by a third cut, he is looked upon as a hero. When a functionary or a private individual has committed anything which will bring him before a court of law, he anticipates his sentence by committing suicide. The trial is then cut short, and his heirs enter into quiet possession of the property of the deceased, and the son takes the office thus vacated by the father. If, on the contrary, the person waits his trial, and is executed, he is dishonoured, and his family ruined by having all their property confiscated. In case of an insult, which in European countries would lead to a duel, the person receiving it seeks out the other in some public place, and rips up his own abdomen in the presence of the bystanders. The insult is obliged to do the same, or he and his family would be for ever dishonoured. The old custom of ripping open the body is, however, in some cases modified. The person intending to commit suicide merely inflicts on himself a slight scratch, but a friend who is standing behind him cuts off his head by a single blow with a well-tempered sabre. The system of suicide is so engrained in the habits of the Japanese of a certain class, that a handsome dress is kept for the purpose, open in front, and when the deed is to take place the friends of the person are invited to be present, and have a sumptuous banquet served to them. There are even professors, whose business it is to teach the use of the sabre in a manner so dexterous that the wound shall not have the appearance of having been inflicted by a journeyman butcher. We may remark, that this tendency to suicide, which seems to have prevailed in Japan from a very remote period, has apparently lost ground within late years, as the missionary writers (Jesuits), who gave an interesting account of the country, state that it was the custom of the Japanese, when any one of them was informed that he had incurred the displeasure of the emperor, to at once wipe out the disgrace by self-destruction. The number of deaths which occurred each year in that way was extraordinarily great.—*Journal des Débats*.

**FOREST TREES IN OUDE.**—The whole kingdom is studded with magnificent trees, whose dense foliage and beautiful blossoms add a charming feature to the general aspect of the surface of this country, so favoured by nature, but so ungratefully treated by man. The *banyan* with its ever-spreading branches, producing numerous offspring of the parent tree, round which they cluster, ever multiplying, ever increasing; the *mango*, with its yellow and luscious fruit; the *sheesha*, resembling our oak in stateliness; the tamarind, thickly shaded and covered with its red bean-like produce; the *jamun*, with its purple plum-like berries, beautiful to look at, but sharp and acid to the taste; the *peepul*, with its round thick leaves and shady branches; the *bale*, with its cocoa-like nuts, whose hard shell contains the sweet, juicy fibres, along with the sloe-like bitter of its manifold kernels; the wild fig; the cotton-tree, with its snow-white blossoms so charmingly relieved by the surrounding green; the jack, with its huge trunk and its curious rough surfaced monstrous oval produce; the *mahooa*, from the fruit of which a spirit is distilled; the *owla* (phyllanthus); the *neem*, with its long thin zigzag shaped leaves so useful to native medical practitioners; the sandal, and other handsome trees, are everywhere discernible, either in fine groves or standing in solitary grandeur, looking proudly on the rich fields beneath, or appearing to protest by their verdancy and beauty against the violence which desolates the country around them.—*Oude; its Past and its Future*.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

**Fort William, Dec. 1858.—No. 1,654.**—The under-mentioned gentleman is admitted into the service, as a cadet of artillery on this estab. and prom. to the rank of lieutenant, fr. the date assigned to him in G.G.O. No. 1,216 of 1858:—

Art.—Mr. J. M. Young, arrived at Fort William Dec. 2, 1858.

No. 1,655.—Lieut. P. S. York, 12th N.I., has leave to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c., new regs.

Ens. E. S. Bell, 6th Madras N.I., has leave to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., new regs.

No. 1,656.—Capt. C. D. Grant, 11th Madras N.I., dep. commissr., Rangoon, has leave to sea, on m.c., new regs., for 1 year, fr. the date of departure of the ship *Australian*, on which vessel he embarked.

No. 1,657.—Capt. H. W. Best, 5th Bengal Eur. L.C., has leave fr. Nov. 15, 1858, to Feb. 15, 1859, to Bombay, prep. to applying for leave on m. c. to Eur., old regs.

No. 1,658.—Capt. D. Mocatta, 26th N.I., has leave to Eur. on m. c. for 3 years, old regs.

No. 1,659.—The following officers will rank as lieuts., from the date specified opposite to their names:—

Lieuts. W. F. Fergusson, 5th Eur. L.C., and F. S. S. Brind, 4th N.I. April 30, 1858.

No. 1,661.—Second capt. W. A. Ross, art., has leave fr. Nov. 9, 1858, to Feb. 9, 1859, to Bombay, prep. to apply for leave on m.c. to Eur., new regs.

No. 1,662.—Lieut. C. H. Webb, 60th N.I., is perm. to resign the serv. fr. July 12, 1858, that officer having been apptd. to H.M.'s 34th foot.

No. 1,663.—Capt. C. Carter, 58th N.I., has leave fr. Nov. 20 to Dec. 25 to Bombay, permission, as a special case, to resign the serv. from the latter date.

**Home Dept., Fort William, Dec. 14.**—Mr. H. W. Hammond, C.S., reported fr. Bombay his return on 1st inst. from leave.

Messrs. C. T. Metcalfe and H. Beveridge, C.S., reported qualified for the public serv., are attached to the Bengal div. of the presidency of Fort William.

Mr. C. Trotter, C.S., reported his return on the 9th inst. by the ship *Agamemnon*.

Rev. A. B. Spry, has leave to England on m.c. for 15 mo.

**Foreign Dept., Fort William, Dec. 14.**—Maj. T. P. Sparks, asst. ch. of his duties as additl. dep. commiss. of Rangoon, Dec. 27.

The Rev. L. A. P. Parish, chaplain of Moulmein, has leave for 1 mo., from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The leave granted to Lieut. C. Elliot, dep. commiss. of Nagpore, in G. O. Aug. 20 last, No. 2,882, is extended to Feb. 28, 1859.

Dec. 15.—No. 1,666.—Leave of absence to Eur., m.c.:—

Lieut. col. R. Ramsay, 14th N.I., dep. mil. and gen., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Surg. J. Wood, med. dept., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Dec. 16.—No. 1,667.—Capt. W. C. Erskine, 73rd N.I., commissioner of Jubbulpore div., for 15 mo., to Eur., under new regs.

Dec. 17.—No. 1,668.—Returned to duty:—

Asst. surg. J. F. Tierney, med. dept., Vet. surg. W. McDermost, and Vet. surg. W. Johnson; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 11.

No. 1,669.—The undermentioned officer of inf. prom. to rank of capt. by brevet:—

Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, 16th N.I., Nov. 22.

Lieut. G. C. Hankin, 28th N.I., Dec. 8.

Lieut. J. R. A. S. Lowe, 56th N.I., and Lieut. G. Hamilton, 51st N.I., Dec. 9.

No. 1,670.—Admitted to the serv., as cadets of art. and inf. on this estab. The cadets of art. prom. to lieut., and those of inf. to the rank of ens.:—

Art.—Messrs. L. H. S. James, E. A. Anderson, E. J. M. Guilbert, E. W. Malet, and V. C. Fisher; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 11.

Inf.—Mr. W. D. Macturk; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 11.

Messrs. G. T. Jones, and E. W. de Lonsada; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 13.

No. 1,672.—Promotions in the Civil Establishment, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, from 1st instant:—

To be 2nd Class sub-assistants.—Messrs. 3rd Class sub-assts. M. C. Hickie, W. Todd, C. H. McGill, and G. J. Scott.

No. 1,674.—Promotions:—

4th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. C. H. Brownlow to be capt. by brev. Ens. R. H. Dyas to be lieut. from Nov. 3, v. Dawson, dec.

N.B.—The promotions in the 4th Eur. regt., published in G. O. No. 1,534, dated 12th ult., are hereby cancelled.

Home Dept., Dec. 16.—Capt. R. Murray, dep. superint. of electric telegraph, in N. W. Prov. and Punjab, has leave for 8 weeks fr. Oct. 15, prep. to Eur.

Mr. C. A. Daniell, C.S., reported his return on 14th inst., per st. *Nemesis*, fr. leave.

Rev. W. Winchester, chaplain on Bengal estab., to resign the serv. fr. Feb. 23, 1859.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Dec. 15.—Captain D'Oyly, dep. commissr. of Pegu, received charge of district and treasury at Prome on Oct. 12.

Capt. G. Dangerfield, offic. dep. commissr. of Pegu, received ch. of district and treasury of Tounhoo on Oct. 21.

Dec. 17.—Mr. A. W. Johnson, offic. coll. of customs at Sirsa, has leave for 1 mo., in ext.

Mr. P. Minas, sub. asst. surg. in med. ch. of Sirsa, has 2 mo. priv. leave.

Capt. W. R. Elliott, dep. commissr. in Punjab, has 1 mo. priv. leave.

Dec. 20.—Orders by the chief commis., Punjab, No. 79, Dec. 4, confirmed:—

21st Punjab Inf.—The Lahore brig. order, Nov. 14, Brig. S. Corbett, comdg., direct. Surg. H. W. Rumley, horse art., to afford med. aid to corps dur. abs. on du. of Asst. surg. A. Taylor, confirmed.

Appointments.—1st Sikh Inf.—Lieut. C. D. P. Nott to do du. in room of Capt. J. Dickson, 33rd N.I., to res., with effect fr. Aug. 31.

19th Punjab Inf.—Ens. C. H. Fagan, late 36th N.I., to do du., v. Lieut. Nott.

Lahore brig. order, Nov. 16, by Brigdr. S. Corbett, comdg., app. 2nd Capt. H. Murray, art., to ch. of Mean Meer remount depot, consequent on departure of Capt. F. W. Drummond, 5th Eur. L.C., confirmed.

Souter's Towana Horse.—Lieut. F. H. MacNaghten, 5th Eur. L.C., resigns his app. as do. du. officer, and to rejoin his own corps.

18th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. A. J. Shuldham, late 20th N.I., resigned his app. as second in command.

Capt. E. Brown, 1st Eur. Bengal Fusiliers, has leave to sea, on m. c., for 2 years, under old regs.

Fort William, Dec. 21.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave m. c.

Surg. J. Row, insp. gen. of hospitals in Lower Prov., 2nd Capt. T. A. Diron, artillery, for 15 mo., under new regs. For 3 years under old regs.

Order, issued by Resident at Hyderabad, confirmed:—

No. 294.—Nov. 27.—The following temp. arrangements are made dur. employ. of the troops on their present field service.

Lieut. Turton, 2nd in com., 2nd inf., to act as 2nd in com., 1st inf., and remain at Bolarum. Lieut. Macquoid, 2nd in com., 1st inf., will continue to act as adj. 5th inf.

Brev. maj. E. P. Bryant, of the invalid estab., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a major, from the date of departure of the ship *Blenheim*.

Lieut. H. B. Webster, 4th Eur. L.C., has leave to Europe on m. c. for 15 mo., new regs.

The services of Maj. J. H. Maxwell, of the corps of engrs., are placed at disposal of the Public Works Dept.

#### H.M.'s 67TH AND 69TH FOOT.

The hd. qrs. of H.M.'s 67th foot and 99th regts., arrived in the screw steamers *Calcutta* and *Lady Jocelyn*, are brought on the estab. of the Bengal Presidency from date of landing.

Returned to duty:—Capt. P. M. Syme and A. W. Pixley, arty.; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 14.

Maj. gen. H. C. M. Cox, col. 58th N.I., has leave to Eur., m. c., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Capt. G. C. Depree, asst. surveyor gen., in charge No. 2 party, Cuttack Topographical Survey, has leave for 15 days, to Pres., prep. to leave to Eur., under new regs.

Maj. E. Sissmore, 69th N.I., has leave to Eur., m. c., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Home Dept., Fort William, Dec. 31.—Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S., reported his return on 13th inst. by P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Nemesis*, from the leave of abs. granted to him Sept. 16 last.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Dec. 20.—Mr. W. Robertson, asst. commiss., Delhi, has 15 mo. leave to Europe on m. c.

Dec. 21.—Mr. J. W. Macnabb, asst. commiss. of the Punjab, has leave on m. c. for 15 mo. 25th ult., the date on which he embarked fr. Bombay to Europe.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Foreign Dept., Allahabad, Dec. 1.—Ens. T. A. Scott, to do du. (temp.) with Oude mil. police. Ens. Scott rep. his arr. at Lucknow, on 15th ult.

Dec. 10.—Mr. J. B. Craigie, C.S., app. an asst. comm. of 3rd class in the Punjab.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. H. S. V. Fisher, app. in G. O., 9th ult., No. 4,423, to be a super. asst. commr. 3rd class in Oude, rep. his arr. at Lucknow on 2nd inst.

The appointment of Lieut. F. D. Harrington to be a div. adjt. of Oude mil. police, notified in G. O., July 24, No. 2,292 is cancelled.

Capt. Thomas to be superint. of Pangee Timber agency in succ. to Capt. Heath.

Mr. W. Boate to be an extra asst. commr. of 3rd class in Oude.

No. 574.—Hyderabad Cont.—Artillery.—Lieut. C. H. Strutt, Bombay art., to offic. as comdt. of the 2nd comp. art. dur. leave of Capt. N. G. Campbell.

Allahabad, Dec. 7.—Mr. M. Kempton, B.A. (Cant.) to be principal of Bareilly College.

Dec. 8.—Mr. A. Ross to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Azimgurh. This cancelled notification of 9th ult. appg. Mr. J. Strachy, offic. judge of Azimgurh.

Mr. E. J. Boldero to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Mynpoorie, dur. abs. of Mr. Cocks.

Mr. J. H. Bux to offic. as mag. and coll. of Ghazepoor.

Mr. G. E. Lance to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie.

Dec. 7.—Lieut. W. B. Shaw, 60th N.I., to be com. of Goruckpore levy.

Mr. J. H. Walker, dep. coll. of Furruckabad, placed in ch. of treasury.

Leave of absence.—Leave for 1 year is granted to Mr. F. W. Vere, coll. of customs, 1st div., on m. c. to Europe.

Asst. surg. H. Cayley is appd. to med. ch. of civil duties of Goruckpore.

Allahabad, Dec. 14.—Lieut. E. C. Corbyn, 56th N.I., to be adj. of military police in the Bolundshahr dist., v. Robinson, resigned.

Leave of absence:—

Dec. 15.—Mr. R. W. Dunlop, offic. magis. and coll. of Mooradabad, 2 mo., prep. to England.

Dec. 17.—Asst. surg. H. Stewart to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Budaul, fr. Aug. 27 last.

The unexpired portion of leave to Mr. W. M. Alexander, asst. mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie, is cancelled from 11th ult.

Leave of absence:—

Dec. 14.—Rev. J. F. A. Gavin to pres., prep. to England.

#### BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Dec. 10.—Mr. N. J. Grant, civ. asst. surg. of Tipperah, for 4 weeks, prep. to Eur., on m. c.

Dec. 13.—Mr. C. G. Wynch, asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, for 15 mo., on m. c.

Dec. 17.—Mr. J. S. Spankie, C. S., reported his return to the Presidency Dec. 14.

Mr. E. G. Birch, C. S., reported his return to the Presidency Dec. 14.

Mr. F. R. Hogg, asst. mag. and coll., Shahjehanpore, is vested with special powers.

Dec. 17.—Mr. A. E. Russell to offic. as joint magis. and dep. coll. of Malda, making over ch. of his present office to Mr. Magnia, who will offic. as magis. of Rajshahye, until the arr. of Mr. T. B. Lane.

Mr. T. B. Lane to offic. as magis. of Rajshahye.

Mr. H. W. Alexander to the ch. of sub-division of Rangunge, and to exercise the special powers of an asst. magis. desc. in cl. 3, sec. 2, Reg. III. of 1821, and the powers of an asst. coll. desc. in sec. 21, Reg. VIII. of 1831, and sec. 1, Act X. of 1854, in district of Bannoorah.

Lieut. R. Stewart to be superint. of Cachar.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe to be asst. to magis. and coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. H. Beveridge to be asst. to the magis. and coll. of Mymensing.

Dec. 18.—Mr. J. G. Pughe to offic. as sub-dep. opium agent of Alligunge.

Mr. J. C. Shaw to offic. as sub-dep. opium agent of Moonghyr.

Notification:—

Dec. 18.—Mr. G. P. Leycester, judge of Midnapore, res. ch. of his office 13th inst.

The leave granted to Baboo Doorjodhun Doss, dep. magis. and coll. of Cuttack, on Oct. 30 last, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, principal of the pres. college, resu. ch. of his duties 15th inst.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Nov. 25.—Brev. capt. L. R. Newhouse, 19th N.I., to report himself to the officer com. European recruit dep. at Barrackpore, for employ. with troops proc. up country.

Peshawur division orders confirmed:—

Sept. 16.—Asst. surg. G. V. Currie, 18th Irreg. Cav., to rec. med. ch. of 21st N.I. and Asst. surg. J. White, Peshawur light horse, to rec. that of 24th N.I.

10th inst. Lieut. W. A. B. Gillies, 3rd comp. 6th batt. art., to do du. with a battery of Punjab irreg. force, proc. towards prov.

3rd ult.—Asst. surg. H. Potter, m.n., attached to general hospital, to proc. to Raneeunge, and relieve Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer fr. du. with a detach. of Eur. L.C., and the latter officer to hold himself in readiness to proc. to Benares.

9th ult.—Capt. A. A. Dick, of H.M.'s 29th regt.,

staff officer at Chinsurah, to proc. to Dum Duan and assume com. of depot there, temp.

Orders confirmed:—

Dinapore div. order, 1st inst., Capt. W. J. Bradford, A comp. 3rd batt. Madras art., to proc. and join Lieut. col. C. J. B. Kiddell, of Royal Art., at Allahabad, as orderly officer.

By Lieut. R. H. M. Aitken, com. Cawnpore Levy, 3rd inst., assuming ch. of adj. office, on dep. of Lieut. F. I. Conway-Gordon, to join.

Peshawur div. order, 4th inst., directing Asst. surg. H. Bicknell, 81st foot, to proc. to Kohat and assu. med. ch. of 6th Punjab inf., detail of art., civil star., and gael. v. Asst. surg. A. M. Garden, reported sick.

Lahore brig. ord., 4th inst., directing Asst. surg. E. McGill, of H.M.'s 7th Drag. Gds., to afford med. aid to detachments of 5th Eur. L.C.

Agra garrison and station order, 4th inst., directing Asst. surg. C. Hatchell, att. to 3rd Eur. regt., to afford med. aid to detach. of Alexander's horse on duty there.

By Lieut. col. A. Saunders, com. at Raneegunge 4th inst., Lieut. H. Phillips, 40th N.I., to act as station staff officer, fr. 1st idem.

The Meerut station order, 5th inst., making the following apps. to a detach. of invalids proc. towards the presidency:—

Capt. H. M. Davidson, 29th N.I., to act as adjt. and qr. mr.

Agra garrison ord., 5th inst., Capt. C. Andrews, 72nd N.I., to temp. ch. of Agra art. comp.; and Garr. surg. T. S. Lacy to med. ch. of comp., in add. to his other duties.

Allahabad station ord., 19th inst., app. Asst. surg. H. E. Busted, Madras serv., to med. ch. of a detach. of inv. proc. to pres.; also directing Asst. surg. D. Wright, arr. with a detach. of recruits, to do du. in the general depot hospital.

Futtegurh station ord., 13th inst., Asst. surg. W. J. Haig to ch. of field depot at Futtegurh, fr. 8th idem.

Allahabad brigade ord., 14th inst., Asst. surg. T. Mathew, 2nd tr. 2nd brig. horse art., to afford med. aid to detach. of 9th lancers, forming escort with the ex-king of Delhi.

Leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff.—Brev. maj. F. J. Harriott (dep. jud. adv. gen., Meerut div.), fr. Dec. 10 to March 10, 1859, to pres., on m. c., under new rules, prep. to furl. to England.

7th Batt. Art.—Capt. H. P. de Teissier, fr. Nov. 1 to Nov. 3, in ext.

3rd Eur. L.C.—Brev. lieut. col. N. D. Barton, fr. Nov. 15 to Feb. 15, 1859, in ext., to pres., on m. c., prep. to Eur.

6th Eur. Regt.—Brev. maj. E. Oakes (late 8th N.I.), fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 31, in ext.

37th N.I.—Lieut. col. A. C. Spottiswoode, fr. Oct. 15 to Feb. 1, 1859, to pres., under old rules, prep. to m. c.

53rd N.I.—Ens. F. M. Leslie (do. du. H.M.'s 53rd foot), for 2 mo. fr. date of dep. fr. Allahabad, to pres., prep. to sea, on m. c.

Nov. 26.—The officers of the 4th Eur. regt., named below, are directed to join that corps at Barrackpore, forthwith:—

Captain G. A. Fisher; Lieuts. M. G. Clerk and T. B. Boileau.

#### RECRUIT BATTALION.

The C. in C. is pleased to announce in G. O. that Government has authorised the formation at Allahabad of a battalion of European infantry recruits, divided into sections of 100 to 150 men each, with the undermentioned staff and establishment:—

Commandant; captains or subaltern officers, as available, to command divisions; adjutant; paymaster; quartermaster; surgeon and asst. surgeon.

The allowances connected with the battalion will be communicated hereafter.

Lieut. D. Macintyre, 66th or Goorka regt., act. adj. of extra Goorka regt., to act as adj. of Simoor rifle regt.

Orders confirmed:—

By Maj. J. Ross, comg. camel corps, 1st inst., appg. Lieut. E. Jeames, 3rd batt. rifle brig., to act as adj. to corps dur. the abs. of Lieut. C. A. McDougall, wounded.

Azimgurh order, 5th inst., appg. Capt. P. A. Mosse, 6th foot, to be staff officer of Azimgurh and Jounpore districts, v. Lieut. P. Gilant.

The order issued by Capt. W. W. Knollys, of H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, comg. recruit batt. at Allahabad, dated 11th inst., making the following appmts., with effect fr. 1st id.:—

Ens. G. R. Daniel, 64th foot, to be adj.

Lieut. W. Mitford, 73rd foot, to be qr. mr.

Asst. surg. W. J. Rendell, 55th foot, to the med. ch. To command sections or divisions:—

No. 1. Capt. W. W. Knollys, 93rd Highlanders.

" 2. Ens. J. Aldridge, 20th foot.

" 3. Ens. H. Davies, 64th foot.

" 4. Lieut. T. Mackenzie, 78th Highlanders.

" 5. Ens. W. L. Auchinleck, 53rd foot.

" 6. Ens. H. J. Barker, 60th rifles.

" 7. Ens. W. J. K. Myers, 2nd batt. rifle brig.

" 8. Lieut. H. D'O. Farrington, 73rd foot.

Nov. 29, 1858.—Maj. R. Hawkes, 80th foot, app. to com. of batt. of Eur. inf. recruits at Allahabad, with effect from 12th inst.

15th inst.—Asst. surg. H. Clark to afford med. aid to Shahjehanpore levy.

Allahabad brig. orders confirmed:—

10th inst.—Garr. asst. surg. T. E. Charles to afford med. aid to a detach. of cav. recruits in the standing camp.

Agra and Muttra district order, 9th inst., directing Asst. surg. C. Hatchell to offic. as Garr. surg. at Allypore till arr. of Surg. R. Whittall.

#### THE 66TH OR GOORKA REGIMENT.

With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor General, the 66th or Goorka regiment is constituted a light inf. corps, as an acknowledgement of its good services, and it will henceforward be designated the "66th or Goorka Light Infantry Regiment."

Lieut. T. W. Evans, 4th N.I., to proc. to Barrackpore and do du. with Eur. recruit. depot.

Allahabad, Nov. 30.—By Brig. G. R. Barker, com. a moveable column, dated 24th ult., appg. J. McC. Campbell, Royal Art., to be maj. of brigade, and Maj. W. H. Goodenough, Royal Art., to be dep. asst. q. r. mr. gen. to the column, fr. 12th idem.

By Maj. gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, com. Oude field force, 27th ult., app. Lieut. T. J. Watson, 46th N.I., to ch. of treasure chest with the force, from 25th idem.

#### Leave of absence:

74th N.I.—Maj. H. E. S. Abbott, fr. Oct. 20 to Jan. 20, 1859, to hills north of Deyrah, m.c., under old rules.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. Jowett, fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 1859, to Calcutta, prep. to sea, on m.c.

#### COMPENSATION TO OFFICERS OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

Nov. 30.—The Hon. the President of the Council of the Governor General has been pleased to authorise compensation, in lieu of company command allowance, to officers of the native army who have been appointed to do duty with the European regiments of her Majesty's Indian forces, with retrospective effect from the date on which the allowance was passed to officers doing duty with Royal regiments by G. G. O. No. 1293, of the 13th October, 1857.

Nov. 25.—Asst. surg. H. Kelsall, 20th foot, to afford med. aid to a detach. of 80th foot proc. towards Fut-tel-pore.

The following Cawnpore brigade orders are confirmed:—

11th inst.—Asst. surg. J. H. Beath, of H.M.'s service, to take med. ch. of a detach. of invalids proc. to Allahabad.

14th inst.—Brev. Maj. T. F. Wilson, dep. asst. adj. gen. of division, to act also as maj. of brigade, dur. indisposition of Brev. Maj. A. B. Johnson.

15th inst.—Asst. surg. J. H. Beath, on return fr. detached duty, to resume med. ch. of Cawnpore depot.

#### Presy. div. orders confirmed:—

13th ult.—Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson to proc. in med. ch. of a detach. of H.M.'s troops fr. Dum Dum depot as far as Allahabad, and thence to proc. and assume med. ch. of the Sikh police corps, in Ghazepore dist.

21st ult.—Ass. surg. J. A. Sewell to do du. in the general hosp.

23rd ult.—Surg. J. S. Morrisson to take med. ch. of 73rd N.I., v. Surg. J. B. Harrison, transf. to 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

24th ult.—Asst. surg. J. A. Sewell to do du. with 4th Eur. regt. at Barrackpore.

26th ult.—Asst. surg. H. C. Cunliffe to proc. to Meerut and report himself to suptdg. surg.

#### Orders confirmed:—

By Capt. V. Tonnochy, com. a detach. in camp at Philour, 6th ult., Surg. R. Whittall, on joining detach. to assu. med. ch. of 64th N.I., and to afford aid to 1st Police regt. of Jezailchees and Mooltanee Res-salla.

By Maj. T. Raikes, com. a field column, 7th ult., Asst. surg. R. Wilson, 1st Madras fus., to afford med. aid to detach. of 5th Punjab inf. and Madras sappers and miners.

Shahjehanpore brigade ord., 15th ult., app. Asst. surg. R. W. Carter, 82nd foot, to the civil med. du. of the station, v. Asst. surg. N. B. Baillie, Mooltanee regt. of cav., proc. on serv.

Allahabad brigade ord., 23rd inst., directing Asst. surg. T. E. Charles to afford med. aid to a detach. of H.M.'s 5th fus.

#### Leave of absence:—

4th Troop 3rd Brig. H.A.—Lieut. H. Smithett, fr. Nov. 10 to Dec. 10, in ext.

1st Bombay Fus.—Capt. C. T. Trower, fr. Nov. 10 to May 10, 1859, to Bombay.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. J. Brown (regt. of Ferozepore), fr. Oct. 8 to Dec. 8, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to sea.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Nov. 22.—Lieut. E. Swetenham, 45th N.I., has furnished cert. of qualification in civil engineering and surveying.

Asst. surg. J. C. Morice passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 7th inst.

By Brig. J. Douglas, com. in Behar, 6th ult., Surg.

J. W. Chambers, H.M.'s 35th regt., to med. superint. of force about to take the field.

#### Cawnpore brigade orders confirmed:—

14th ult.—Asst. surg. T. P. Wright, to afford med. aid to invalids arriving at the station.

20th idem.—Surg. F. M. Clifford, Cawnpore levy, to afford med. aid to station and div. staff, v. Wright.

Asst. surg. R. S. O. Thring to take med. ch. of a detach. of troops proc. to Meerut and Peshawur.

25th idem.—Asst. surg. T. P. Wright to take med. ch. of 3rd comp. 5th batt. art.

28th idem.—Asst. surg. W. P. Harris, arr. from Lucknow, to do du. in field hospital.

1st inst.—Asst. surg. J. H. Beath, of H.M.'s serv., to take med. ch. of 3rd comp. 5th batt. art., dur. the illness of Asst. surg. Wright.

#### Orders confirmed:—

Cawnpore brigade order, 6th ult., Staff asst. surg. C. H. Giraud to assume med. ch. of a detach. of Eur. troops proc. to Bareilly.

By Lieut. col. S. F. Hannay, com. at Deebroghur, dated 18th ult., directing Dr. Pyster, Naval Brigade, to relieve Asst. surg. R. Moir, m.c., fr. ch. of military station, and gao. and establishments of civil station.

By Maj. G. B. Jennings, com. at Dacca, dated 23rd ult., appg. Ens. F. G. Frith, 19th foot, to ch. of station staff office, fr. Aug. 19 last, v. Lieut. J. Knox.

Lucknow division order, 23rd ult., directing Asst. surg. S. G. Bousfield, att. to 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art., to proc. to Fyzabad to assume med. ch. of regt. of Ferozepore, when relieved by Asst. surg. A. D. Campbell.

By Brig. T. J. Fischer, com. at Fyzabad, dated 31st ult., app. Lieut. R. F. Stoney, H.M.'s 53rd regt., to offic. as brigade q. r. mr., in room of Lieut. H. Helsham, resigned.

Nov. 24.—Col. C. J. B. Riddell, Royal art., will proc. to Lucknow and assume com. of all the artillery in Oude, dur. abs. of Brig. G. R. Barker, in command of a force on field service.

Lieut. H. Goodwyn, Bengal engs., will remain at Roy Bareilly, in ch. of eng. park, &c.

Lieut. Goodwyn will gradually discharge the establishments of the engineer park as he finds he can dispense with their services.

#### Leave of absence:—

1st Eur. L.C.—Lieut. C. C. Jervoise, fr. Nov. 12 to Jan. 12, 1859, to presy., m.c., prep. to Europe.

3rd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. W. J. S. Richardes, fr. Oct. 27 to Nov. 15, in ext., to remain at Mussoorie, m.c.

1st Madras Fus.—Lieut. S. H. J. Parry, fr. Nov. 4 to Nov. 4, 1859, to Calcutta and Neilgherries, m.c.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Dec. 1.

Camp Ameythee, Nov. 10.—No. 144.—The under-mentioned officers have acquired the necessary proficiency in vernacular lang.:—

Lieut. R. H. W. Troup, 35th foot; Asst. surg. H. A. Gogarty, 52nd foot.

Nov. 18.—Capt. C. C. F. Young, roy. art., app. dep. asst. q. r. mr. gen. of roy. art. in India, v. Calvert, res., fr. Nov. 1.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employ. in departments specified:—

Capt. R. A. B. Tod, 24th foot—Public Works Dept. Lieuts. W. D. Bloxsome, 23rd foot, and G. F. R. Colt, 23rd foot; Ens. C. Pye, 53rd foot; Lieuts. C. W. Cragg, 3rd batt. rifle brig., J. E. Vaughan, 3rd batt. rifle brig., and E. H. Chamberlain, 3rd batt. rifle brig.—Oude military police.

Capt. L. O'Connor, 1st batt. 23rd foot, being in excess of estab. of captains of the service companies, will proceed without delay to England, for the purpose of joining regtl. depot.

#### By the officer commanding at Allahabad:—

Nov. 19.—Asst. surg. McMunn, roy. horse art., to proc. with troops leaving Allahabad to join F troop roy. horse art.

Nov. 25.—Staff asst. surg. F. Pennington to do du. at gen. depot hosp.

Nov. 27.—Staff asst. surg. Pennington to take med. ch. of a detach. of 9th lt. drag. arrived at Allahabad.

#### Leaves of absence:—

27th foot.—Lieut. W. M. Stafford, to Bombay, for 3 mo., fr. Nov. 25, m.c.

43rd foot.—Capt. H. Robinson, to Calcutta, for 3 mo., fr. Nov. 11, m.c.

79th foot.—Lieut. and adj. D. Wimberley, to Allahabad, fr. Nov. 19 to Jan. 19, m.c.

88th foot.—Lieut. F. N. Dew, to Calcutta, fr. Dec. 6 to Feb. 5, 1859, m.c.; Lieut. E. C. Mallett, to Calcutta, fr. Nov. 19 to Jan. 18, 1859, m.c.

93rd foot.—Lieut. C. W. Losack, in ext., to March 3, 1859, to remain at Nainee Tal, m.c.

94th foot.—Maj. W. H. Kirby to proc. to Oude, fr. Nov. 3 to May 2, 1859.

#### Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, granting leave to Capt. A. B. White, 12th L.D., to England, under new rules, m.c.

By his excellency Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, dated Sept. 21:—

2nd class Staff surg. W. S. Murray to be asst. to dep. ins. gen. H.M.'s hospitals at Bangalore.

2nd class Staff surg. C. Peacocke, on being relieved, to proc. to Secunderabad and take med. ch. of Capt. Wright's Comp. Royal Art.

2nd class Staff surg. G. E. Gains, on being relieved, to proc. and join Gen. Whitlock's column at Banda.

#### By the Brig. com. at Allahabad:—

Nov. 13.—Asst. surg. H. H. McLean, 6th foot, to proc. immediately to join his regiment.

Nov. 14.—Staff asst. surg. J. H. Beath to return to Cawnpore.

Nov. 15.—Staff asst. surg. J. G. Johnston to proc. to Mirzapore on a particular duty, and on being relieved at Buxar to return in med. ch. of a detach. of 5th foot to Allahabad.

By the brigadier com. at Bareilly, dated Sept. 25, Asst. surg. R. Menzies, 93rd foot, to med. ch. of a squad. of 6th Drag. Gds., v. Asst. surg. Thornhill, 42nd foot, and directing latter officer to return to Moradabad, and the former (on arr. at Futtyghur) to return to Bareilly.

By the officer com. 1st batt. 23rd foot, Sept. 9, Asst. surg. H. T. Sylvester to proc. in med. ch. of right wing, ord. to Nuwabgunge, and Surg. P. S. Laing to remain in ch. of hospital and left wing.

By the officer com. 42nd foot, Oct. 25, app. Ens. S. G. McDakin to act as q. r. mr., v. Q. r. mr. McGregor, proc. to Calcutta, m.c.

#### Leave of absence:—

9th Light Drag.—Capt. A. E. Wilkinson, in ext. from Oct. 16 to Jan. 15, 1859, to Calcutta, m.c.

Royal Art.—Lieut. V. D. Majendie, for 3 mo., in ext., to Calcutta, m.c.

52nd Foot.—Col. J. L. Dennis, to Bombay, for 3 mo., from Sept. 29, and to Cape of Good Hope for 6 mo., m.c., new rules.

60th Foot.—Brev. maj. C. H. S. Churchill, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c.

11d. Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Nov. 30.—The C. in C. in India accepts the application of Ens. J. B. Campbell, 79th foot, to ret. from the service, by the sale of his commission, on the commuted sum offered by the Secretary of State for War.

#### Allahabad, Nov. 30.—Orders confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, Oct. 12, Brev. maj. W. Faussett, 44th foot, actg. brig. maj. Queen's troops, Fort St. George, v. Capt. Daubeney, 44th foot, whose retirement from the service has been accepted.

#### By the gen. officer cmdg. the Presy. div.:—

Oct. 30.—Lieut. W. S. Dickinson, 29th foot, arrived from leave, to remain at Calcutta till arrival of 1st div. of his regt. from Burmah.

Dated 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Nov.—Granting leave of abs. to the undermen. officers to England, under new rules, for m.c.:—

6th Drag. Gds.—Capt. J. Forster.

9th Lancers.—Capt. A. E. Wilkinson.

14th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. R. P. Ridley.

24th Foot.—Capt. A. J. Macpherson.

34th Foot.—Lieut. F. Peel.

35th Foot.—Col. E. H. Hutchinson.

42nd Foot.—Asst. surg. A. Hooper.

47th Foot.—Asst. surg. H. Grange.

61st Foot.—Capt. E. R. Berry and Asst. surg. A. Hoyte.

To remain at Calcutta, on m.c.:—

2nd Batt. Rifle Brig.—Lieut. H. C. G. Dugdale, for 1 mo., fr. Nov. 1, 1858.

By the gen. officer cmdg. Dinapore div., Nov. 4.—Asst. surg. C. Mackinnon, 61st foot, to proc. to Delhi, to join his regt.

By Brigadier Barker, Oct. 8:—Asst. surg. J. Storey, 3rd batt. Rifle brig., to take med. ch. of the men of No. 6 comp. 11th batt. Roy. art., at Sundeeia, fr. Oct. 20, and of detach. of No. 3 comp. 8th batt. Roy. art. fr. Oct. 24.

## The Tanjore Debt.

Financial Dept., Fort William, Dec. 18.—Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of fifteen months, from the date of the publication at Madras, in the Fort St. George Gazette, of this Notification, the Four per Cent. Promissory Notes of the Government of Fort St. George, issued on account of the Tanjore Debt, will be discharged at par at the general treasury at Fort St. George, on which date the interest thereon will cease.

On the presentation of the above-mentioned notes to the Accountant Gen. at Fort St. George, the requisite certification will be made thereon, to enable the proprietors to obtain payment of the principal, as well as of the interest, that may be then due, from the sub-treasurer.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Sec. to Govt. of India.



## MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Dec. 14.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. M. C. Chase, ag. sub. coll. of Masulipatam, to England, on furl 3 years, m. c.

Mr. F. B. Malony, head asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, having reported his return to the presy. on 10th inst., per str. *Nemesis*, the remaining portion of the leave granted to him under date Dec. 8, 1857, is cancelled.

Dec. 14.—No. 487.—Promotions:—

Engrs.—Lieut. J. H. M. S. Stewart, to be 2nd capt. v. Scott, killed in action: date of commiss. Nov. 24. 20th N.I.—Lieut. F. P. Drury to be capt., and S. Ens. J. W. Swifte to be lieutenant, v. Hare, dec., date of commiss. Dec. 2.

The undermentioned are perm. to proc. to Eur. on m. c.

Brev. col. F. B. Laucas, 3rd L.I., under old regs. Capt. P. M. Francis, engr., ag. supering. engr., Central Circle, for 15 mo.

Lieut. W. P. Hurst, 2nd N.V.B., under old regs.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. G. J. S. Tireman, 4th N.I., sub. asst. comy. gen., arrived at Madras Dec. 10.

Capt. H. W. Hitchins, engr., arrived at Madras Dec. 10.

Vet. surg. T. Pritchard; arr. at Madras on Dec. 10. Admitted on the estab. as cadets for inf., and prom. to rank of ens.:—

Mr. O. M. Bradshaw; arr. at Madras, Dec. 10.

Mr. R. Bullock; arr. at Madras Dec. 10.

Mr. W. Stenhouse, admitted on estab. as a cadet for inf. Nov. 25, and prom. to rank of ens., pending the receipt of the certificate of his apt.

Judicial Dep., Dec. 14.—Lieut. W. M. Fraser, 25th N.I., to be 2nd off. in com. of Masulipatam Sebundy corps.

Fort St. George, Dec. 17.—Mr. R. P. Campbell, to be dep. commiss. of police for the town of Madras.

The offic. chief eng. has granted to Mr. B. T. Norfor, exec. eng. in South Arcot, priv. leave for 1 mo.

Dec. 16.—The offic. chief eng. has granted to Capt. W. Syme, act. 4th class exec. eng. in Bellary, priv. leave for 1 mo. to Neilgherries.

Dec. 17.—No. 492.—Capt. T. H. L. Miller, 2nd N. V. Batt., to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Chicacole, v. May.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on m. c.

Col. C. A. Browne, Infantry, Sec. to Gov. Military Dep., for 15 mo., under the regulations of 1854.

The serv. of Major G. R. Edwards, 2nd regt. Lt. Cavalry, are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, temp. for civil employ.

Dec. 21.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. E. B. Glass, civil and sess. judge of Chicacole, for 1 mo. fr. Feb. 2.

Mr. R. Burgess, 1st judge of Court of Small Causes for 3 mo. fr. Jan. 3 next.

Mr. R. B. Swinton, to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Rajahmundry, but to continue to act as sub. judge of Zillah of Cuddapah dur. employ. of Mr. Ratliff on other du. To have effect fr. 4th ult.

Mr. C. H. Ames to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tinnevely. To have effect fr. 4th ult.

M. E. G. R. Fane to act as postmaster gen. of the Madras Pres. dur. abs. of Mr. Williamson on leave.

Mr. J. H. Goldie to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Bellary dur. abs. of Mr. Irvine, on m. c.

Mr. L. Forbes to act as dep. coll. of sea customs dur. abs. of Mr. W. E. Cochrane, on m. c., or until further orders.

Mr. Dykes' app. under date Sept. 14, 1858, to act as sub-coll. and joint magis. of Cuddapah is cancelled.

Mr. H. Wood, coll. and magis. of Guntur, resu. ch. of dist. fr. Mr. C. G. Master, on 2nd inst.

Messrs. G. S. Forbes, Madras C.S., coll. and magis., and agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George at Ganjam, and F. Lushington, civil auditor, Madras, attained the 2nd class, the former on 13th inst., fr. Nov. 11.

Dec. 18.—No. 498.—The underm. officer has leave to Eur. m. c.:—

Asst. surg. H. R. Oswald, empl. in the Mysore commiss., 15 mo., under regs. of 1854.

Dec. 21.—No. 499.—Appointments and Promotions:—

Col. P. P. Faddy, royal art., to be a temp. brigdr. of 2nd class, and to com. art. brig. with Major gen. Whitlock's field div.

Col. H. Marshall, 33rd N.I., dep. sec., to act as sec. to Govt. in the military dept., du. abs. of Col. C. A. Browne, m. c.

Capt. A. H. Hope, 3rd L.C., act. superint. and ag. to be superint. and ag. for army clothing.

17th N.I.—Lieut. H. A. Hare to be capt., and Senior Ens. F. D. Plowden to be lieutenant, v. Macdougall, ret.; date of commiss., Sept. 23.

This cancels the prom. of Lieut. H. A. Hare, to capt. by brev., fr. Dec. 9, 1858.

18th N.I.—Lieut. R. R. Ricketts, to be capt., and Senior Ens. J. Ward, to be lieutenant, v. Marshall, dec.: date of commiss., Dec. 12.

43rd N.I.—Brev. Capt. A. W. Drayner, to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. N. Fitzgerald, to be lieutenant, v. Watt, trans. to the invalid pension list; date of commiss., April 8, 1858.

With reference to G.O.G., Nov. 9, 1858, No. 433. Brev. Maj. G. Selby, art., who arrived from England in charge of details of H.M.'s regts. on board the *Barham*, is re-admitted upon the estab., from Dec. 6, 1858, the date of his arrival at Madras.

Lieut. G. E. Fryer, 21st N.I., has leave to Eur. on m. c., for 15 mo., regulations of 1854, to embark from Madras.

Ens. A. H. Laurie is removed, at his own request, from 44th N.I. to 3rd Mad. Eur. regt., to rank next below Ens. D. Graham.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted upon the estab. as cadets for the artillery and infantry, and prom. to the rank of lieutenant and ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter.

Art.—Mr. C. W. Brereton; arrived at Madras, Dec. 19, 1858.

Inf.—Mr. A. C. A. Wyll; arrived at Madras, Dec. 19, 1858.

Mr. J. W. Darvill; arrived at Madras, Dec. 19, 1858.

Mr. J. Ross; arrived at Madras, Dec. 19, 1858.

Mr. J. Law, m.d., who arrived at Calcutta Nov. 25, 1858, is admitted upon the estab. as an asst. surg.

Political Dept., Dec. 21.—Lieut. G. W. Playfair, 34th L.I., to be permanently employed in the Nair brigade, v. Lawder.

Fort St. George, Dec. 24.—Mr. J. Fraser, sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Salem, has additional leave fr. Nov. 8 to Dec. 1, under sects. 3, 4, and 5 of the absentee rules.

Mr. W. S. Nesbitt, actg. sub-jud. of Chittoor, assu. ch. of the court fr. Mr. G. A. Harris, Dec. 21.

Rev. J. McKee, B.A., chapl. of Quilon, has priv. leave for 45 days, fr. Jan. 4, 1859.

Pub. Works Dept., Dec. 24.—Capt. O. W. S. Chambers, actg. dist. engr. 1st class, to be dist. engr. 1st class, to complete the estab.

Dec. 24.—Ens. Maskell, inf. vol. gds., to be lieutenant, fr. Nov. 12.

Lieut. A. J. P. Ewart, sub. asst. comy. gen. at Rangoon, has leave for 40 days, to Moulemin.

Fort St. George, Dec. 24.—No. 505.—Capt. H. J. Harness, 10th N.I., is to proc. to Bombay on m. c., old regs., prep. to obtaining a final m. c. to sea.

Capt. F. Gray, 2nd N. V. batt., is to proc. to sea on m. c. for 6 mo., old regs.

Capt. F. P. Drury, 20th N.I., has leave to Europe on m. c., old regs., to embark from Madras.

Ens. G. M. Balfour is removed at his own request fr. 42nd N.I. to 2nd Eur. L.I., to rank next below Ens. D. T. Hatchell.

The date of rank of the undermentioned asst. surgs. is fixed from July 23, 1858:—

Messrs. W. J. Busted; W. F. Davis, m.d.; S. Rule, m.d. (not arrived); J. McD. Houston (not arrived); J. Welsh; W. H. Roberts, m.d.; J. Murray, m.d.

Supering. surg. W. Burrell, is perm. to retire fr. the serv., on the pension of 365*l.* per annum, fr. Jan. 1, 1859.

Mr. C. W. White, m.d., who arr. at Calcutta Oct. 31, 1858, is admitted on the estab. from that date, as an asst. surg.

Revenue Dep., Dec. 24.—Capt. W. H. Hessey, 21st N.I., has leave for 1 mo. from date of quitting the Trichinopoly dist., under sec. XII. of cov. serv. abs. rules.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Dec. 7.—Leave of abs.:—Capt. C. L. Combe, 23rd L.I., in ext. fr. Sept. 18 to Nov. 19, pres., m. c.

Dec. 8.—Ens. F. L. Haleman, 37th Grens., app. to do du. with H.M.'s 60th rifles instead of H.M.'s 44th regt.

Dec. 10.—Order confirmed:—By the officer comdg. Mysore div., appg. Capt. East, 8th L.C., act. interp. of H.M.'s 1st Drag. Gds., to offic. fr. Dec. 1 as interp. to M.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles, dur. abs. of Capt. Harris, without prejudice to his own appt.

Lieut. G. C. Marsh, 28th N.I., permitted to join his regt., via Bombay.

Ens. O. M. Bradshaw, rec. arr. and admitted on the estab. to do du. with H.M.'s 1st batt. Royal regt. at Secunderabad.

Leave of absence:—

1st Mad. Fus.—Lieut. H. L. J. Perry, fr. Nov. 4 to Nov. 4, 1859, to Calcutta and Neilgherries, m. c.

Maj. W. L. Boulderson, 29th N.I., pres., m. c., prep. to Europe.

Capt. G. A. Searle, 35th N.I., fr. Nov. 26 to May 30, 1859, western coast and Neilgherries, m. c.

Capt. F. Gray, 2nd N.V.B., pres., m. c., prep. to sea.

Dec. 16.—Lieut. R. A. Cole, 31st L.I., is app. a member of presidency military Hindoostanee examining committee.

So much of G.O. 2nd inst. as relates to Ens. H. M. S. Magrath, 39th N.I., is cancelled.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. E. Emery, field engr. Saugor field div., from Nov. 10 to May 15, 1859, Madras and Eastern Coast, m. c.

Lieut. C. J. Jennings, 15th N.I., in continuation till Feb. 28, 1859, Eastern Coast and Cuddalore, m. c. Dec. 14.—Posting.—Col. H. Coningham, late prom. to 7th L.C.

Ens. A. E. McCallum 35th N.I., is relieved fr. doing du. with 38th N.I., fr. 27th ult., and directed to join his own corps.

Ens. T. H. B. Young 37th Grens., to do du. with H.M.'s 1st batt. royals.

Leave of absence:—

Ens. A. W. Foord, inf., fr. date of departure for 1 mo., Cuddalore.

Dec. 16.—Leave of absence:—

A. Troop Madras Horse Art.—Asst. surg. H. E. Busted, for 4 months, fr. date of being relieved, to proc. to Madras and Bangalore on m. c.

No. 109.—Posting Art.—Lieut. W. Bisset, fr. d. d. 1st batt., to C. compy. 3rd batta., to join at Thayet-myo.

Dec. 17.—The following removals are ordered:—

Surg. J. Arthur, m.d., fr. 1st Madras fus. to 42nd N.I., to remain in med. ch. of 1st Madras fus. until relieved by Dr. Pringle.

Surg. J. Pringle, m.d., fr. 2nd N.I. to 1st Madras fus.

Surg. R. H. Kennick to 2nd N.I.

Dec. 20.—Capt. J. G. Cookson, 8th L.C., to be dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to the moveable column under Brigadier Spotswoode.

Dec. 18.—Lieut. A. Johnston, 51st N.I., is to command the details proceeding to Bengal in the steamer *Coromandel*.

Ens. D. Monro, 43rd N.I., reported fit to return to duty, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in G. O. C. C., April 7, 1858, is cancelled from the date on which he may join his regt.

Dec. 21.—Capt. C. Nicholls, 5th N.I., has leave fr. Oct. 25, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859, Bangalore and Neilgherries, m. c.

Brev. capt. F. P. Drury, 20th N.I., has leave, Presidency, m. c., to enable him to obtain a final m. c. to Europe.

Dec. 23.—Capt. W. C. R. Macdonald, 2nd L.C., has furnished a certificate of qualification in surveying.

The undermentioned officers recently admitted upon the establishment are appointed to do du. with the 2nd Eur. L.I. at Trichinopoly, to join Ens. A. C. A. Wyll, J. W. Darvill, J. Ross.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. W. J. Seaton, 23rd L.I., Lieut. G. M. Bowie, 48th N.I., qualified as interpreters.

Lieut. W. Boardman, 15th N.I., qualified for the general staff, under par. 11 G. O. C. C., July 6, 1858, No. 46.

Lieut. W. F. Grey, Madras Art., Lieut. A. B. Irving, 13th N.I., Lieut. A. Balmer, 24th N.I., Lieut. W. G. Grove, 32nd N.I., and Ens. C. E. Shirreffs, 30th N.I., creditable progress.

Lieut. D. F. M. Lane, 41st N.I., Lieut. W. A. Tolle-mache, 48th N.I., and Ens. G. N. Ross, 12th N.I., Ens. G. S. Keith, 44th N.I., Ens. J. H. Gordon, 46th N.I., passed the examination prescribed for officers of "companies."

The Moonshree allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Boardman, Grey, Irving, Balmer, and Grove, and Ens. Shirreffs.

## BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of P. d. at Bellary, Dec. 17.

BABINGTON, wife of Capt. R. C. 4th regt. M.N.I. s. at Ramandroog, Dec. 17.

BAILEY, wife of B. s. at Colombo, Dec. 28.

CARNEY, wife of Lieut. P. A. 39th M.N.I. s. on board the *Megara*, Dec. 12.

CLIFTON, wife of S. d. at Shanghai, Nov. 22.

COCHRANE, wife of J. s. at Madras, Dec. 20.

COTTON, wife of R. R. s. at Madura, Dec. 14.

COWAN, wife of D. s. at Amoy, Dec. 5.

CRISPEYN, wife of B. s. at Trincomalie, Dec. 25.

FITZGIBBON, wife of M. s. at Amoy, Dec. 2.

FURNESS, wife of J. d. at Howrah, Dec. 13.

GRANT, wife of A. d. at Ellia, Dec. 18.

HUGHES, wife of R. d. at Madras, Dec. 14.

JATE, wife of T. d. at Madras, Dec. 15.

JARGENS, Mrs. d. at Hong Kong, Dec. 3.

KERSHAW, wife of D. s. at Galle, Dec. 20.

McMENAMIN, wife of P. d. at Goosery, Dec. 17.

NEWSON, wife of H. d. at Madras, Dec. 9.

QUIEROS, wife of Felix, s. at Chowringhee, Dec. 6.

SHORT, wife of J. s. at Madras, Dec. 15.

TELL, wife of T. s. at Kidderpore, Dec. 12.

## MARRIAGES.

BAMFORD, Rev. John to Frances, d. of W. H. Smith, at Colombo, Dec. 27.

BECHER, Robert A. to Adelaide, widow of the late Lieut. Sladen, H.M.'s 98th Regt. at Cannanore, Dec. 15.

BRONKHURST, C. S. G. to Miss E. S. Deweltz, at Vepery, Dec. 17.  
 GRAY, H. M. to Margaret M., d. of James Howie, at Shanghai, Nov. 9.  
 JENNINGS, Lieut. C. J., 15th Madras N. I., to Emma J., d. of Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, at Cuddalore, Dec. 21.  
 TENNETT, G., supt. government Press at Cocanada, to Miss Elizabeth Watson, at Poonamalle, Dec. 15.

## DEATHS.

AFFLECK, Thomas, at Galle, Dec. 20.  
 BEST, Thomas W. at Shanghai, aged 25, Nov. 22.  
 BOILLEAU, Marie J. C. E. d. of the Baron G. aged 2, Dec. 20.  
 BOYCE, James, at Hong Kong, aged 21, Nov. 26.  
 CATCHICK, Sophia, wife of J. at Calcutta, aged 27, Nov. 22.  
 CLARK, Matilda, wife of O. H. at Themogah, Nov. 4.  
 CATT, George, at Bombay, aged 17, Dec. 6.  
 COTTAM, Lieut. W., Madras Art., at Trichinopoly, of cholera, Dec. 19.  
 DAVIES, William, at Hong Kong, aged 22, Nov. 30.  
 FALCONER, William, at Hongkong, aged 23, Nov. 26.  
 FRANCIS, William, at Hong Kong, Dec. 4.  
 FRETZ, Dorothea, wife of D. J. at Galle, aged 50, Dec. 24.  
 HAINES, Emilie J. inf. d. of Capt. W. C. P. at Madras, Dec. 17.  
 HANDCOCK, Capt. the Hon. Henry, H.M.'s 44th Regt. at Bandipore, Dec.  
 KLYN, Francis T. W. inf. s. of J. G. at Rattotte Store, aged 11, Dec. 2.  
 MARCHANT, James, at Hong Kong, aged 24, Dec. 27.  
 MARSHALL, Catherine H. wife of F. H. aged 22.  
 MARSHALL, Major George A. 18th Madras N.I. at Madras, Dec. 14.  
 M'KAY, Robert H. at Shanghai, aged 27, Nov. 25.  
 MILLS, Annie, wife of T. at Paulghaut, aged 38, Dec. 2.  
 MOORE, Laura C. wife of Lieut. R. A. at Bellary, aged 27, Dec. 18.  
 MORRIS, T. at Hong Kong, aged 29, Dec. 6.  
 MORRELL, Mrs. Mary, at Arcot, aged 49, Dec. 16.  
 MUDGE, Emma C. wife of J. W. at Madras, Nov. 20.  
 ROWLANDS, William, at Trincomalee, aged 58.  
 SCOTT, Robert H. E., inf. s. of W. D., at Madras, Dec. 14.  
 STANTON, Thomas, at Hong Kong, aged 58, Dec. 6.  
 STOCKER, George, at Hong Kong, aged 23, Nov. 26.  
 THOMAS, John, at Shanghai, Nov. 29.  
 TOMS, Walter, at Hong Kong, aged 31, Dec. 10.  
 URQUHART, George, near Kandy, Dec. 22.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
 IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
 Jan. 25.

*Royal Art.*—Brev. col. F. Dick to be col., v. Armstrong, removed as a gen. officer; Brev. maj. R. C. Romer to be lieut. col., v. Dick; 2nd Capt. R. P. Gabbett to be capt., v. Romer; Lieut. J. J. Smith to be 2nd capt., v. Gabbett, Jan. 16.

*7th Foot.*—H. W. Rochfort, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Harding, ret., Jan. 25.

*27th Foot.*—Capt. B. Thomas to be maj., by purch., v. Langley, prom., Jan. 25; Capt. R. J. Evans, fr. 29th foot, to be capt., v. Chester, exch., Nov. 12; Lieut. F. E. Murphy to be capt., by purch., v. Thomas; Ens. F. A. Campbell to be lieut., by purch., v. Murphy; Paym. J. Urquhart, fr. 21st foot, to be paym., v. Kidd, pl. on h. p., Jan. 25.

*29th Foot.*—Capt. H. C. Chester, fr. 27th foot, to be capt., v. Evans, who exch., Nov. 12.

*44th Foot.*—C. Maguire, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Foley, prom., Jan. 25.

*78th Foot.*—The commission of Lieut. G. D. Barker, as adjt., to be dated Nov. 5, instead of Dec. 7, as previously stated.

*91st Foot.*—Ens. J. E. Buller to be lieut., without purch., v. Blagg, dec., Dec. 15.

*99th Foot.*—J. Ward, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Browne, prom., Jan. 25.

*Ceylon Rifle Regt.*—Lieut. H. E. Watson, fr. 56th foot, to be capt., v. Darnford, ret., Jan. 25.

## CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

Rev. H. P. Wright to be chaplain to the forces of the 2nd class, for meritorious serv., as principal chaplain to the army in the Crimea, Jan. 1.

Rev. J. E. Sabin to be chaplain to the forces of the 2nd class, for meritorious serv. in superint. the department in Constantinople, and the hospitals connected with it, Jan. 1.

**DABEY SAHIB**, the Rajah of Mukrye, a chief of the Goonds, sent a messenger to Tania Topoe offering to assist him with a reinforcement of 5000 Goonds. The Rajah's messenger was graciously received by Tania, and presented with a gun and sword.

## Operations of Lord Clyde.

Allahabad, 10th Dec., 1858.

The rt. hon. the Gov. gen. has much satisfaction in directing the publication of the following despatch from H.E. the C. in C:—

To H.E. the Visct. Canning, Viceroy and Gov. gen.  
 Hd. Qrs., Camp near Doundeakera,  
 25th Nov., 1858.

My Lord,—I had the honour to announce to your lordship in a despatch dated 23rd Oct., 1858, addressed by the chief of the staff to the Sec. of Govt. in the Mily. Depart., that I was about to take the field for the purpose of assuming the personal direction of military affairs in the Byswarra country.

2. Accordingly on the 2nd Nov. I rode to Pertabghur, where my camp had preceded me.

3. Much care had been previously given to the exact calculation of time. The column under Sir Hope Grant, which had recently been ailing the advance of Col. Kelly from Azinghur, that under Brig. Pinckney at Pertabghur, having been alike combined in their movements for the reduction of the country through which they passed, and to compel the submission of the Rajah Lall Madho of Amathee, if possible, without loss of life.

4. During these movements, Sir Hope Grant had an affair with the enemy in the neighbourhood of the Goomtee, and took some guns, and Brigdr. Wetherall stormed the fort of Rampoor Kussea.

5. On my arrival at Pertabghur these officers had respectively reached the points indicated for a general operation against Amathee.

6. It was my earnest wish to carry into execution the instructions I had the honour to receive from your lordship on the 1st Nov., in completion of the Queen's proclamation. I accordingly gave every chance to Lall Madho, who had peculiar claims on your lordship's clemency, in consequence of the protection afforded by him to British fugitives at the time of the outbreak.

7. His allegiance was not willingly rendered, and I was obliged to close my forces round Amathee, before he would consent to come into my camp. His fort was then evacuated and his guns secured; the former has since been destroyed, his land and property having been assured to the Rajah.

8. From Amathee I moved without delay to Shunkerpore, the fort of Beni Madho, the most influential leader of the Byswarra, where I arrived on the 15th inst. He was summoned to lay down his arms with his followers, on which event taking place, life and liberty to go home were to be secured to the latter, and a careful consideration of his own claims to the former. But he was told in explicit terms that to treat with the rebels in arms was absolutely forbidden by your lordship, while, in trusting to your lordship's clemency, he had nothing to fear.

9. In order not to alarm him, and so to cause a conflict between the piquets, and prevent the acceptance of the terms by the conduct of his followers, the three brigades under Sir Hope Grant, Brigdr. Pinckney, and Brigdr. Wetherall, were placed on the north, south and east of his fort, but out of sight, although he was quite aware of their presence. Col. Eveleigh, who had been advancing by my order from Poorwa to the west, was not quite in time to complete the investment, he having been delayed by the difficulty of cross roads. During his advance, he had taken the fort of Simree and disposed a body of rebels.

10. The Rana Beni Madho, taking advantage of my extreme forbearance, evacuated the Shunkerpore fort on the night of the 15th instant, led his troops, about 10,000 in number, to the westward. Very early in the morning of the 16th, Sir Hope Grant was despatched to the northward to Roy Bareilly, for the neighbourhood of which place, viz., Peroo, the Rana was supposed to be making. On the same morning, Brigdr. Wetherall's brig., now transferred to Col. Taylor, 79th hussars, was ordered to move by forced marches to Fyzabad, to commence the Trans-Gogra movement. I remained for two days at Shunkerpore with Brigdr. Pinckney's brig., now under orders of Col. Jones, carabins., to enable the civil authorities to complete their arrangements when I moved towards Roy Bareilly.

11. On the 17th, while Brigdr. Eveleigh was pursuing his advance according to his orders, he came across part of the Rana's force, numbering about 5,000 men, which he dispersed, taking three guns. At that time it was reported that Peroo on the Sye, was still held, and Col. Eveleigh was ordered to advance on that place. Reports were most conflicting as to the direction taken by the Rana. Col. Eveleigh was directed to send in his heavy guns and encumbrances to Roy Bareilly, and then to march toward

Doundeakera with all despatch, to which we believe the Rana would now repair. He was desired to give no rest. I myself moved at the same time to Bachraon in one march, with the intention of intercepting the fugitives when struck by Col. Eveleigh, whatever might be their direction. The followers of the Rana had again gathered round him at Doundeakera. I accordingly joined Brigdr. Eveleigh at Nuggur, on the 23rd inst., having marched sixty miles in three days, and have reason to congratulate myself on having done so, as the enemy had again mustered in considerable force at the strong position of Doundeakera, under the Rana in person. The position, consisting of enclosures of jungle flanked by the fort of Doundeakera, and the village of Buksur, is very strong.

12. I attacked him early in the morning of the 24th inst., with the two brigades composed as noted below,\* completely broke and dispersed the rebel forces, inflicting a very heavy loss upon them, and taking all the guns (seven in number) which still remained in possession of the enemy. The pursuit was pressed with great vigour till near midnight.

13. It is probable that the Rana Beni Madho left early in the action. He is a fugitive with a few followers, and it is supposed he has again turned northwards. I am now waiting for some exact information, before taking further measures. Urgent instructions will be given to the various officers commanding posts, to act with the greatest promptitude towards preventing the rebels from again gathering together.

14. I am happy to be able to inform your lordship, that in consequence of these movements and the hopelessness of the rebel cause, which has now become apparent to all, the Talookdars and Zemindars of the Byswarra country are everywhere giving in their submission.

15. The force that had left Shunkerpore under Sir Hope Grant did not stop at Roy Bareilly, but advanced according to instructions to Jugdespore and the Goomtee. Sir Hope Grant himself having been ordered to Fyzabad, to take charge of the operation proceeding from that quarter, put the brigade that he had been with under Brigdr. Horsford, who is now moving leisurely up the right bank of the Goomtee towards Lucknow, and is engaged in destroying forts and reducing that part of the country.

16. Thus I think I may assure your lordship, that the first half of the Oude campaign has been brought to a conclusion, in conformity with the plans I have had the honour to submit for your lordship's consideration. Although extending over a length of more than two hundred miles, each movement and each apparently isolated attack has been made to defend and to support what was going on to the right and left. The advance in line, stretching from the confines of Rohilkund to Allahabad and Azinghur, has compressed everything like rebellion in a large sense of the word beyond the Gogra, with the single exception of the Sectapoor district, which is about being settled by the advance of Brigdr. Barker. He is already across the Goomtee. The late proceedings of that officer and of Brigdr. Troup (the latter having taken Mitowlee, and beaten the rebels opposed to him in two or three actions) in the north-west, in giving execution to their several instructions toward the general plan of campaign, have been very satisfactory.

17. It is to be expected, when rebellion has been so long dominant in a very extensive country, that chiefs whose acts have placed them beyond the pale of mercy, and bodies of plunderers, will still continue to give trouble. I trust, however, that the late operations will have so far carried out your lordship's policy, as to reduce the remaining difficulty to a matter of police, rather than of military combination in that part of the province which has now been subdued.

I am about to march to Lucknow. A movement on Byramghat and across the Gogra, in aid of that conducted by Sir Hope Grant from Fyzabad, will ensue very shortly.

Clyde, General.

C. in C., East India.

P.S.—In these operations the conduct of the troops had been admirable, as usual, and I shall have much pleasure hereafter in bringing to your lordship's notice the names of those officers and soldiers who have more particularly distinguished themselves.

Clyde, General.

\* Right brig., under Col. Eveleigh, C.B.—4 guns 1st trp. 1st brig. Bengal I.A.A., 1st. gns. 1st Sikh irr. cav.; detach. Oude pol. cav.; ditto H.M.'s 20th regt.; ditto H.M.'s 80th ditto; ditto Oude pol. inf.

Left brig., under Col. Jones, 6th drag. gds.; 4 guns 1st field batty., R.A.; squad. H.M.'s 6th drag. gds.; ditto 6th Madras lt. cav.; 1st. gns. H.M.'s 5th fus.; detach. H.M.'s 23rd fus.; 1st Belooch batt.; 23rd compy. R.E.; detach. N. pioneers; 1st compy. Sikh art. with 4 mortars; total, about 2,500 men of all arms.

## Defeat of the Rebels near Bunkagaon.

Allahabad, 11th Nov., 1858.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov.-Gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter, from the Adj.-Gen. of the army, dated 23rd Oct., 1858, forwarding a despatch from Brigdr. Sir Thomas Seaton, K.C.B., Comdg. at Shahjehanpore, reporting the complete rout of the enemy under Khan Bahadoor Khan, in an action near Bun-ke-gaon, on the 8th Oct., 1858.

The Gov. Gen. highly commends the conduct of Sir Thomas Seaton, and offers his best thanks to all the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry on this occasion.

From the Adj.-Gen. of the army to the Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Mil. Depart. with the Gov.-Gen.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the C. in C., to forward a letter in original from Brigdr. Sir T. Seaton, K.C.B., comdg. at Shahjehanpore, dated 11th Oct., reporting the complete rout of the enemy in an action near Bunkagaon, under Khan Bahadoor Khan; and I am to beg you will bring to the notice of the Rt. Hon. the Gov.-Gen. the promptitude of Sir Thomas Seaton on this occasion, and the excellent conduct of the officers and men under his command.

W. MAYHEW, Lieut.-Col.

Adj.-gen. of the Army.

Hd. Qs., Allahabad, 23rd Oct., 1858.

From Brigdr. Sir T. Seaton, K.C.B., Comdg. at Shahjehanpore, to Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff.

Shahjehanpore, 11th Oct., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde, C. in C., that, on the 6th inst., information reached me that Khan Bahadoor having advanced to his old position at Rajgaurh, on the Oude frontier, not far from Powaen, and that parties of his cav. were ravaging that territory, plundering and burning the villages, I directed a squad of the Mooltanee regt. of cav., under Lieut. Prendergast, to proceed at night to Powaen, to communicate with Lieut. de Kantow, comdg. the Rohilcund auxiliary police levy there, and, acting in concert with him, to reconnoitre the country, and, if possible, to destroy some of their parties.

The squad, reached Powaen in safety, before day-break on the morning of the 7th, and these officers proceeded with their united force to carry out my wishes.

They found, however, that Khan Bahadoor Khan had advanced close to Powaen, and his cav., which was very numerous, ready to receive them. As they could effect nothing, Lieut. Prendergast withdrew into the town of Powaen, which was immediately besieged by Khan Bahadoor's force.

On the news reaching me I determined to march to the relief of Powaen; but I was afterwards assured that Khan Ali Khan, with his force, had advanced from Pusgaon, that a large body of his inf. was on the banks of the Sooketta nullah (the boundary of this district), that parties of his cav. had surrounded the police force at Gowree, eight miles distant, had plundered and burnt that village, and were burning Bun-ka-tura, and other villages considerably nearer.

As this move on the part of the rebels seemed to me to be designed either to keep the force at Shahjehanpore in check, whilst Khan Bahadoor laid siege to Powaen, or to make a rush at Shahjehanpore, if I left it to relieve Powaen; and as I knew the latter place could easily hold out for several days, the Rajah and his people being encouraged by the presence of British officers, and aided by their troops, I determined to march on Khan Ali's position, and subsequently to turn my attention to the relief of Powaen.

Accordingly I marched with the troops as detailed below,\* on the morning of the 8th, at two o'clock.

On the road I heard that the parties who had burned our villages had fallen back, and that they were at a village three miles from the Sooketta nullah, called Bun-ka-gong.

As we neared their village we fell in with their picket, and in about a quarter of an hour afterwards, the sound of a cavalry trumpet at some distance on our left announced the presence of the enemy.

I sent out a party to reconnoitre, and followed shortly myself, when from a small mound I observed

the enemy drawn up in front of a village, with his guns in the centre of a line of inf., with cav. on their flanks.

The action may be very briefly described. The enemy opened upon us with shot and shell, and their cav. made a movement forwards on both flanks; but a few admirably planted shots from the artillery, under Capt. Cookworthy, dispersed their inf., and silenced their guns. The cav. on their left was dispersed by two of our guns, and a well-directed fire from the rifles; and the cav. on their right was kept in check by the Mooltanee horse, and sent sharply to the right-about by the light com. 82nd regt.

I advanced at first with some caution towards the front of the rebel position, as it was covered by a jheel, and in the grey of the morning the fort in the village appeared to have been newly repaired, but as no shots were fired from it, I sent three guns and the Carabineers in the direction the enemy's guns had taken, to the left, followed by the 82nd, whilst the 60th rifles swept round the other side of the village.

On again discovering the rebel guns, and main body of fugitives, I sent the whole of the cav. and three guns in pursuit.

Two guns were captured, and three-hundred of the enemy killed. The latter part of the action was entirely confined to art. and cav.; the inf. had not a chance, for not only the rebels fled so soon and fast, but the whole front of their position was covered by a succession of jheels and ponds, deep water cuts and holes.

I have never seen a stronger position. All round Bun-ka-gong is a heavy jungle, with numerous swamps and deep drains, more embarrassing to a force ignorant of the localities than the enemy, who despaired, and hid themselves in the jungle, where, as I subsequently learned, they abandoned two more guns, unyoking and driving away the bullocks.

But for these difficulties I should have been enabled to bring to a more satisfactory conclusion an action that has not been altogether profitless. I have received information from a spy, who was in the village when the first shots were fired, that the enemy numbered a little over 4,000, of whom 600 were sepoys. They had four guns; Khan Ali commanded in person; and we hear that after the action he was mortally wounded by a sepoy; but this requires confirmation. The rebels have retired on Nuwringabad, and Khan Bahadoor, repulsed at Powaen, has retired to that place also.

My thanks are due to the troops for their great exertions and excellent conduct on the march and in actions, and also to my staff and commanding officers; Capt. Tedlie, maj. of brig.; Lieut. E. H. Budgen, 82nd regt., acting as my orderly officer; Capt. Cookworthy, comdg. the art.; Lieut.-col. Constance, C.B., comdg. wing, 6th carbns.; Capt. Cureton, comdg. Mooltanee regt. of cav.; Capt. Maguire, comdg. 1st batt. 60th royal rifles; and Lieut.-col. Hale, C.B., comdg. 82nd regt.; Lieut.-col. Clarke, comsr. of Khyrabad district, Oude, accompanied the column, and rendered me efficient service.

T. SEATON, Brigdr.,

Comdg. at Shahjehanpore.

## Defeat of the Rebels at Sundeela.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov. Genl. is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adj. Genl. of the army, dated the 16th Oct., forwarding a despatch from Brigdr. Chute, comdg. at Lucknow, reporting the defeat on the 6th and 8th Oct. last, of a large body of rebels near Sundeela, by the troops under the command respectively of Maj. Maynard, H. M.'s 88th Regt., and Brigdr. Barker, C.B.

The ability and vigour which has characterised the operations of Brigdr. Barker have deservedly obtained the marked approval of the C. in C., in which the Gov. Genl. fully concurs.

The Gov. Genl. has also perused, with great satisfaction, the report on the conduct of Maj. Maynard and Lieut. Green and Chamberlain, on this occasion.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. Genl.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milly. Dept., with the Govr. Genl.

From the Adj. Genl. of the army to the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milly. Depart. with the Govr. Genl.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the C. in C., to forward for the information of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Genl., a letter in original from Brigdr. J. Chute, comdg. at Lucknow, dated the 10th inst., with its enclosures, reporting the defeat of a large body of insurgents near Sundeela, by the troops under

command of Maj. Maynard, H. M.'s 88th Regt., and subsequently of Brigdr. Barker, C.B.

2. The C. in C. desires to draw the attention of his Lordship to the ability and vigour which have characterised Brigdr. Barker's attack and pursuit of the enemy, the results of which have been so signal; and Lord Clyde recommends that officer and Maj. Maynard to special notice.

3. I am also to request marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green, of the Rifle Brigade, who has been dangerously wounded; and to the active part taken by Lieut. Chamberlain, of the Oude police, in this, as in other operations in which he has been engaged.

W. MAYHEW, Lieut. Col.

Adj. Genl. of the army.

Hd. Qrs., Allahabad, 16th Oct. 1858.

To the Chief of the Staff, Allahabad.

Lucknow, Oct. 10th, 1858.

Sir,—On the afternoon of the 4th inst. I received intelligence from the Chief Commissioner, that the police force at Sundeela, under Capt. Dawson, was threatened to be invested by a large body of rebels, with a request that a small force might be sent with two guns to assist him. Accordingly at ten o'clock that night, a force under Maj. Maynard, 88th Regt., as below mentioned, proceeded from Lucknow towards Sundeela:—

Two guns No. 12 batt., two 5½-inch mortars, 88th Regt. 120 bayonets, Police Inf. 600 bayonets, and Police Cav. 278 sabres.

The following morning a message was received by the Chief Commissioner, that Capt. Dawson was in a serious position, his force being completely invested, and the enemy's numbers said to be increased up to 12,000 men.

Fearing, therefore, that the force sent on the previous night would be hardly sufficient, under these circumstances, for carrying out the operations they were intended to, I deemed it advisable to despatch a large additional force.

Brigdr. Barker, C.B., having proffered his services, I gladly availed myself of them, and at 9 P.M., a column, as below noticed, marched for Sundeela, under his command.

2nd Drag. Gds. 200 sabres, Hodson's Horse 25 sabres, 88th Regt. 200 bayonets, 3rd Batt. Royal Brig. 100 bayonets, and two guns of No. 12 batt.

I have the honour to enclose the following despatches:—

1st. From Maj. Maynard, comdg. the force sent on the 4th inst., which relieved Sundeela on the 6th inst., and caused the enemy to retire some distance, with a loss of one gun and 150 men killed.

2nd. From Brigdr. Barker, C.B., who attacked the rebels strongly posted about three miles beyond Sundeela, on the 8th inst.

The force under this distinguished officer completely dispersed the main body of the rebels, taking four guns, and killing upwards of a thousand of the enemy.

The country round Sundeela is now reported to be completely clear of the rebels, who have retired across the Goomtee.

I beg you will bring to the favourable notice of his Lordship the C. in C. the valuable services of Brigdr. Barker, C.B., and M.J. Maynard, 88th Regt., as also the officers mentioned in their despatches.

J. CHUTE, Brigdr.,

Comdg. at Lucknow.

To the Dept. Asst. Adj. Gen.

Lucknow, Camp Sundeela, 7th Oct., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigdr. Chute, comdg. troops at Lucknow, that according to instructions I marched from Lucknow with the force as below mentioned\* on the night of the 4th inst., and arrived at Mullabad about seven the following morning, where I was joined by 460 of the 2nd Oude po. cav., halted there till half-past three o'clock P.M., when I again proceeded towards Ruheemabad, which place we reached about seven P.M., and there halted for the night.

The following morning, the 6th inst., we marched for Sundeela, and as we approached the city about six A.M., discovered the enemy's cav. picquets in our front. I threw forward my cav. in skirmishing order, supported by the inf. and guns in line, showing as strong and extensive a front as possible. In this order we advanced for some distance driving in the picquets, and on nearer approaching the city were assailed by a

\* No. 7 Lt. Field Baty.—1 24-p. howtaz, 71 British, 90 natives; wing 6th Drag. Gds., 140 British; Mooltanee Regt. of Cly. 378 natives; 1st Batt. 60th Rifles, 468 British; detach. 82nd Regt., 396 British; detach. 22nd P.L., 337 natives.

\* R. A.—2 5½-inch mortars. B. A.—2 9 pdr. guns. Detachment 88th Regt.—1 field officer, 1 Capt., 2 subalterns, 6 sergeants, 3 drummers, 120 r. and f. 6th Oude po. cav.—278 sabres, under Lieut. Drummond. 2nd Oude po. cav.—460 sabres, under Lieut. Graham, who joined at Mullabad. 7th Oude po. inf.—600 bayonets, under Lieut. Worsley.

heavy fire from inf. and art., from the northern and western sides of the city, and the topes and gardens around, and our left flank threatened by the enemy's cav.; the latter were charged with success by the 5th, and part of the 2nd Oude po. cav., who succeeded in capturing one 3 pr. gun, and sabreing a considerable number, while I brought up my guns and mortars to bear upon the gardens and enclosures occupied by the inf. Perceiving that the enemy's cav. was again menacing our left in considerable force, I removed my guns, and directed my fire upon them, which I kept up for some time, and then a second time our cav. charged them, obliging them to retreat with loss.

After this the cav. of the enemy again re-formed in our front in very extensive masses, and to all appearance as if they intended to hold their ground, when I ordered our guns and mortars to advance, supported on either flank by the detach. of the 88th Regt., in extended order; our fire proved most effectual (the Enfield rifles doing considerable execution), and this time the enemy were driven back in complete disorder, our cav. in pursuit.

Their inf., which had hitherto been keeping a heavy fire upon us from the city and neighbouring enclosures, at the same time retreated rapidly in disorder, threatened by the 7th po. inf., who followed them well up, our guns being brought to bear upon their left flank; the ground was such that cav. could not pursue.

Owing to the inability further to advance my guns on account of the obstacles presented, such as thick topes and bad ground, and the hard work the Europeans and horses had undergone in the heat of the day, I did not consider it prudent farther to follow up the pursuit.

We were engaged from six in the morning till twelve at noon, previously having had a march of eight miles.

The enemy's force from the best information may be computed at about 12,000 cav. and inf., the cav. preponderating; their loss may be put down at about 150 killed. I annex a list of casualties.

The conduct of both officers and men is deserving of the greatest praise, and I beg to bring under the notice of the Brigdr., that of Capt. Dowell, comdg. detach. Ben. art.; Lieut. Chamberlain, div. comdt.; Lieut. Brown, Royal art.; Capt. Hall, comdg. detach. 88th Regt.

P. MAYNARD, Maj.,  
88th Regt. Comdg. Force.

To Brigdr. Chute, Comdg. at Lucknow.

Camp Sundeela, 9th Oct., 1858.

Sir,—On the day of my arrival at Sundeela, information was received that the main body of the rebels, who had been recently investing this place, and had only been driven away the day before by the advance of Maj. Maynard's party, was still within four miles at a place called "Jamo."

Accordingly at daybreak the following morning I started with the force, as below noted,\* leaving a small force for the protection of the town and camp. I divided the cav. into two columns to act upon either flank, so as to cut off the enemy's retreat when driven from their position. The left column, under command of Maj. Seymour, 2nd Drag. Gds., consisted of one squad, 2nd Drag. Gds., and 300 po. cav.; the right column of the same strength was under the com. of Capt. Stapylton, 2nd Drag. Gds.

I advanced myself with the inf. and guns against the enemy's position at "Jamo," having the po. inf. under Capt. Dawson on the right.

The enemy's position was admirably chosen, the village being situated on high ground completely commanding the whole plain over which we had to pass, and surrounded with "dhauk" jungle and numerous jheels. Fire was opened upon us from four guns about the village, and from numerous jingalls and matchlocks in the jungle. Our guns were immediately brought into action, the rifles being thrown out in skirmishing order to the right and the 88th to the left, leaving one company in support of the guns. The 7th po. inf. were for the time kept in reserve.

The troops advanced steadily through the jungle, the right being well forward. The party of the rifle brig. under Lieut. Green gallantly rushed up the high position in front of the village, and captured a 6-pdr. gun; at the same time Capt. Dawson, with the 3rd and 6th po. inf. passed round the village and completely turned their left flanks, by which they were thrown into disorder, and commenced a precipitate retreat. The Oude po. here captured three guns, and

killed a great number of the enemy, who were at first encountered in good formation.

At one time the rebels made a show of turning our left flank, but the advance of the 88th prevented it, and they then dispersed through the jungle in full retreat.

The arrangements for cutting off the retreating enemy were completely successful; each column of cav. came upon them in their retreat, and killed large numbers of them.

The total loss of the rebels is estimated at upwards of 1,000 killed, but it was impossible to judge accurately, owing to the great extent and very difficult nature of the ground passed over during the pursuit. They have, however, received a lesson which will keep the country clear for some time.

I much regret that our casualties were, necessarily, somewhat heavy, though chiefly among the native troops; but it was impossible to avoid the troops being rather dispersed, owing to the extremely difficult nature of the country.

Among the wounded (and I am sorry to say he is dangerously so) is Lieut. Green, of the Rifle Brig., who was attacked by a number of sepoys, whilst leading his men through a thick piece of jungle. He received nine severe sabre cuts before his men could destroy the whole party, some twenty or thirty. This officer had behaved so gallantly all through the day, that I most deeply lament this misfortune.

It is my pleasing duty to record my thanks to Lieut. Chamberlain, comdg. the Oude police. I am much indebted to him for his active assistance during the engagement, and I owe to him the suggestion of the plan of attack which was so successful.

To Capt. Orr, assist. commsr., I am much indebted for the very valuable and accurate information he obtained as to the position and intention of the rebels. To Maj. Maynard, comdg. 88th Regt., Maj. Seymour and Capt. Stapylton, 2nd Drag. Gds., comdg. respectively the left and right columns of cav., and to Lieut. Green, comdg. detach. of Rifle Brig., great praise is due. Maj. Seymour speaks highly of the conduct of Capt. Carnegie, 2nd Drag. Gds., the squad leader; and of Lieut. Graham, comdg. the police cav., with the left column, whose zeal and intelligence rendered him of the greatest assistance; and also of Lieut. Hawkins, serving under him.

Maj. Seymour also speaks most highly of Lieut. Green and Ensign Richards, of the Rifle Brig., who, getting near the cav. in the pursuit, most effectually cleared that part of the jungle for them. Maj. Seymour was with Lieut. Green when he was wounded, and was himself struck by two sword cuts, but was fortunately not much injured.

Capt. Stapylton speaks in praise of Lieut. Calvert and Ormsby, 2nd Drag. Gds., and most highly of the dashing conduct of Lieut. Drummond of the po. cav., whose tact and discretion in the management of his men enabled them to render valuable service. Capt. Barrow also did good service with this column. This officer speaks highly of Serg. Maj. Ward, and trumpeter Smith, 2nd Drag. Gds.; the latter, a mere boy, engaged a sepoy, and had his horse shot under him.

Of Capt. Dawson, comdg. the Oude po. inf., it is impossible to speak too highly; his dashing gallantry and the admirable tact which he at all times displays, renders the troops under his command most valuable assistance to an European force.

Capt. Dowell, comdg. the art., performed good service with his guns at the commencement of the action, but from the nature of the ground it was afterwards impossible to make use of the art.

To Lieut. Biddulph, Royal art., my brigade maj., I have to offer my best thanks; his energy and intelligence at all times renders him a most valuable assistant.

Lieut. Lawford, Hodson's horse, with a small detach. of his own regt. and a few po. cav., accompanied the centre column, and did good service, cutting up some 150 of the enemy.

I would also mention Lieut. Worsley, comdg. 7th po. inf.; but the good services of officers of the Oude po. will be more prominently brought to the notice of Government by Lieut. Chamberlain, through the Chief Commissioner.

Four guns were captured, but one has not yet been brought in, having been abandoned for the moment during the pursuit, and has not yet been found.

Several hackeries of ammunition were blown up, and much baggage taken. One elephant was also captured by the Oude po.

It is reported that two or three men of rank are amongst the killed, of whom the Moulvie is said to be one.

The force immediately opposed to us was about 5,000 men with four guns; but some distance in rear

there was a large body of about 2,000 men with four more guns. These, however, retired across the Goomtee at the very commencement, and were untouched.

The Assist. Commsr. reports the country perfectly clear up to the Goomtee, with the exception of two or three small forts.

GEO. R. BARKER,  
Brigdr. comdg. at Sundeela.

## Recent Operations in Rajpootana.

From Maj.-Gen. Roberts, Comdg., Rajpootana F. F., to the Adj.-Gen. of the Army, Poona.  
Camp near Sanganeer, 9th August, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., that from many reports I had gathered, it appeared likely the rebel army would cross the Neemuch and Nusseerabad road. As soon therefore as the heavy rains would admit, and the river became fordable, I moved on as quickly as I could, and reached Bunnara yesterday morning, after a long and very heavy march.

2. I soon found that the rebels had reached and were congregated about this place and Beelwara; as soon, therefore, as the men had had their breakfasts, and other circumstances would admit of, I marched with the troops as detailed below.\*

3. On nearing Sanganeer, some thirty-five of the Guzerat irreg. horse, with some Belooch horse, under Rissaldar Meer Mahomed Allee, whom Capt. Alban, deputy judge adv. genl. was good enough to accompany, being in advance, came on a strong picquet of the enemy, being about 100 in number; these retreated, but were followed with all speed, up to the town through which they passed, and our party halted, finding the enemy in great force beyond it. They had wounded and taken one man, whose uniform showed the buttons of the 44th B.N.I.

4. On my approach about five p.m. I found that the body of the enemy, who were west of the city, were crossing to the right bank of the river. From further observations, the enemy appeared in great force, extending from near the river in a semi-circle far to the right, and for upwards of two miles, my front occupying 400 yards.

5. Capt. Brown, with three guns of No. 8 light field batt., soon brought them into action, and having broken the enemy's right, and caused much confusion amongst them, I crossed the river with the inf. under fire of two of the enemy's guns, which were well-directed. Having forced the enemy's right to retire and close to their left, I brought my force on, left thrown forward, and directed a party of H.M.'s 83rd to storm and occupy the small hamlet of Rowaree, on an eminence on our right. This, of course, was gallantly done, and I then brought forward the art., and which, with the Enfields of H.M.'s 83rd, opened fire again on the enemy's left.

6. I had one 8-inch howtzer. with me, and which was close up during the whole march yesterday of near thirty miles, and Lieut. Vibart, who has shown great energy, brought it into action on high ground on the left of the hamlet, but the enemy retired out of even its reach after the first discharge.

7. In the meantime the art., with a portion of H.M.'s 83rd, under Col. Steele, and 13th N.I., under Maj. Lye, had driven the enemy's left in, and all were completely out of range, and fast retreating towards Beelwara, and the dark of night coming on, I recalled all and bivouacked for the night on this high ground, a better position than it accidentally afforded us can hardly have been conceived.

8. I have the pleasure to report that not one single casualty occurred on our side; the enemy's loss was not great, about fifty or sixty in all killed and wounded.

9. The greater part of the rebels are cav., and have belonged to different regts. of the Bengal army; but more arrant cowards I have never seen; and there appears little credit in having beaten so large a body, averaged at 5,000 men, with the small number of 800 of such men as I had the honour to command.

10. The enemy had 5 guns, but I think only two in action, an 8 and a 6-pdr., with some elephants; and it was obvious, that had I had any cav., the whole of the materiel must have been captured and numbers destroyed. You are aware I had sent all my available cav. in pursuit of the enemy from Tonk with Col. Holmes.

11. I need not inform you of the good conduct of the troops, such being a matter of course. I am in-

\* H.M.'s 2nd Drag. Gds., 170 sabres, 4 guns, 18 light field battery, 2 54-inch mortars Royal art. H.M.'s 88th Regt., 250 bayonets, 3rd batt. rifle brig. 60 bayonets, po. cav. 670 sabres, po. inf. 950 bayonets, and Hodson's horse 25 sabres.

\* 8th light field batt., 3 guns; 12 Goolundazees; 18th irreg. horse; 4 co. Sappers and Miners; H.M.'s 83rd Regt., about 500; 13th Regt. N.I., 300; Guzerat irreg. horse, 50, with a few Belooch Horse.



debted to every officer with me for valuable work, and to every man in the ranks for a patient endurance and contempt of fatigue, which enabled me to bring the enemy to action after marching close on thirty miles.

12. My personal staff rendered me all the assistance that any general officer could desire.

13. The enemy at once left Beelwara, and I have heard of them this morning a good way off, retreating still with all speed towards Bagore, from whence the line of march is at present unknown.

14. I have intelligence from Col. Holmes, dated 8th; he also was pushing on after the enemy to Beelwara, and would reach to-day, so that the enemy have had a very narrow escape.

15. I cannot conclude this despatch without expressing my grateful thanks to Capt. Eden, of the Madras army, political agent at Jyepoor, who has accompanied me throughout, and acted on my personal staff; and it has been through him that I have been enabled to procure supplies, and that which was almost as necessary, good information; he was good enough also to send some very intelligent men with Col. Holmes.

H. G. ROBERTS, Maj. gen.

Comdg. R. F. F.

Camp near Sanganeer, August 9, 1858.

Allahabad, 11th Oct., 1858.

In publishing the following letter from the sec. of govt., mil. depart. at Bombay, dated 15th Sept. 1858, enclosing a report from Maj. gen. Roberts, comdg. Rajpootana F. F., of the result of an encounter with the Gwalior rebels, on the 14th of August last, together with a resolution passed thereon by the govt. of Bombay, the rt. hon. the Gov. Gen. of India notifies his entire concurrence in the expression of the sentiments of that govt., and fully appreciates the eminent services rendered by Maj. gen. Roberts, and the officers and men under his command.

R. J. H. BIRCH, maj. gen.,  
Secy. to the govt. of India, mil. dept.,  
with the Gov. Gen.

From H. L. Anderson, Esquire, sec. to govt. Bombay.  
To G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire, sec. to the govt. of India, with the Gov. Gen.

Allahabad, dated 15th Sept. 1858,

Secret Department.

Sir,—I am directed by the rt. hon. the gov. in council, to transmit to you, for submission to the rt. hon. the Gov. Gen. of India, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 3rd inst., from the adjt. gen. of the army, with its enclosure, from Maj. gen. Roberts, comdg. the Rajpootana F. F., detailing the result of an encounter with the Gwalior rebels on the 14th August last, as also transcript of a resolution passed by this govt., under date the 9th inst.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secy. to Govt.

From the Adj. Gen. of the Army, to the Sec. to Govt.,  
Secret Depart., Dapoorce.  
Adjt. Genl's office, Hd. Qrs., Poona,  
3rd Sept. 1858.

Sir,—I am directed by the C. in C. to request, you will submit to the rt. hon. the Gov. in Council, the enclosed despatch, dated the 16th ult., from Maj. gen. Roberts, comdg. the Rajpootana F. F., detailing the result of an encounter with the Gwalior rebels, on the 14th idem.

2. H. E. desires me to express the exceeding pleasure with which he has perused the account of the successful pursuit of these rebels and mutineers, who only escaped a similar catastrophe overtaking them at Sanganeer, on the 8th August last, from the maj. gen. having no cav. with him, the rapidity of insurgents' flight, and the coming on of night.

3. For three hundred and forty miles this pursuit has been maintained, under fearful heat in the earlier part of it, and an unexampled deluge of rain, which ceased only shortly before the signal results were achieved, as related in the maj. gen.'s report.

4. The hardships and privations which the troops have undergone have been of no ordinary character, and his lordship in council will, the C. in C. is assured, peruse with pleasure Maj. gen. Roberts' acknowledgment of their patient endurance.

5. The C. in C. commends Maj. gen. Roberts and his gallant officers and soldiers to the protection of the rt. hon. the Gov. in Council, under the assurance that their sufferings, endurance, and courage will meet with the acknowledgments they so well deserve.

EDWARD GREEN, col., adj. gen.

From Maj. gen. H. G. Roberts, comdg. Rajpootana Field Force, to the Adj. Gen. of the Army, Poona.

Dated Camp Moe, 16th August, 1858.

Sir,—I have the gratifying duty to report that the

troops under my command, as detailed below,\* fought a general action with the enemy on the 14th August, and completely defeated him.

2. A guard, as detailed below,† was detached with baggage and siege guns, in addition to the regular guards from each regt., and placed under the orders of Lieut. Vibart, actg. asst. comsry. of ordnance.

3. The rebel army was only eight miles from us on the 13th, after the troops had marched nearly seventy-nine miles in three successive days. The long and continued pursuit had taken effect, and their horses and cattle were much done up.

4. On finding our troops approaching they moved out, and took up a strong position on a rocky ridge of low hills, which forms the right bank of the Bunass, which flowed at the foot of the ridge along the whole front of their position; on our side the river was a perfect level plain. Their guns were placed on their right, and swept the whole of this plain before us.

5. Our troops formed behind a ridge, which concealed them from their view.

6. Supported by the cav. on their left the horse art. galloped forward to about 400 yards from their guns and replied to their fire, which had become sharp, and the battle of the Bunass commenced.

7. Our inf. now emerged into and across the plain, crossed the river knee-deep, accompanied by the three guns, No. 8 light field batt., attacked, and drove the enemy from the ridge he occupied, taking his four guns.

8. The guns secured, our art. and cav. passed the river, and the latter were pushed forward, charged and cut up vast numbers.

9. The inf. advanced in line. H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders being in reserve killing numbers of the enemy; it was by one concealed amongst the rocks that I have to deplore the loss of the Serg.-Maj. Holland, of the 8th Hussars, who was mortally wounded by a musket shot.

10. After passing these rocks H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders and two guns were detached to the right, to drive back a body of inf., who had been pursued by a small detach. of the Guzerat irr. horse, and stood at bay in some jungle; this body retreated, exchanging some shots at long distance.

11. The main body of the enemy, consisting of cav. and some of the more active of the inf., who had thrown away everything but their muskets, retreated so rapidly across an undulating country that they were already out of sight.

12. Accordingly the cav., who were a good deal scattered, were judiciously collected by my staff, and ordered to follow in pursuit, four guns horse art. accompanying them. The other two guns subsequently joined also. They continued on the tracks of the enemy for about seven miles, beyond which art. horses were unable to proceed.

13. The cav., under Col. Naylor, 8th hussars, who had his horse killed under him by a round shot early in the day, went forward, killing numbers of the enemy. After about four miles they came in sight of a large body.

14. As they were so numerous in cav., Col. Naylor slowly followed them, and sent back for the Lancers and Beloochees, who, acting independently, had lost the track, and gone over to the left.

15. On their coming up, the whole went forward at the trot, drove in the rear guard, composed of the late Kotah contingent and 5th regt. Bengal irregulars, on the main body.

16. Most of their remaining inf., and the badly-mounted men, were killed, or threw away their arms and sought refuge in the jungle-bushes. Three elephants, and a number of camels and other baggage-animals, were taken.

17. At last the remains of the inf., about 100 men, took post in a village fifteen miles from the field of battle, and their cav. formed around them. Col. Naylor, who had little more than 100 regulars and 80 Beloochees with him, and was now in a country unsuitable for cav., desisted, and returned towards camp, finding and killing many rebels along the line, who had concealed themselves as he passed before. He did not reach camp till eleven o'clock that night, and his men had not tasted food all day, having been eighteen or nineteen hours in the saddle.

18. I have now to perform the very pleasing duty of reporting the high sense I entertain of the service performed by the troops I had the honour to command on this occasion. Their steadiness under fire must

\* 2nd Troop H.A. of all ranks, 6 guns; left half No. 8 Light Field Baty., 3 guns; do. R.E. and 3rd Co. Saps. and Miners; H.M.'s 8th Hussars, detach. about 125; 1st Light Cav. Lancers, 100; H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders, 370; H.M.'s 83rd Regt., 562; 12th Regt. N.I., 336; 13th Regt. N.I., 330; Guzerat Irrig. Horse, 50; Lieut. Macaulay's Belooch Horse.  
† 2 Cos. 12th Regt. N.I., and some Belooch Horse.

have struck awe into the enemy, who dared not stand long before their imposing advance.

19. My best thanks are due to every officer and soldier, for the patient endurance during long and fatiguing pursuit [340 miles], in bad weather, which enabled me to bring the enemy to action at last.

I wish to bring to H.E.'s notice the good services of officers comdg. — Lieut. col. Price, R.A., comdg. arty., R.F.F.

Lieut. col. Naylor, comdg. cav. in pursuit.

Maj. Tremenhoe, comdg. engr; also officers comdg. regts. and detachments as follows:—

Lieut. col. Homes, 12th regt. N.I.; Lieut. col. Steele, H.M.'s 83rd regt.; Maj. Lye, 13th regt. N.I.; Maj. Locke, H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders; Capt. Petrie, 2nd tr. horse art.; Capt. Dennies, 1st lt. cav. (lancers); Lieut. Stevenson, half 8th light field batt.; Lieut. Stock, 1st Lancers, who accompanied Col. Naylor in pursuit with a troop; and Lieut. Macaulay, Belooch Horse.

20. I received the most able and valuable assistance from my personal staff, Lieut. Newall, actg. assistant adj.-gen.; Cap. Ballard, c.n., asst. qr.-mr.-gen. (who accompanied the cav. in pursuit); Capt. Alban, deputy Judge adv. Genl.; Capt. Lucas, deputy asst. comsry. genl., and my staff surg., Wyllie, were eager in carrying my orders during the day, and I desire to bring their services to H.E.'s notice.

Capt. Heathcote, deputy asst. qr. mr. gen., accompanied the force, and has shown much energy during the pursuit. Lieut. Macaulay has throughout shown his usual intelligence; his services have been most important to me.

Col. Price reports that he has received every assistance from his brig. maj., Lieut. Sterling.

I must not omit to mention the cheerful and ready willingness of the detach. of Guzerat irr. horse, under Pessaladar Meer Mahomed Ali, forming my escort; and on the 14th they killed a number of the enemy equal to their own.

21. The loss of the enemy in killed I compute at near 1,000 men.

22. Our casualties are few in comparison. H.M.'s 8th Hussars had 1-12th wounded of those who were in the battle.

23. I have since the action learnt that the enemy is quite disorganised and scattered; numbers have thrown away their arms; horses and ponies are wandering about the country riderless. The better-mounted portion remains, but disorganised and disheartened.

Col. Parke, with Neemuch force, is somewhere between that place and Oodeypore, in, as near as I can judge, the direct line of the enemy's flight, and will, I trust, be enabled to give a good account of what may yet hold together.

24. The long pursuit of the enemy by the detached force under Col. Holmes and since his rejoining, its continuation by me personally, has sorely distressed and broken down the horses and baggage animals of the enemy, and has not been without severe effect on my own cattle, which obliged me to halt for a day after the action (yesterday). The pursuit, however, of what remains as a body, will be renewed in concert with Brigdr. Parke, as soon as I ascertain the exact direction the rebels have taken.

H. G. ROBERTS, Maj. gen.

Camp Moe, August 16, 1858. Comdg. R. F. F.

Resolution by the hon. Board, dated the 9th Sept., 1858.

Resolved.—The rt. hon. the Gov. in Council fully participates in the feelings of gratification with which H. E. the C. in C. has perused the account of the brilliant success obtained by the force under Maj. gen. Roberts, in the general action of the 14th August.

The rt. hon. the Gov. in Council considers that Maj. gen. Roberts has rendered a great and important service to the State, by the skill and gallantry with which he conducted the operations against the rebels, and succeeded in bringing them to action, after a most harassing pursuit under circumstances of the greatest difficulty. It will afford sincere pleasure to his lordship in council to bring the valuable services of Gen. Roberts, and of the officers mentioned in his despatch, to the favourable notice of the rt. hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council.

H. L. ANDERSON, Sec. to Govt.

### Colonel Holmes's Doings.

From Maj. gen. Roberts, comdg. Rajpootana F. F., to the Qr. Mr. Genl. of the army.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of H. E. the C. in C., a report by Lieut. Col.

Holmes, 12th N.I., whom I sent, on the 8th ult., from the further side of Tonk, to pursue the rebels.

2. I trust that the perseverance which Col. Holmes displayed, and the patient endurance by the troops—forced marches for 240 miles, partly during heat so intense that I lost twenty-two Europeans in three days by sunstroke alone, when marching in the early morning, and partly during rains, said to be heavier than any which have been known in Rajpootana—will meet with the approval of H. E. the C. in C.

3. I beg to bring to notice that these men had already gone thirty-five miles with me, when we marched to save Jeypore, and that on rejoining, after one day's halt, they accompanied me during the three forced marches which enabled me, on the 4th day (August 14th), to close with the rebels on the Bunnas.

H. G. ROBERTS, Maj.-Genl.

Comdg. R. F. Force.

Camp, Koorj, 17th August, 1858.

From Lieut. Col. Holmes, comdg. Light Field Force, to the Asst. Adjt. Genl., Rajpootana F. F.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Maj. Gen. comdg. Rajpootana F. F., the operations of the Lt. Field Detach. which he did me the honour to place under my command in Div. Orders of the 8th ult. At nine P.M. of the 8th ult., the column marched on Seelah (distant about eighteen miles), which I reached about six A.M. on the 9th. On the march the sound of cannonading at Tonk was heard; and, on arrival, reports were brought of the rebel force being in possession of the town of Tonk.

The strength of the Lt. Field Detach. was:—2nd Tr. H. A., Capt. Petrie comdg.; H. M.'s 8th K. R. I. Hussars, Lieut. Col. Naylor comdg., 8 officers, 139 sabres; 1st By. Lancers, Capt. Dennis comdg., 3 Eur. officers, 5 Nat. officers, 115 sabres; H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders, Maj. Roche comdg., 10 officers, 13 serjts., 5 drummers, 199 r. and f.; 12th Regt. N.I., Lieut. Col. Holmes comdg., 8 Eur. officers, 14 Nat. officers, 31 havildars, 11 drummers, 422 r. and f.; Belooch Horse, Lieut. Macauley comdg., and 300 sabres.

Under instructions from hd. qrs. I moved, on the morning of the 10th, to the ford of the Bunnas river, at Kakray. Here I received information that the rebels, having knowledge of the approach of the British force, abandoned Tonk, and fled in the direction of Bunneetah, carrying off four guns and four tumbrils, besides spare ammunition belonging to the Nawab of Tonk.

On the 12th I marched to Ghans (distant twelve miles). Reports of the rebels' movements were conflicting. Some said they were at Bunneetah, others at Allyghur Rampoor, and others again that their force, said to amount to 20,000 men, were divided between the two places above named.

On the 13th I marched to Soontallah, where, hearing that the enemy were still on my left flank, I halted. In the evening I received intimation that the whole rebel force was at Koostulah and Mahdapore, trying to obtain possession of the latter place.

At midnight I continued my march for Koostulah (distant about eighteen miles). At a village about four miles from Koostulah I heard that the rebels were encamped at Koostulah. Giving time for the ammunition to close up, and directing the baggage to remain at the village (Poochalla), I moved forward with the hope of bringing the enemy to action.

On our cav. skirmishers approaching Koostulah, parties of horse and foot of the enemy were seen in flight through the ravines up to the hills. In that direction the Belooch horse pursued, but were not successful in killing more than four men, one said to be a jemadar of the Kotah Contingt., as also three men of that corps. Several prisoners were made that day, but they were followers of the rebels and not worth detaining, and they were, after examination, dismissed.

A large body of the enemy, it would appear, had gone off to Ghodee and Pachowlaas, the first thing in the morning or the night before; and as the force under my command had made a long march, our baggage and commissariat behind, and bodies of the enemy on the hills to the left of our route, and a column of them said to be on our left rear, I ordered a halt, sending the Belooch horse to reconnoitre; they came upon one abandoned tumbril.

A large part of my baggage did not come up till late in the evening, and some not until the next morning, just as I was about to resume my march.

During the night numerous camp fires could be seen along the ridge of the hills to our left front and left rear, and at ten o'clock P.M. I received information from a Christian officer (whose name I forget) commanding the Nagur batt. in Mehdapore, that his batt. had gone over to the enemy, and intended, in

concert with the rebels on the hills, to attack my camp during the night; this obliged me to wait till daybreak before I could attempt any further advance.

On the morning of the 14th I marched to Pachowlaas, starting at seven o'clock, and was obliged to halt there, the Europeans being much exhausted with the heat.

The march to Koostulah forced many of the rebels up the hills, and these I believe were never able to rejoin their main body.

Before me in flight remained the rebel leaders, Tania Topee, Rao Sahib, the Nawab of Bindra, Raheem Ali, and others, two regts. of sepoys (Scindiah's), some hundred of Ben. mutineers, 5th and 7th regts. of irr. cav., and some 3,000 or 4,000 other horsemen, in all 10,000 or 12,000 men; no accounts that I could obtain made them less.

On the morning of the 15th ult. I marched to Goollee, six miles, and in the evening to Augora, six more. The country becoming very difficult from jungle, ravines, and nullahs, I was obliged to move during daylight.

On the 16th I halted in consequence of equiring supplies of flour for the troops, and extra carriage, and grain, and grass for the horses; all supplies on the line of march having been eaten up by the enemy.

On the 17th I moved to Pontara, thirteen miles distant, through a strong pass, and entered a valley formed by hills on our right and the Mey river on our left; all this valley to Kutkur is full of ravines and jungle, and would be unsafe for cav. and art. to traverse without the protection of inf.

Information was brought that the enemy was halted on the Mey river in front of Kutkur, unable to pass the river.

At daylight on the 18th I moved on Kutkur (distant about fifteen miles); on arrival I heard that the rebels had mostly passed the ford the day before, and the rear-guard at daylight, but I am disposed to think that all had passed the day before. On this march one more tumbril was found abandoned, and was made over to the Tonk horsemen accompanying me, and some gun ammunition was strewn along the road.

The ford of the river was deep, and it took all that day and a greater part of the night to pass the troops and baggage over.

On the 19th, hearing that the rebels were entrenching at Matonda, determined to make a stand at half-past two P.M. I moved on Nowagaum (distant six miles); on arrival, being informed that they had moved to Boondee, I halted for the night, and marched at early dawn to Boondee, on the 20th ult.

At Boondee on the 20th I obtained information that the rebels had marched the day before to Neem-Keekera, and that they were moving through the Keena Pass, and intended marching upon Johaypoor.

The road through the Keena Pass was described as difficult in the extreme, and supplies not procurable. I therefore decided on leaving the direct line of pursuit, and by marching through the Boondee Pass to Jahapoor; if I did not meet the enemy there to move on in pursuit, in the direction of Mundelgurh, and intercept them between the river Bunnas and the hill country, which they were traversing.

On the 21st I marched to Nowagaum, and encamped on the banks of the Mey. This river, which on my arrival was ankle deep, rose most rapidly, and within an hour after was totally impassable, and it was not until the morning of the 25th that I was enabled to cross the column over to the village of Manglee.

On the morning of the 26th I commenced my march for Etonda. The advance guard of cav. and detach. 72nd Highlanders crossed a nullah a short way in my front, and the art. was about to follow, when the water rose so rapidly that no further progress could be made, and it was with difficulty that I could recross that portion of the force which had already passed over. After doing so, the river to my rear and the nullah to my front rose to so great a height that I was obliged to halt till the 30th inst.

During the halt it was with the utmost difficulty that I could obtain supplies, and it was only by the construction of rafts, and by the employment of some men of the 12th regt. nat. inf. (expert swimmers), that I was enabled to procure supplies for the subsistence of the troops and horses of the art. and cav. During this protracted delay I was receiving intelligence of the rebels being at Keera, Jellodra, Maunpoora, Hora, and Mundelgurh.

On the 31st, at ten A.M., the nullah becoming fordable I crossed the force over, encamped the cav. and inf. just across the nullah.

On the 1st August, at three P.M., I marched to Sarspoora, distant four miles, the road exceedingly deep in mud.

On the 2nd August, at half-past two, I marched to

Tookra, distant five miles, the road most difficult for art., and it was with the greatest exertions that the troop horse art. reached the encamping ground, between seven and eight o'clock, and part of the baggage, sick-carts, &c., did not arrive till the next morning.

On the 3rd August I was obliged to halt, as the road ahead, which I had directed to be examined, was pronounced impracticable.

On the 4th of August, having discovered another route, I marched to Johaypoor, where I received information of the rebels being at Mundelgurh.

It was my intention to have resumed my march on the 5th, but I was prevented, in consequence of the want of carriage with the force, great numbers of camels having died on the march from Indagurh to Boondee, and during the eleven days' detention at Naugum and Manglee, as also on the march to Johaypoor.

On the morning of the 6th I marched to Kujoorn, where information was brought that the rebels were crossing the Bunnas river at the Turbanee ford, and intended to march to Bhweelwara.

On the morning of the 7th I marched to Kurhola. The Bunnas river was four or five miles in front, and said to be impracticable, excepting where the rebels had crossed, and it was not till after many hours' search, and till too late to make any further movement, that the Depty. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., Capt. Heathcote, was able to discover one.

At four A.M., on the morning of the 8th, I moved on the ford, which was broad, and upwards of three feet deep, and the passage of troops and baggage was not effected till nearly five o'clock.

About two o'clock P.M. I received information from the Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. that the General's camp was at Sanganeer, and that the rebels were encamped at Bheelwara. I immediately made arrangements to march on Bheelwara as soon as the men had dined.

The troops had fallen in for the march at half-past six P.M.; but not being furnished with proper guides, the march was not commenced till half-past nine o'clock. The troops marched all night, and between two and three o'clock P.M. on the 9th inst. reached Bheelwara, having marched about thirty-five miles, when I had the gratification of hearing of the successful action that had been fought the evening before.

From the date of my leaving hd.-qrs. camp it had been my earnest endeavour to pursue as rapidly as possible, but the difficulties of the road were great, and the heat of the weather in the first instance told upon the Europeans, and afterwards the heavy rains impeded the progress of the art. and baggage, and for eleven days the force was obliged to halt at the villages of Naugum and Manglee, in consequence of the flooded state of the Mey river and the swollen stream in front of Manglee; yet in spite of these difficulties, added to the loss of a large number of our baggage camels, the troops had marched upwards of 240 miles from the date of leaving till joining the hd.-qrs. camp; and though I was unable to overtake the rebels, yet they were so constantly kept on the move that they were prevented from plundering many villages and towns, which, but for the fear of being overtaken, they would have done.

The conduct of the troops was admirable; they met every difficulty and privation with the utmost cheerfulness; and from the comdg. officers of the different detachments of the force I have received the most cordial support.

A native gentleman, Moulvee Mahomed Mohedeen, vakeel of Jeypore, who accompanied me through the pursuit, rendered me so much good service (in procuring information, carriage, supplies, &c.) that I beg strongly to recommend him to the Maj. Gen.'s consideration.

J. HOLMES, Brevt. Lieut. Col.,

12th Regt. Nat. Inf.,

Late in com. Lt. Field Detach.

Camp Moe, 16th Aug., 1858.

TRANSMIGRATION.—Le Compte tells us of one whom the Bonzes had prevail'd on to believe that his Soul should go into one of the (Chinese) Emperor's Post Horses, and that they had advis'd him to Eat little, and endure it patiently, and God might be induc'd the next remove to let him possess some Person of Quality; but the Man was under such horror at the Apprehension of being a Post Horse, that his being a Man of Figure afterwards gave him but little Satisfaction. He could not sleep Day or Night, but hearing that Christians did not undergo those changes, but were Men as well in the other World as here, he sent for the Father to Baptize him, who assures us he dy'd a very good Christian.—*Salmon's Modern History* (1725).

## To Correspondents.

We are obliged to Homo for his letter, and should have been still more so had we received it twelve months ago. It is now too late, we fear, to make use of the details with which he is kind enough to furnish us.

\*.\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, Jan. 28, 1859.

## A GRATUITOUS INSULT.

It is with feelings of vexation and regret that we transcribe a Government Order, based on instructions from the Court of Directors, which can be regarded in no other light than as a gross insult to the Indian Services. We give the exact words of the precious document, which was twice inserted in the *Calcutta Gazette* because the word "horse" was misprinted "house," and Government particularly wish it to be understood that their public servants must not covet a native's ox or ass, or anything that is his.

Fort William, 3rd December, 1858.—In the year 1855, a public officer serving under the Government of Bengal, with the cognisance of his immediate official superior, sold a horse to a native gentleman living within his jurisdiction for 900 rupees. There was not the remotest reason to suppose that the sale was in any respect otherwise than a fair transaction, but the matter having in due course been reported to the hon. Court of Directors, the Court were pleased, in a despatch dated the 4th March last, to desire that sales of this description between public servants in India and natives within their jurisdiction or beyond, should be strictly prohibited. The President in Council is assured that pecuniary transactions of an objectionable nature between public servants and natives of India seldom, if ever, now occur, and has the fullest reliance on the honour of the Queen's servants in all departments; but transactions of the nature alluded to, though in themselves entirely fair, and perfectly free on both sides from all unworthy motives, are liable to misconstruction, and when misconstrued are no less mischievous in their effect than corrupt dealings. In conformity, therefore, with the instructions of the hon. Court, all such sales are prohibited. Should a public officer be doubtful whether a transaction to which he desires to become a party, comes within this prohibition, he will consult his superior officer, and be guided by the instructions he may receive. A controlling officer consulted on such an occasion will dispose of the case himself, or refer it for the orders of Government, as he may consider proper.

By Order of the hon. the President in Council,  
CECIL BEADON,  
Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India.

There was once a time when such an order might not have been out of place, but in the year 1858 it was an offensive and inexcusable anachronism. The tone of public morality among European officers in India is in no degree inferior to that which prevails at home. Besides, as the *Friend of India* pertinently and pleasantly remarks—

If the sale of a house is so dangerous to the pecuniary purity of the Civil Service, why should the purchase be safe? A man may pay too little as well as receive too much. Or why confine the order to houses? A civilian may buy toys for his child and take them at half value, or forage for his horse, and not pay for it. Why not declare toy-buying an offence, and decree that civilians' horses are not to eat? Even that would scarcely be sufficient. A magistrate, if he likes, may perpetrate small swindles in the matter of his food, give decrees to butchers, on condition of mutton at twopence-halfpenny, or harass bakers because they give only twelve loaves for

the rupee. To be useful, the rule should be carried out to its logical result, the magistrate shut up in a glass case, and fed with a spoon, by a purveyor with a certificate of British parentage in his pocket.

Where is the line to be drawn? Or is it henceforth to be understood that European officers, whether civil or military, are to confine the sale of their goods and chattels to their own narrow circle? What is a public servant to do whose lot sends him to some remote out-of-the-way station? In default of European purchasers, it is clear that he will have no alternative but to make a bonfire of his effects whenever he ceases to have occasion for them. One might really have been pardoned for supposing that in March, 1858, the Directors might have employed their time more beneficially than in inditing an insult to a body of gentlemen of unblemished reputation. The terrible convulsion in the mighty empire under their sway, combined with their own death struggles, might well have sufficed to absorb their attention. Certainly, few persons allowed them credit for such calmness and self-possession as to be able to write about the disposal of a horse three years previously, there being nothing to mark that not very uncommon event, save the circumstance that the seller was a public servant and the purchaser a native. After viewing that mysterious occurrence in every possible light for three whole years, the Court at length arrived at the conclusion that it was "tolerable, and not to be endured." We can only hope that the Secretary of State for India requires somewhat less time to perceive the true bearing of an Order that is as useless as it is insulting and uncalled for.

## INDIAN PRISONS.

ONE of the earliest and most important subjects that should engage the attention of the Indian Government on the restoration of order, must be the question of prison discipline. Heretofore, from two to three thousand criminals of very various degrees and shades of guilt have been herded together promiscuously as if with the express intention of reducing all to the lowest depth of degradation. Prisoners, whose sole offence may have consisted in taking a too active part in an affray between two villages, were classed with ruffians of the darkest dye, and the receiver of stolen goods was associated with Thugs and Dacoits, highway robbers and murderers. The consequence might have been, and probably was, foreseen. The most depraved characters speedily gained an ascendancy over their less guilty companions, and prepared them for the committal of any enormity on the expiration of their sentence. Some of the most frightful outrages and scenes of plunder connected with the mutinies were due to escaped convicts. In every station where there was a jail, the first act of the sepoys after rising upon their officers, was to set free the prisoners, knowing that they would thus obtain the co-operation of a large force of desperate and reckless villains. At Agra, for instance, the destruction of the Civil lines was effected chiefly by the scoundrels whom Dr. Walker had been so industriously but vainly attempting to humanise through the medium of the multiplication table and manuals of astronomy. It may be doubted, indeed, whether that persevering and philan-

thropic gentleman adopted the most practical means to soften the rough nature of his patients. It may be questionable how far a parrot-like response to an inquiry as to the weight of the planet Neptune, or the diameter of Ceres, may tend to fit a Hindoo cattle-stealer for a more honourable position in the moral and social scale; and some persons may even smile incredulously at the idea of a forger or professional thief being won to repentance by learning to chaunt the multiplication table of fractions up to  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ . But although these accomplishments may have failed to convert the heathen to Christianity, or to make good citizens of the lawless and violent, they were so far of service that they occupied the attention of the prisoners and prevented them from holding much mutual intercourse. The evil, however, arising from the gathering together of such an army of criminals required a remedy of a more searching and radical nature. On the 1st of January, 1852—the latest date to which we can at this moment refer—there were 2,786 prisoners confined in the Central Prison at Agra, being convicted of the following crimes:—Murder by Thugs, 86; other cases, 414. Wounding with intent to murder, 84; culpable homicide, 165; Dacoity with murder, 33; with wounding or personal injury, 36; unattended with aggravating circumstances, 284. River dacoity, 2; highway robbery with murder, 23; with personal injury, 56; without aggravating circumstances, 169. Burglary with murder, 1; with personal injury, 12; without aggravating circumstances, 244. Theft with murder, 60; of children for their ornaments, 23; with personal injury, 65; by administering poison or stupefying drugs, 39; other cases, 293. Cattle-stealing with personal injury, 1; without aggravating circumstances, 115. Child stealing for the purpose of selling into slavery, 8; receiving stolen goods, 67; importation of slaves, 3; affray with homicide, 143; with violent breach of the peace, 10; assault with personal injury, 43; arson, 1; forgery, or uttering forged documents, 22; counterfeiting coin, or uttering base coin, 19; perjury, 23; rape, 16. Crimes and offences not specified under the foregoing heads, 210; attempt to commit any of the above, 21. It must be admitted that there is here a goodly variety of crime, and, in justice to Dr. Walker, it should be stated that he exerted himself to the utmost to classify the prisoners, and to teach them industrious arts in addition to the elements of astronomy and the calculation of fractions in a musical key. But the numbers were too great to allow of any proper subdivision, nor could any one man, however marked his individuality, suffice to impress his views, we do not say on this host of fallen creatures, but even on their legionary superintendents. If the system of centralisation is to be introduced into the management of criminals, it is evident that to be efficacious it must be conducted on a large and costly scale. Prisons must be built as large as small towns, and supervised by a regular staff of intelligent and judicious officers. In any other way it will prove a miserable failure, and produce no other result than to bring together a vast number of persons who have violated the laws in different degrees, in order finally to let them loose upon society ten times worse than before their supposed reformation.

## WHO DID IT?

SOME twenty years hence, when the principal actors in these busy scenes are dead and forgotten, it will begin to be known who really were worthy of praise, and who of blame, for the part they have sustained in the eventful and tragic drama of the Indian mutinies. At present, no sooner do we hear of some heroic, or otherwise commendable, action having been performed, than it is whispered that the laurel wreath has been placed on the brows of the wrong man who is never in any hurry to transfer it to the rightful owner. *Ego feci, tulit alter honores.* On the other hand, much undeserved censure has been cast upon officers who were either restrained by positive orders from acting in any other manner, or prevented from doing so by causes quite beyond their control. It would be invidious to quote instances, though not a few will readily recur to the recollection of those who have narrowly watched the progress of events in India during the last two years, to say nothing of former times. Nor could it have any other result than to revive unpleasant discussions which may more profitably be allowed to pass into oblivion. It is doubtful, therefore, if we should ever have alluded to the subject at all, had not Major General Sir Sydney Cotton especially invited public attention to his own case. That gallant and distinguished officer complains that "the newspapers at home and abroad—by which we presume he means India—have endeavoured to persuade the public that (he) had not much share, if any, in the responsibility attached to the measure of disarming a large body of native troops in the Peshawur Cantonment in May, 1857." He has therefore sent in to Government the following Memorandum of the transaction as it really happened, which is further authenticated by the signatures of Colonels H. B. Edwardes and T. J. Galloway.

## MEMORANDUM.

Peshawur, January 13, 1858.

During the night, between the 21st and 22nd May 1857, Colonel Edwardes, the commissioner of the Peshawur and adjacent districts, and Colonel Nicholson, then deputy commissioner, who had first received the intelligence of the mutiny of the 55th N.I. at Nowshera (28 miles from Peshawur), and also of the complicity of the 10th Irreg. cav., who, at the same station, had refused to act against the mutineers, came to Brigadier Cotton, and proposed an immediate "disarming" of a large body of Hindoostanee troops, with a view to enabling our European force to quit the cantonment and go forth into the district to act against the mutineers.

Unmistakeable signs of disaffection amongst these troops had been evinced for some days previously, and Brigadier Cotton had found it necessary to tell off into two wings the Peshawur force, placing the commanding officers of two European regiments, with six guns attached to each, ready for immediate action.

The mutiny of the 55th N.I., the disaffection of the 10th cav., and the intelligence received of the revolt of Hindoostanee troops in various parts of the country rendered it a matter of uncertainty that the whole native army of Bengal was more or less imbued with the same spirit of rebellion against the British Government. The "disarming" of a large body of these troops in the Peshawur district was, therefore, at that moment, unquestionably, a necessary precaution, ere a single European soldier could safely be permitted to leave the cantonment.

At the time of the outbreak of the 55th N.I. (probably arranged by the sepoys of that corps to create a diversion in favour of a general revolt, which certainly had been contemplated) there were in the Peshawur district only 1,500 European infantry with 500 European artillerymen, whilst the Hindoostanee troops in the district amounted to no less than 10,000 men.

On the measure of "disarming" being proposed to Brigadier Cotton by the civil authorities (Cols. Edwardes and Nicholson), the Brigadier, as commander of the whole forces on the Peshawur frontier, seeing the imperative necessity for it, determined to

accede at once to their proposal; and certain troops, amounting to 3,000 or 4,000 men, were named to be "disarmed."

The officers in command of the native corps in cantonment were at once summoned to Brigadier Cotton's quarters (Cols. Edwardes and Nicholson being present), and informed of the step about to be taken, when nearly the whole of them, still placing implicit confidence in the loyalty of their men, strenuously opposed the measure as unnecessary. To the arguments, and indeed remonstrances, of these officers, men generally of long standing and experience, the Brigadier paid every attention; in fact, he was desirous that their views and feelings regarding the sepoys should be heard; and to give an instance of the nature of the protests made on the occasion by the commandants, as indicative of the difficulty attending the undertaking, one of the commanding officers expressed his opinion that his regiment, one of the most efficient in the brigade, would never submit to the disgrace of being disarmed, and would be certain to attack the guns.

The discussion continued some time, when Col. Edwardes, addressing one of the regimental commanders, put an end to it by saying, "The matter rests now entirely with Brigadier Cotton," or words to the same effect. The Brigadier immediately replied, "Then the troops, as originally determined on, will be disarmed." Not another word was said as to the advisability, or otherwise, of the measure.

The regimental commanders received the necessary orders for the disarming, and proceeded at once to prepare for it at the time appointed. Colonels Edwardes and Nicholson, when that time arrived, accompanied Brigadier Cotton to the lines of H.M.'s 87th regt., in which artillery had been previously placed, and there, prepared with the European infantry and guns, the Commissioner and Brigadier Cotton observed, at a short distance from them, one of the native corps of the right wing of the brigade deprived of their firelocks by its commanding officer. The commanders had been directed to take the arms from their men, troops being at hand to enforce the measure, if necessary. The Commissioners and Brigadier then proceeded to another corps. Both corps delivered up their arms without a murmur.

Whilst this was going on, and exactly at the same moment, two other native corps of the left wing of the brigade were deprived of their arms in a similar manner by Colonel Galloway, H.M.'s 70th regt., the officer next in seniority to the Brigadier.

The "disarming" was accomplished without bloodshed, and a European force was at once told off to take the field against the insurgents.

The disarming of so large a force on the Peshawur frontier was certainly at that moment a desperate measure, not so much on account of the danger to be apprehended in seizing the arms of sepoys, whose minds were more or less unsettled by passing events, but as to the consequences which might be expected when the Government had been deprived of so large a portion of its frontier defence—troops placed at Peshawur to overawe and keep in subjection the ever-restless people of the adjacent mountains and districts, and to guard the British territory against invasion by its ancient enemies, of whose best province England had taken possession.

Who could tell what a moment might produce? Might not the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts have taken advantage of the internal weakness and disunion reigning in the British garrison, have come down upon the handful of Europeans, isolated (if the expression may be used) to the westward of the river Indus, and in conjunction with disaffected native soldiery have reclaimed the Peshawur territory, and swept away from the face of the earth every European inhabitant? It pleased Almighty God to save the British Government at this all-important and critical moment, for no sooner were the arms taken from the sepoys than the inhabitants of the country, flocking in at the call of the civil authorities, took service, which they had previously declined to do, and thus the first fruits of the measure of disarming were providentially escaped.

The heavy responsibility of these measures rested on Colonel Edwardes and Brigadier Cotton. The former had proposed to the latter the measure of "disarming," whilst the latter, as chief commander on the frontier, had consented to it, being responsible to Government for the management and disposal of troops placed, at that juncture, in the most difficult and apparently under the most perilous circumstances of any in British India.

The mutiny of the 55th N.I. was put down at the Fort of Murdan by Colonel Chute, commanding an expeditionary force, ably assisted by Colonel Nicholson. Numbers of the sepoys of that corps, however, escaped into the Swat country, who were subsequently disposed of through the able exertions of Major Beecher, the Commissioner of Hazarah.

The scenes of the future services of the ever-to-be lamented and noble Nicholson were elsewhere; not a punishment for mutiny or desertion was inflicted in Peshawur until that officer had left it, alas! never to return.

The numerous and continued executions in support of discipline were carried out in the presence of the troops, loyal or disloyal; 7,000 or 8,000 men assembled on parade in front of the cantonment, under the personal superintendence of Brigadier Cotton, whilst the highly valued and talented commissioner, Col. Edwardes, guarded and protected with his levies the rear of cantonment, ready to act and co-operate should the disloyal troops, as might be expected, break away from the enforced restraint with which they were compelled to witness the execution of their comrades.

It is unnecessary, whilst describing the "disarming" of the Peshawur troops and its immediate consequences, to offer any remarks on the subsequent events which, in the Peshawur district, were numerous, varied, and continued, during the progress of the general revolt of the army; but, certain it is, those events have invariably and throughout tended to prove the wisdom of the measure of timely "disarming," which was resorted to by the civil and military authorities under the guidance of Divine Providence.

SYDNEY COTTON, Major General,  
Commanding Peshawur Division.

The credit of this critical operation appears to have been given to General Nicholson, who can well spare the leaf from his own chaplet of glory. Though the course he has pursued is unusual, General Cotton will be readily excused for having taken such decisive steps to vindicate his own reputation. His example, however, is not likely to be very generally followed, so that the world must be content to jog on with the ordinary disproportion of error to truth. Lord Canning was evidently of opinion that Sir Sydney had been hardly dealt with, for he at once ordered the General's statement to be placed upon official record, and further addressed him in these frank and kindly terms:—

Camp, Allahabad, February 26, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR,—I will gladly further your object of setting in their true light the facts connected with the disarming of the native troops in the Peshawur cantonment in May last.

I can best do this by placing upon official record the statement which you have sent me in a private form.

It will thus take its place with other authentic documents in the hands of the Government at home, and will doubtless come before the public.

I had not seen the statement in the *Lahore Chronicle*, referred to by Colonel Galloway, nor was I aware that there had been so general a misapprehension in regard to events at Peshawur, as you describe. But be this as it may, I am happy to do my best to correct it.

So far as the Government of India is concerned, and the opinions expressed by it upon the transactions in question, be assured that full justice is done to your promptitude and sound decision, and to those high soldierly qualities which have led me to look upon your presence in command as a mainstay of safety.—Believe me, &c.

CANNING.

## RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE DISTURBANCES IN INDIA.

A report of the Calcutta sub-committee of the Fund for the Relief of Sufferers by the Disturbances in India, issued on the 3rd of November last, with a somewhat voluminous appendix, contains some information of interest with regard to the administration of the funds placed at their disposal. The committee commence by submitting to the subscribers a balance-sheet of the receipts and expenditure, from the establishment of the fund in July, 1857, to the 31st Oct., 1858. The amounts are calculated in Company's rupees. The receipts include subscriptions in Calcutta, Rs. 1,96,027; Madras, Rs. 78,000; Ceylon, Rs. 24,000; London, Rs. 1,91,717; Liverpool, Rs. 86,161; Glasgow, Rs. 48,484; Manchester, Rs. 47,761; Mauritius, Rs. 36,000; Hong Kong, Rs. 15,147; Cape of Good Hope, Rs. 53,081; the King of Burmah, Rs. 10,000; Ayrshire, Rs. 9,896; Tipperary, Rs. 2,689; Sydney, Rs. 49,433; Belfast (Victoria), Rs. 1,600; and Batavia, Rs. 1,562. Under the item of payments we find Rs. 4,05,932 devoted to free grants, while there have been expended for monthly allowances Rs. 1,02,322; loans, Rs. 60,676; passage and diet money, Rs. 1,11,619; passages to England, Rs. 1,88,244; ladies' committee, Rs. 54,000; house expenses, Rs. 58,275; sundries,



Rs. 19,735; advertising charges, Rs. 2,442; clothing account, Rs. 10,614; schooling account, Rs. 33,293; Bengal Patriotic Fund, Rs. 50,000; Lawrence Asylum, Rs. 10,000; Mofussil remittances, Rs. 3,40,035; and Bombay committee, Rs. 13,280; leaving a balance of Rs. 92,837.

The aggregate number of persons relieved by the fund up to the date of this report is not given, but it is incidentally stated that up to the 3rd of February assistance had been afforded to nearly 2,000 cases. One of the tabular statements accompanying the report shows the various classes of persons (including men, women, and children) to whom relief has been given. The total number included in this table is 777, of whom 6 were officers, 101 officers' wives and children, 70 in the railway and public works' departments, 91 in the unconvicted and patrol service, 116 indigo planters and agents, 29 clerks in public offices, 101 traders, 18 missionaries (Protestant and Roman Catholic), with 23 women and 54 children, 78 non-commissioned officers, &c., and 90 widows and orphans. The appendix also contains the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the fund between officials in India and the late Lord Mayor of London (Mr. Alderman Finnis), the late Mayor of Liverpool, and other gentlemen who took an active part in promoting the subscription on behalf of the sufferers by the mutiny in this country. Portions of this correspondence have already been published, and the remainder, from the lapse of time since it took place, has ceased to possess any interest for the general reader.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE KING OF AVA'S SKELETON.**—Mr. Flower, the anatomical articulator to the Royal College of Surgeons, has just executed an elaborate model of the human skeleton of the natural size in sycamore wood for the above enlightened potentate, who, being desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the human frame without losing caste by handling the original bones, requested the late East India Company to aid him in his difficulty. On the recommendation of Mr. Owen, of the British Museum, Mr. Flower was consulted, and at an expense of about £115, this artist produced a most faithful representation of the human skeleton in wood, and exhibited the same a few days since at the College of Surgeons, when it elicited the highest commendation from the Court of Examiners.

**LORD CLYDE'S PARENTAGE.**—The *Inverness Courier* says:—"The paragraph which appeared in the Glasgow papers, intimating the recent death of Lord Clyde's father, turns out to be incorrect. That gentleman died many years ago, and we are enabled to give the following particulars regarding the parentage of the noble veteran, on the authority of a personal friend of Lord Clyde. His lordship's father was Colonel John Campbell, who served with the late Duke of Kent, or on his staff, for a very long period. When quartered in Glasgow, Colonel Campbell made what is called a Scotch marriage with a good-looking young woman much his inferior in station, education, and position, and by her had a daughter and a son, both now living, the latter being Lord Clyde. The mother died while the children were very young, and the colonel was sent abroad with the Duke. On his departure the children were left with the mother, or with her relations, if she had died previously to that event, of which our informant is not quite sure, and to this may be attributed the story which has been going the round of the papers. The mother's name may have been M'Liver, and the children may have borne that name until Colonel Campbell returned from foreign service, when he took charge of them. They certainly were then called by the name of Campbell. Through the Duke's interest Colonel Campbell obtained a commission for his son, who embarked for the Peninsular, and two days after landing was at the battle of Vittoria. In one of the engagements under Sir Thomas Graham (the late Lord Lynedoch), the young officer distinguished himself so highly that Sir Thomas sent for him, and said that if he could be of service to him at any time he was not to hesitate in seeking his good offices. When Sir Thomas commanded the army before St. Sebastian an opportunity presented itself, and Sir Colin claimed the fulfilment of the promise; and when asked how he could be served, replied, 'By giving me the command of the forlorn hope.' This he obtained, and gained the breach, but was forced back, wounded, in consequence of the support not coming up quick enough."

**APPOINTMENT—CEYLON.**—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. E. Mooyart, B.A., to be chaplain of Galle in the Island of Ceylon.

**SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE**, late Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay, has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of that court. The vacant Puisne Judgeship has been conferred on Mr. Arnould, of the Middle Temple and the Home Circuit.

**MR. JAMES RANALD MARTIN, F.R.S.**, has been appointed Examining Physician to the Secretary of State in Council.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—F. H. A. Forth, Esq., has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of the island of Hong Kong during the temporary absence of the Colonial Secretary.

**NAVAL APPOINTMENT, EAST INDIES (Jan. 25).**—Rear-Admiral James Hope, C.B., to succeed Rear-Admiral Sir M. Seymour as Commander in Chief in the East Indies.

**A CORPS OF OFFICIALS** is being assembled to be employed in Japan. Among the corps are several young men who go out expressly for the purpose of learning the Japanese language, and studying the manners and customs of the people, so as to act as interpreters, and be otherwise useful to British subjects settling in or trading with that country.

**MR. PEARSON HILL**, of the General Post-office, son of Mr. Rowland Hill, has been selected by the Postmaster-General, on the request of the Governor of the Mauritius, for the purpose of reorganising the postal arrangements of the colony, and has proceeded to the Mauritius.

**WELLINGTON COLLEGE.**—Sir James W. Hogg, Bart., has apprised Colonel the Hon. W. P. Talbot, honorary secretary to the Wellington College, that he has reserved two cadetships for the scholars of Wellington College, to be placed at the disposal of H.R.H. the Prince Consort and the Governors of the College, and that it is his (Sir J. W. Hogg's) intention to reserve at least one cadetship every year for the same purpose as long as he may have it in his power.

**EUROPEAN HINDOOS.**—A new set of Christians has sprung up on the Continent, called "Transmigrationists." They profess to believe in the Hindoo doctrine to a certain extent, and have printed some curious arguments to prove that such doctrines are not irreconcilable with Christianity.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20. Lady Shelburne, Dobbie, Mauritius.—21. Stornoway, Hart, Shanghai; Edith Moore, Tweedie, Calcutta and Trinidad.—24. Netherby, Bradshaw, Calcutta; Sarah Fox, Banner, Hondekliss Bay.—25. Oaklands, Winn, Algoa Bay; Anna Henderson, Husband, Mauritius.—26. G. B. Carr, Sonnestein, Mauritius; Phoebe (str.), Clarke, Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena; Agra, Major, Calcutta (not 1st January as before reported).

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Str. Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 27, to proceed per Str. Bombay from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. De Coude, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Needham. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Dodd. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. Bartholomew, Mrs. Cooper and infant, Mr. Prentis, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Lucas, Mr. Malden, Mr. C. Stone, Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. J. Calvert, Mr. F. East, Mr. G. W. Hepburn, Mr. R. G. Knight, Mr. H. F. Phillips, Mr. J. Stone, Mr. J. C. Proudfoot, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. T. A. Cox, Mr. J. P. Chatten, Mr. W. Luke, Mr. R. Page, Mr. E. May, Mr. P. Grant, Mr. Parkia, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. and Mrs. Cloete. Per Str. (from MAASELLES, Feb. 5, to proceed per Str. Bombay from SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Hankin, Miss Gabourel, Messrs. R. W. Eades and Sturrock, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. H. G. Hunter. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lord Rendlesham, Mr. Cheales.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

AINSLIE, the wife of Montague, s. at Gusedale, near Hawkshead, Lancashire, Jan. 24.  
DRAPER, the wife of Commander J. S., Indian Navy (retired), s. at Haselbury, near Crewkerne, Somerset, Jan. 23.  
DUNDAS, the wife of Capt. Charles S., Bengal Artillery, s. at Mersham Hatch, near Ashford, Kent, Jan. 24.  
FRAZER, the widow of the late John M., Bengal Artillery, d. at Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, Jan. 17.

#### MARRIAGES.

GREEN, Capt. Thomas, 48th Bengal N.I., to Elizabeth, d. of the late Henry Butler, at Christ Church, Streatham, Jan. 20.  
SCOTT, Lieut. Stanley, 2nd Bombay Eur. regt., to Adelaide, d. of the late James Foster, at St. Mary's, Teddington, Jan. 20.

#### DEATHS.

BURGESS, John Oakley, at Mount Albion, Ramsgate, aged 69, Jan. 23.

COLNETT, Col. James R., Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, of Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park-square, at Malta, Jan. 12.

GLYNN, John, eldest s. of Major J. E., retired list Madras Army, at Bideford, North Devon, aged 9, Jan. 20.

MONCKTON, George, late of the Bengal C.S., at his seat Somerford, in the county of Stafford, aged 80.

VINING, Elizabeth U., wife of F. H., of Bombay, eldest s. of F. Vining, of the Royal Olympic Theatre, aged 32, Jan. 11.

## East-India House,

January 27, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. R. C. Wroughton, 12th N.I.; Capt. A. H. Heath, Art.; Lieut. H. E. Harrington, Art.; Lieut. W. Battye, 65th N.I.; Lieut. J. B. Brander, 37th N.I.; Ens. F. M. Leslie, 53rd N.I.; Asst. surg. N. I. Grant; Asst. surg. J. Brown; Asst. surg. R. Moir.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. G. M. Arthur, ret.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. J. Noding, 4th N.I.; Surg. S. M. Pelly; Lieut. J. Watson, 28th N.I.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. A. Boulderson, 6 mo.; Mr. W. C. Turner, 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. G. L. Morris, 3 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Colonel C. S. Malins, 18th N.I., 6 mo.; Major J. L. Walker, 71st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. F. Packe, 4th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. C. W. Campbell, 10th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. A. J. Dale, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Brev. col. G. C. Hughes, 2nd Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. W. M. Gabbett, Art., 6 mo.; Capt. J. Lawder, 28th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. E. Baillie, 8th N.I., 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Captain C. Hodgkinson, 28th N.I., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. A. H. Curtis, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. A. Sopitt, 10th N.I., over, via Calcutta; Lieut. J. A. Pym, 2nd Cav., over Mar. 18; Lieut. D. W. Jopp, 31st N.I., Allison.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. T. J. Nuthall, 71st N.I., fr. Jan. 21, 1859; Capt. S. D. Turner, 21st N.I., fr. Sept. 6, 1858.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Assist. surg. A. F. J. G. Von Liebig, fr. Jan. 15.

### APPOINTMENT.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Vet. surg. Jehn Field.

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4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33	—	—	
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55	—	—	1 8
4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43	—	—	

**FRENCH VICE-CONSUL.**—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French has appointed Mons. Henry Eugene Angeliucci, late French Chancellor at Calcutta, to be his Majesty's Vice Consul at Bombay.

**LEUT. COL. (Bt. col.) H. BLOOD**, of the 10th N.I., and Lieut. col. T. W. Hicks, of the artillery, have been permitted to retire from the service, the former on the pension of a lieut. col., and the latter on the pension of a colonel.

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18	Ditto B .....	4½	½ dis. to par
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20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	5½	½ to 1 pm.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	½ to 1 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	13½ to 104½
20	Ditto B Ext. ....	15	½ to 1 pm.
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20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Ditto .....	4	½ dis. to ½ pm.
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20	Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	all	19½ to 20½
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20	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	15	½ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto (New) .....	10	par to ½ pm.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	½ dis. to par
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	½ to 1 dis.
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40	Australasia .....	all	90 to 92
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	26 to 27
25	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	10	3 to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	all
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	19½ to 20½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Eastern Steam .....	all	2 to 2½
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. .....	2	all
10	Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	5½ to 6½
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	½ to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to 1
50	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to par
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12 Tea Spoons ...	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon ...	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
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1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
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Jan. 29, 1859.



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VOL. XVII.—No. 380.]

LONDON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Dec. 29	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Dec. 17
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Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India, but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 10th January has arrived, and the Calcutta Mail of the 9th has reached Alexandria. We regret to observe that Lord Clyde has met with a serious accident, by his charger falling while at full gallop. His lordship was dashing forward to rally the Horse Artillery, which was pursuing in a disorderly manner the flying enemy, when his horse came down and threw him heavily, his shoulder being dislocated, and his face a good deal injured. Two medical officers instantly attended, and promptly restored the wounded limb, but his lordship was too much shaken to mount his horse again, and was compelled to accompany the force in a doolie. This untoward event happened on the 26th December, at the close of a sharp engagement with the rebel army. The Begum, though desirous to surrender, had been prevented from doing so by her adherents, and thus the Commander-in-Chief had been constrained again to have recourse to the arbitration of the sword. The action took place at Burjidiyah, to the westward of Nanparah, and resulted in the total discomfiture of the insurgents, who left six guns upon the ground. On the following day the British troops invested three sides of a remarkably strong fortress, called Mujidiyah, and after a brief cannonade the garrison fled into the jungle. It was reported that Beni Madho was there in person, and had resolved on fighting to the last extremity. The term of grace offered to the rebels was then about to expire, and yet large masses remained under arms. It was supposed, however, that the amnesty would be still further extended, in the hope that the misguided men might still be induced to tender their submission.

Notwithstanding the almost unparalleled exertions of the different columns in Rajpootana, Prince Feroze Shah had succeeded in effecting a junction with Tantia Topee near Madhoorajpore, in the Jyepoor territory. The latter chieftain had contrived by a series of doublings to elude his numerous enemies, and to make his way from Durriabad to the place above named. He did not escape, however, serious chastisement on three several occasions. On the 24th, his followers were routed by Major Roche's column, but again rallied, only to be again routed by Colonel Benson on the 26th; and for the third time they were dispersed on New Year's Day. It is earnestly to be desired that the combined forces of the two fugitive leaders may be tempted to risk a final engagement, if they cannot be prevailed upon to accept the proffered pardon of their rebellion.

The town of Kirwee, in the Banda district, garrisoned by a handful of Madras troops, was attacked by Radha Govind on the 22nd Dec., but relieved on the third day by some native levies raised by Mr. Power, the civil magistrate. On the 29th the rebels were signally defeated by General Whitlock, with the loss of 300 men, among whom was their commander, Radha Govind himself.

A serious disturbance has taken place at Tinnevely, in the Madras Presidency, originating in an attempt made by the Brahmins to prevent the funeral procession of a native Christian from passing a pagoda. The military were called out, and ordered to fire upon the mob, when some thirty or forty men, women, and children were killed upon the spot.

The Governor General left Allahabad on the 3rd January on his return to Calcutta, Mr. Edmonstone acting as Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W. Provinces, and being succeeded by Mr. G. C. Barnes, as secretary to the Government in the foreign department.

We may perhaps be pardoned for directing the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of a new monthly review, under the comprehensive title of the "Universal Review," which appears in our advertisement columns.

## LATEST TELEGRAM.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 2.

The India and China Mails have arrived, with dates from Calcutta to the 9th of January; Madras, 4th of January; and from Hong Kong to the 30th of December.

By a notification, dated Allahabad, the 1st of January, the Punjab is raised into a separate Presidency.

At Calcutta the Oude campaign was considered closed.

A telegram from Allahabad, dated the 1st of January, reports from Gwalior that 3,000 of Tantia Topee's force had crossed the Chumbul on their way to Jeypore.

The Calcutta import market was quiet. The up-country markets continue stocked.

The Bank of Bengal has raised its rate of interest 1 per cent.

Exchange.—Bank bills, 2s. 0½d.

Baron Gros was still at Hong Kong.

No intelligence had been received from Lord Elgin.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 7d.

The advices from Shanghai are to the 22nd of December.

Imports were in fair demand.

The silk settlements amounted to 3,500 bales.

Exchange, 6s. 6½d.

The tea-markets continue very firm.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Dr. A. Paton, of late 8th N.L.C., at Meera Meer, Dec. 26.

BOMBAY.—Capt. Henry Berthon, Bombay Art., at sea, on board the *Ganges Khan*, aged 32, Sept. 30.

MADRAS.—Col. P. B. Lucas, 3rd Madras L.I., at Bombay, Jan. 6.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Lieut. col. L. Gardiner, B.A., Mr. Pollexfen, Mr. Pollexfen, jun., Lieut. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Messrs. Johnston, Jourdain, J. B. Desparmes, A. H. Capeton, Col. Vigors, Rev. Mr. Egerton, Capt. Cooper, and Harris. Mrs. Verey, Messrs. Purdie, Turner, & Co.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Orissa*, Feb. 10.—Col. Robertson, Capt. Longford and Moore, Lieut. Clarkson, Lieut. Marshall, Mr. Estridge, Mr. and Mrs. Anton, Mrs. Green, and three children, Mr. West, Mrs. Moyle, Mr. C. Scott, &c.

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

## OUDE.

Quiet prevailed on the 24th of December. Large rebel force on north side Gogra, dwindled down and attached themselves to the Nana and Begum. These, with Beni Madhoo, gone northwards into the Terai.

Lord Clyde at Nanparah on the 24th ult., when a large party of rebels, including a Prince and a son of Umpeed Allee Shah, and some 250 women, came into camp.

Many men of rank in Begum's camp returned to Lucknow.

Fortis throughout country being rapidly dismantled, and disarming of people progressing.

## CENTRAL INDIA.

Dec. 20.

Lieutenant Stack, Bombay cavalry, was attacked between Goonah and Seronge by Feroze Shah's cavalry, numbering 1,500; three Lancers killed, some camels' baggage taken.

Goonah, Dec. 23.

Troops under Captain Mayne surprised rebels under Feroze Shah near Jhajpore, in dense jungle; a few killed, rest dispersed; 100 horses, several camels, much clothing captured. No loss on our side.

Rebels under Tantia Topsee advanced on the 24th December to attack Pertabghur in three divisions, commanded by Tantia, the Rao, and Baheem Allee; were met and repulsed by Neemuch Field detachment; one of their leaders killed, name uncertain; two elephants captured; main body retreated towards Banswara.

Some rebels from Indore reported near Soosner on 28th December, had come from Dug, going to Machilpoor. Colonel Benson in pursuit,—intelligence since received of elephants and property captured by his force. Since then, Tantia (from Sir Robert Napier's Report of the 30th) passed Goonah on 28th December. Troops under General Napier warned and alert.

Latest intelligence from Indore, 2nd January, states that Col. Benson's column came up with rebels on the Machilpoor boundary, and defeated them with considerable loss.

Brigadier Smith's force at Chuppra on 1st of January.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

KIRWEE, in Banda district, and former residence of rebels, Dec. 22.

Narain Rao Madho Rao attacked by Bundelcund rebels under Rao Govind, and the garrison shut up in Palace, but rebels left on 26th, having heard of rapid advance of General Whitlock; on 29th the general attacked them four miles from Kirwee, and completely dispersed them. Three hundred killed; all their guns, elephants, many horses, and cattle taken.

## SUPPLEMENT.

## CENTRAL INDIA.

Rebels under Tantia Topsee were engaged near Pertabghur on December the 25th, by British detachment, and repulsed, lost two elephants, retreated eastward, overtaken by Col. Benson, 17th lancers, after five days' pursuit, at Zeerapoor, beyond Goonah, were routed with much slaughter, and lost six elephants. Col. Somerset, a few days after, overtook Tantia near Baroad, in Kotah, and again defeated him.

General Napier reports Tantia making beyond Tonk, towards Jeypoor, to join, it is said, Feroze Shah.

A force detached from Ajmere to Madhoorajpoor to prevent junction.

## NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

A body of Kohillas, 2,000 strong, have plundered Adjuntah.

Two regiments Hyderabad cavalry, serving in the valley of the Nerbudda, ordered to Nizam's territory to restore tranquillity.

Bombay Presidency quiet.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 11.

## BENGAL.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

From G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 13th Dec. 5.40 P.M.

The Rampore Rajah reports that the rebels were four coss from Rampore, and were said to be marching to Jaloun. Major Synge was to have arrived on the 11th. Another report received from Brigadier Showers, who was at Etawah on the 11th, states that the rebels who had got over the Jumna into Chanugur, crossed the Chumbul at Palee to Repaklee on the morning of the 11th, and that Brigadier Herbert, who was at Workah on the 10th, proposed to cross in pursuit. Brigadier McCausland reports from Futteghur that Etawah, which was besieged by the rebels, was all right up to noon of the 10th; Brigadier Showers was proceeding thither; also Renny's Sikhs, a regiment of Julechees and Alexander's Horse.

From G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 14th Dec.

We hear that the rebels under Feroze Shah moved on the 10th to Taingori, on the Scinde river, apparently making toward Bundelcund. Capt. Macmahon's detachment was near Amain, twelve miles from Taingori. General Napier left Gwalior on the 12th for Huttia, to intercept them, but halted at Aintee on hearing that they were at Taingori. Another report states that the rebel force, keeping on the left bank of the Phooj, is making for Secuntiah, on the Scinde river, in the Dettiah state.

From G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 15th Dec., seven P.M.

The rebels with Feroze Shah are reported to have started for Koonch. They are watched by Captain Macmahon with his party. General Napier was to leave Gwalior for Dutia on the 12th, to intercept them. Brigadier Showers has left Etawah to return through the Bab Pinabat pergunnahs, watching the Chumbul, should the rebels double back. Mr. Hume is with Brigadier Herbert. In the fight of the 8th instant a leader was killed, supposed to be Moulvie Fuzzel Huq, of Delhi.

From G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 16th Dec.

The rebel force under Feroze Shah, since they crossed the Jumna at Kungoorie on the 10th, have continued their march by the left bank of the Phooj River; they passed through Lohar on the 11th, making for Secunda. The Chiefs of the district through which they have passed have remained loyal, and show no disposition to join their cause. Brigadier McDuff has arrived with his force at Amaone, and was to have left it yesterday morning for Secunda.

ALLAHABAD, 26th Dec.—Reports of the 16th and 17th instant from Capt. Thomas, the acting political agent in Maywar, informs us that the rebels under Tantia Topsee had abandoned their intention of moving on Odeypore, and were by the last account at Bheendur. A detachment having moved out from Neemuch, the rebels went in the direction of Kanoor, and had reached within four miles of it on the evening of the 16th; while, on the other hand, the Neemuch detachment had arrived at Khyrood, fifteen miles from Kanoor, on the 17th, and contemplated attempting a surprise on the rebels' camp that night. The Chief of Kanoor had received a demand for supplies from Tantia Topsee. A detachment, consisting of 500 of Queen's 89th, 200 of 31st Bombay N.L., two guns and 100 Guzerat Horse, was at Kheirwarah on the 16th, and the occupation, of the Chotee Sodlee Pass was contemplated with the view of heading back the rebels in the event of their retreat in that direction after the intended attack on their position at Kanoor.

Rebels under Radha Gobind surrounded Kirwee three or four days ago. They have

since received reinforcements, but have made no attack.

Further reports have been received of the fugitives from Ranoud. On the 20th inst., they appear to have encountered a detachment of the 1st Bombay Lancers, under command of Lieut. Stack, between Goona and Seronge, in which affair three of the Lancers were killed, and some camels carried off.

On the 23rd the same party of rebels was surprised at Jutpore in a dense jungle, by Capt. Kece, with a force sent out from Gerna; only a few were killed, and no loss on our side.

Captain Keatinge captured one hundred horses, several camels, and much clothing.

From G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 27th Dec.

Intelligence has been received from Kirwee, dated the 26th December. Mr. Power rode into Kirwee with a few sowars on that day; the rebels were encamped at Rampore, three miles south-east of Kirwee, close under the hills. They had attacked Nyagong on the 21st December, and had taken two guns from the Rane. The Kirwee Garrison were in good spirits, though their exertions had been great and fatigued. The rebel force consisted of 150 cavalry, 600 mutineer sepoys, and from 3,000 to 4,000 matchlockmen. The Political Agent of Meywar reports, on the 18th of December, that the rebels under Tantia Topsee were on that date between Bansee, Durreawand, and Burra Sodrees. The chief of the latter place had refused them supplies. The Pass of Durreawand is reported to have been closed. A detachment of our troops was marching along the Neemuch road, so as to keep abreast of the rebels, and maintained the line of observation between Neemuch and Oodeypore. The Rajah of Pertabghur has moved out in person to occupy the passes leading into his territory.

## SEPOYS IN COUNCIL.

The Government of Bengal has published an account of an interview between Mr. Money, Collector-Magistrate of Behar, and certain sepoys. The narrative, though too lengthy, is in many respects curious, particularly in the evidence it affords of the strength of the aristocratic feeling. Mr. Money, it appears, had accompanied Col. Walters's force in its pursuit beyond Jugdespore. The rebels, headed by Hurkishen Singh, were overtaken at a place called Muhalaon, and expressed a desire to treat. Mr. Money agreed to meet them, and, finding the deputation hesitate, rode up, accompanied only by Sahadut Khan, Ressaldar of Lieut. Beadon's regiment. After some demur and show of distrust, four of the leaders came up, and spoke manfully enough. They comprehended the amnesty, but wanted, with the habitual caution of an Asiatic, some guarantee for the fulfilment of the promise. They were told the word of the Government was sufficient guarantee. Then a sepoy stepped forward, and, with an odd adaptation of his language to the supposed capacity of his listener, said, "I am a padre; I rebelled for my religion. What do I get by the amnesty?" Mr. Money replied, "you get pardon for your rebellion, if you think that is not enough you need only remain where you are, and at the end of the quarter of an hour after my return to the tree we shall attack you, and then what will be, will be." Three or four of them waved their swords, and said, "Return; we cannot accept your conditions." The interview was broken off, but at another held an hour after Mr. Money succeeded in inducing the leaders to bring up a few of their followers. This had all along been his object, as he well knew the amnesty could not be tempting to the chiefs. For the same reason it was distasteful to the leaders, who were anxious to convince their people that the amnesty contained a fraud. They were, however, apparently unwilling to

allow this object to appear, and the men came. And then the real hitch in the negotiations at once came out. "What kind of an amnesty is that," exclaimed a relative of Hurkissen, "which excludes great people, and only benefits little ones?"

That leaders should wish to save themselves is natural enough anywhere, but that they should deem their claim to mercy superior to that of their followers is an idea peculiar to Asia. It arises naturally enough from the belief that no one would spare except he were tired of the contest. They deem the pardon a price paid for peace, and naturally enough think the price should be higher for the strong. This impression was clearly explained by one leader, who remarked that the English had been as much harassed as themselves, and peace was as important to them as to the sepoys. They then referred to the weak point of the amnesty, its silence as to private complaints. They would, they said, all be thrown into jail. It was explained that complaints must be adduced within a certain period, and then carefully investigated. This answer made some impression, but it died away. Mr. Money, by the only error committed in the interview, allowed them an hour to consider, added a half hour's grace, and then moved to the attack, the enemy firing first. The influence of the leaders was too great, though it is said their followers are now slinking to their homes.

There seems little doubt that this is the process going on all over India. The men are tired, but the leaders are desperate. In any other country rebellion under such circumstances must terminate, but India is as full of anomalies as England. The leaders always retain, by bribes, or religious feeling, or feudal influence, sufficient authority to restrain a few. Our policy of *laissez faire* has left all men with arms in their hands; there are hundreds of thousands to whom fighting is a trade, and in a few days the body guard becomes the nucleus of a corps which one successful skirmish swells into an army. It is only when these classes are cowed, when anarchy has burnt out its own fuel, that we can hope for that permanent order of which the surrender of the leaders will be the signal, and the seal.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 23.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVENTURES OF A MUTINEER.—The *Delhi Gazette* publishes the following interesting communication:—"Hatta, Rhotas Hills, 15th December.—Deposition of 'Runjeet Ram,' 'Baghee,' formerly a pay havildar No. 1 company 40th N.I., afterwards a rebel general, and reduced to the rank of subadar by Hurkissen Sing, for being merciful to people inclined towards the British. He was captured in arms, but having been promised his life by a Sikh sowar, he was sentenced by court martial to transportation for life to the Andaman islands:—My name is Runjeet Ram. I was a pay havildar in the 1st company 40th N.I. My father's name is Purshan Ram, by caste a gwalla. I come from Shapore, in the pergunnah of Beeha, zillah Shahabad. My age is fifty-six, and I have been in the army from my youth. I mutinied on the 25th of July, 1857, in the cantonments at Dinapore. On the morning of the 25th July there was a parade, and the officers went to the magazine, and took away all the percussion caps; at two P.M. that afternoon the sepoys got the order to give up all the percussion caps in their possession, when Seeta Ram, subadar, advised them not to obey the order till the other two regiments in the station did; then the sepoys were greatly perplexed, and did not know whether to obey their officers or not, but whilst they were hesitating a steamer arrived, and two guns came round by the 'Bagh-ka-surrak' to the parade ground. Presently firing was heard in the direction of the hospital, and all the sepoys assembled near the bells-of-arms, but when they found that

the kote-havildar did not open the bells-of-arms they made a rush towards them. Just then the major and adjutant arrived and gave the order to unlock the bells-of-arms, telling the sepoys to take all their things and go to the barracks, some obeyed the order, but most of them mutinied, and went westward. Our first march was to Koilwa ghat, and our next to Arrah. I remained at the latter place two hours, and then asked Seeta Ram, subadar, for leave to go to my village, Shapore; he allowed me to go, and I remained at my home six days, and then went to the Jugdespore jungles. The day after I arrived, we went out to meet the British force at Dullepore; we were defeated, and ran to Jetoura bungalow in the jungles, some of the sepoys remaining there, others going on to Baroun, and the rest making for Peeroo. Next morning we collected together, and with Koer Sing and Ummer Sing at our head, marched to Nokha; from this place we went first to Sasseram, then on to Teloutoo in the hills, and then through Akbarpour to the fortress of Rhotasghur. Continuing our march, we took the hill road via Raputunge and Daranudgunge towards Rewah, but were not allowed to stay in that district, or even to pass through it, so we went on to Banda, and stayed there for a month and a half. Whilst at Banda, we were joined by other mutineers, among which were the sepoys who had gone along the Grand Trunk Road by Futtehpore, one company of the 52nd N. I., and 400 or 500 cavalry belonging to different regiments. The Banda nawab and a retainer of his named Ood, quarrelled and fought, but Bawanee, subadar bahadur, and Ramdeen Sing, subadar, assisted the nawab with our force, took Ood prisoner after four days' hard fighting, and handed him over to the nawab. We then marched to Calpee, remained there one month (during which time we were joined by the Gwalior Contingent with forty guns), and then marched to Cawnpore. The Gwalior force reached Cawnpore first, and commenced fighting with the British; we came a few days later, and assisted them. After our defeat here we went to Lucknow, through Shurazpore, and at Lucknow we remained for a month and a half, holding the Martiniere College. The Begum was so pleased with us that she sent Koer Sing a very handsome 'killut,' consisting of two guns, elephants, gorgeous cloths, and the sum of Rs. 1,000. From Lucknow we went to Fyzabad first, then to Soorujkund, and then to Atrawlia, in the Azimghur district, at which latter place we fought and conquered the British force, following them up to Azimghur, and keeping them there till another British army came and drove us away. We ran to Munhear, in the zillah Ghazeeepore, fought again there, and lost from twenty-five to thirty of our men; when finding it was no use fighting, made for Sheopore ghat on the Ganges, and got across the river the best way we could, Koer Sing, Purshan Sing, Hurkissen Sing, and those who joined us at Fyzabad being with us. We then went to the Jugdespore jungle, and remained there for some time, till at length a British force attacked us and compelled us to retire. We did not, however, leave the jungle at once, but continued there fighting for a month or so, and then went to Gahmer, where we remained till we heard the Feringhees had left the jungle, and then returned to it ourselves. Whilst at Jugdespore, we were joined by sepoys of different regiments, and our strength in pukka sepoys alone could not have been less than 2,500. I myself was sick all this time, but know that for two or three months there was continual fighting with the British troops in different parts of the district. In the month of October, when the British force surrounded the jungle, we fled, and knew our case was hopeless. The greatest blow inflicted on us was when our stronghold at Berhampore was taken. Hurkissen Sing was the leading man among us; he had charge of all the treasure, &c. When we left the jungles this last time, we went through a place called Bullegoon to Kooath Khas, where we fought, and were beaten. We tried to escape across a jheel, but were hotly pursued by the British cavalry, and went to Jukhnee, where there is a

temple. From this we went up the hills, the east of Chunaree. I had an ulcer on my leg, and could not always keep up with the sepoys, but used to see them occasionally. I was taken prisoner in the hills about a fortnight ago. I am extremely sorry I ever mutinied, for since I did so, my life has been one of misery and wretchedness."

A SOI-DISANT BARONET IN DIFFICULTIES.—Calcutta is not often enlivened with tales of extraordinary swindling. This year at its close, however, brings one case of the kind prominently to its notice. Within the last fortnight tradesmen in Calcutta have observed that a certain flashy European gentleman has been moving amongst them and giving orders rather to an extensive amount, some of which they had been induced to execute, under the impression that the would-be-militaire, as such he represented himself to be, was a great personage. The giver and obtainer of these orders represented himself as Sir John Hill, Bart., of the 1st European Bengal Light Cavalry. He was dressed in either Lancer or Light Cavalry uniform, evidently procured from the well-known firm of Messrs. Harman and Co., and with such a new un-service gloss upon it as immediately led to the conclusion that the uniform in question had never seen service out of the tailor's shop. This gentleman was accompanied by a European servant, and comported himself with a degree of nonchalance that might have taken in any but the most experienced. The gentleman, however, made the mistake of going to a large and fashionably frequented hotel in Calcutta, and there the Lancer uniform exploded. He sat down, drank some drinks, but very soon appeared, from the tone of conversation around, to be conscious of the fact that he was not in his "own clothes." Shortly afterwards Mr. Superintendent Purney and Mr. Smith, of Harman and Co.'s (the Lancer uniform), appeared on the scene, and the delinquent was removed. The European servant almost immediately afterwards disappeared, but he has since been found out by the police, and may disgorge the beautiful servant's hunting watch and chain which his generous master had presented to him. The real name of the perpetrator of this rather serious escapade is Thomas Stedman Warner. He was, some years back, an officer in the Bombay Artillery, subsequently came to this presidency, and served for some time in the Calcutta Police as an extra constable, and afterwards joined the Yeomanry Cavalry. He is known to be a man of violent temper, which may account for his having so often changed situations. It is doubtful whether, though the Lancer committed a felonious action in this case, he really intended felony. After his arrest very nearly the entire of the property which had been obtained under false pretences from the various tradesmen was found in his lodging at Howrah, and from its disposition there appeared no desire of making away with it. At the Police Court yesterday the Baronet was brought before the Commissioner of Police, who remanded him to gaol, after taking the deposition of one of the assistants at Messrs. Harman and Co.'s shop. The prisoner said he would put no questions to the gentleman who had given his deposition. He would make his defence before the judges of the higher court. The case has been remanded till Thursday.—*Phoenix*, Dec. 29.

SIR ARTHUR BULLER.—At the farewell dinner given last Tuesday by the members of the Calcutta bar to Sir Arthur Buller, the Advocate General, in a speech of much feeling, expressed the good-will entertained towards the departing Judge by those to whom his uniform courtesy and patience has much endeared him; at the same time, the speaker alluded to the loss which the Council of India and the public in general would sustain in one whose practical good sense has often made itself felt in debates which his wit without malice has adorned. The guest of the evening made an eloquent reply. Sir Arthur will leave Calcutta early next month, and will take with him the cordial good wishes of a community of which he has been as well a useful as a highly popular member.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 23.

**KUSSOWLEE.**—The new and excellent barracks at the Kussowlee sanatory station, in the district of Bachat, were destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 20th Dec. The fire raged from half-past seven A.M. to two P.M., in spite of the laudable efforts of the soldiers to extinguish it. The buildings were capable of holding from five hundred to six hundred men, and no regiment can be sent to Kussowlee until new barracks are erected to replace those destroyed.

**THE REV. DR. BOAZ.**—By the *Alma* one well known to the residents of Calcutta returns to England—the Rev. Dr. Boaz, the Pastor of the Union Chapel, Dhurrumtollah, which office he has filled for nearly a quarter of a century. Dr. Boaz forms one of the Calcutta Staff of the London Missionary Society, and although he is not *de facto* a missionary, he has done much in various ways to advance the sacred cause. This is not only acknowledged by his co-labourers, but missionaries of other Societies bear like testimony. Nor have his labours been confined to the pastorate, and to what he could do for the Missionary Society. In many other ways has Dr. Boaz been actively employed in promoting the spiritual and temporal interests of the inhabitants of the metropolis.

**THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.**—The Government intends to construct a dock for the reception of the largest class of steamers that come to this port. The department of public works has been ordered to furnish particulars of the dimensions of vessels, their draught of water, &c. This is a proper application of public money.

**SEVERE ATTACK BY THE REBELS.**—A correspondent writing from Banda, on December 26, says:—"The garrison at Kirwee were attacked at noon on the 22nd, by Radha Govind, with 600 mutineers, 3,000 matchlockmen, and 150 cavalry; but the small though gallant band, consisting of thirty of H.M.'s 43rd, eleven of the royal artillery, and forty Madrassees, with one or two native guns, bravely held their own until nightfall, when the enemy retired. The next day the rebels were busy making scaling ladders, and on the 24th they attacked a neighbouring jagirdar, and took from him three guns, with which they were preparing for another attack on the garrison. General Whitlock, however, at Matuba, got the news by express on the evening of the 23rd, and with the A troop Madras Horse Artillery, one squadron H.M.'s 19th Lancers, and one troop Hyderabad cavalry, reached Banda, thirty-six miles, on the morning of the 24th, and the next night marched forty-eight miles to Kirwee, and relieved the garrison, who were fairly knocked up with three days of perpetual watching day and night. They had only lost one matchlockman, whilst the enemy had suffered considerably. They are now in force about five miles from Kirwee, but I trust that in a few days by a combined movement they will soon be exterminated or dispersed. Captain Woodland, of the 1st Madras Native Infantry, commanded the garrison, and bravely did they do their duty. The relieving force marched eighty-four miles in thirty hours, not so bad."

**REBEL ATROCITY.**—The Government has granted a life pension to one of the peons of the Sarun magistrates who was sent by the magistrate to Major Rattray with a letter. He was seized by the rebels on his way and taken into a jungle, where some Sirdar rebels ordered the sepoys to cut off his nose and hands as a punishment for being a Government Burkendaze. Accordingly they cut his nose nearly in two and cut off his right hand, took from him his badge and the letter, and then allowed him to return to the camp.

**KIRWEE IN DANGER.**—A letter from Banda, dated 23rd December, says:—"Last month, Brigadier Carpenter, leaving a garrison of about forty Europeans, H.M.'s 43rd Light Infantry, and sixty native sepoys 1st M. N. I. at Kirwee, marched to Nagode to look after his old friend Radha Govind, who was still encamped at Bundhora, about twenty miles south-west of Nagode, with about five or six thousand men. After a great deal of correspondence, Brigadier Car-

penter succeeded in inducing one old woman to surrender, in the shape of Radha Govind's wife. Freed of the encumbrance, Radha Govind, with all this force, marched from Bundhora on the 19th instant, and by a clever and rapid movement got to the rear of the Brigadier between Nagode and Kirwee, and on the 4th day, the 22nd instant, at noon, they reached Kirwee and attacked the garrison from three sides. By the last news from Captain Woodland of the 1st M.N.I., commanding the garrison, the rebels had taken possession of the town and surrounded Narayun Rao's palace, in which the garrison are shut up. His letter is dated 31 P.M., 22nd Dec. One police matchlockman had been shot on our side, and mutual compliments were being exchanged. The loss of the enemy, who fire from inside of the surrounding houses, is not known. The chief fighting portion of the rebels are from 1,000 to 1,500 mutineers, assisted by heaps of matchlockmen. Our garrison numbers 100 men, including sick and convalescent, and the palace is too large for so small a party to defend properly. It is to be hoped the brigadier is in pursuit of Radha Govind from Nagode, or it will, I fear, go hard with the garrison; General Whitlock is as far off as Mahoba; and at Banda there is not a soldier off duty. The magistrate is out in the district at Pesenda, about twenty-eight miles from Kirwee, and will be joined to-day by 600 matchlockmen and two guns of the Chutterpore Rane, under command of Captain Griffin, with which he purposes to march at once to Kirwee. Mr. Carne, the deputy magistrate, is encamped at Rajapore. Kirwee is half a mile north of Tirohan, and forty-eight miles east of Banda. The rebels have no guns."—*Delhi Gazette*.

**A VALUABLE DRUG.**—India for centuries past has supplied Europe with drugs, yet her resources in this respect appear to be by no means exhausted. It was only last year that Dr. Mouat called attention to a new medicinal oil, obtained from the seeds of a tree called by the natives Chawal Mugra, which he found highly useful in one of the worst diseases which afflict man. We now see that another new medicinal preparation is offered to the public, for the utility of which we can vouch, in a disease not so formidable as leprosy, but probably quite as distressing to the sufferer. It is advertised as a preparation of a well-known plant, the *Callicarpa*. We have seen several persons who have obtained almost instant relief from smoking this preparation when under a severe fit of asthma, and as it is not a narcotic, its use causes no bad effect like that of stramonium, which has been so confidently recommended.—*Englishman*.

**KAMPTEE FLYING COLUMN.**—Brigadier Hill, acting on information received from Ellichpore and Baitool, came across the five hundred rebels under Raheem Dil Khan, that left the Sathpoora Hills for the westward on our flying column crossing the Wurdah into Berar, on the 12th Dec., killing and wounding a great number. He also sent out a party the next morning, which came on their rear unprotected, and did much execution. Thus our column has, besides reassuring the inhabitants of the country through which it has passed, done good service in driving this body of rebels into the clutches of Brigadier Hill. Brigadier Hill had with him four howitzers, two hundred cavalry, and four hundred infantry Hyderabad Contingent. Our column is now under orders to return to Kamptee.

**BYRAMGHAT, Dec. 18.**—Our small force at Durrabad, consisting of two 9-pounders, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, detachment of Hodson's Horse, and two companies of Sikh infantry, the whole under command of Lieut. Col. D. Seaton, broke ground on the morning of the 16th for service, but we were not aware at the time of our destination. Our march was very pleasant for a few miles, until we came on to dusty ground, and in an hour or two the sun became very powerful, and the Europeans on foot suffered severely, as we marched in our cloth tunics, and we regretted much that we were not allowed to wear our light Kakees. After marching some twelve miles, and passing through

a very large village, or more properly a town, parts of which were loopholed, we halted in a large mango tope, and received refreshments in the shape of a dram of grog and two hours' rest, which was greatly needed. We then started off again, and arrived in our camping ground at about four P.M., dead beat. Our last few miles were across ploughed ground, which punished greatly many whose feet were blistered. The front of the camp is now about sixty yards from the right bank of the Gogra, and a mighty stream it is. To make everything pleasant, yesterday it rained very heavily all day, and the ground being very soft, we soon became flooded, and everything in the tents miserable; at 4 P.M. this morning a very heavy thunder-storm came on with torrents of rain, which soon drenched us again, but the sun coming out at mid-day, has partially dried the ground. On the opposite side H.M.'s 23rd, with some Royal Artillery, with four guns (two siege), are encamped. The engineer is very busy throwing across a substantial bridge of boats, which will soon reach the opposite side. We hear this same bridge is only a trap for Pandys; at any rate, when the C. C. routs them if they come this way, we have them on both sides, as there is only one other ford some ten miles above us, which is also strongly guarded.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**CAMP SUROWLIE, Dec. 10th.**—Perhaps a few lines from this part of Bundelcund may not be unacceptable to some of your readers. Our small but serviceable column, consisting of the Rewah Contingent, numbering 400 Infantry, 200 Cavalry, two 24-pounders and two 9-pounders, 40 men Punjab Artillery, and 25 men H.M.'s 43rd, arrived here yesterday from Banda, for the purpose of guarding this ghaut on the Jumna, which is about half way between Humeerpore and Chilla Tarra, at the former of which places there are troops within call, and at the latter there are 500 Bundelas, under Captain Griffiths, of the 3rd Madras Europeans. The country on the banks of the river is the most extraordinary that I have ever seen, consisting of nothing but a series of deep ravines, in which it would be perfectly impossible to make any use of guns or cavalry. We find very great difficulty in getting supplies, and those we do get, have to be brought in from a distance. This village, although a very large one, is almost deserted, and the inhabitants generally of this part of the country do not seem to be at all of a friendly disposition. We find gunpowder and accoutrements in the wells at the halting-places, arms of all sorts in the villages, and at one village the grave of a soldier of H. M.'s 43rd, who had died there a few months previously, had been partially dug up, and entirely ploughed and planted over; but thanks to our C. O. having taken the matter in hand, I hope that this affair will be thoroughly investigated by the magistrate, and the perpetrators brought to justice. The men of the Meerut Contingent are a fine-looking body of men; they were raised, I have been given to understand, under rather difficult circumstances last year in Meerut, by Colonel Hinde, and although at that time only armed with matchlock, and having six not very safe native six-pounders, did good service in opening the Deccan road and restoring communication with Jubbulpore; they were employed afterwards in escorting horses, treasure, and Government stores to and from Allahabad, down the Jubbulpore road, and I have been assured by their officers that they have always evinced great cheerfulness and a desire to do their duty in any way, although they have had at times rather a ticklish business of it, and have had long marches in extremely hot weather. They were sent from Allahabad to Futtehpore in the railway, guns and all, and I understand that the men's astonishment was very great, as they had never even heard of such a mode of transit. The officers with them are Col. Hinde, commandant, Lieut. Mathias, second in command, Lieut. Cracroft, adjutant, Lieut. Ireland, and Mr. Kirke, doing duty. The men of the Royal Artillery are under the command of Capt. Parsley; they are fine-looking men, with fine fresh complexions, having been only a year



from England. The 43rd men are commanded by Lieut. Mitchell—Dr. Madden, of that regiment, is attached to the force.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**HURCHUNDOOR.**—Lieut. Lauchlain Forbes, of the 2nd Grenadiers, and the Collector of Etawah, were out in camp in the district, when news reached them of the advance of the rebels under Feroze Shah. On receipt of this intelligence they marched to Phupoonah, thirty-four miles, with what force they had, and being joined there by trifling reinforcements, marched on nine miles further, and attacked the enemy who were besieging one of the Tubseels and the fort of a loyal Zemindar. Lieut. Forbes's force amounted to about 420 men of all arms and ranks, viz., 180 infantry, 200 cavalry, 40 artillery with four native guns, all belonging to the Etawah levies. The enemy had 200 regular infantry, 1,500 well mounted and equipped cavalry, 300 tattoo sowars armed with rifles, &c., and a number of camp followers, blackguards, women, &c. The local cavalry made two superb charges, but Mr. Doyle, their dauntless leader, and two Rissaldars having been killed, they broke. A large number fled in all directions (giving rise to the alarming reports at first circulated about this action), and most of the rest galloped down in confusion to the infantry for protection. Some twenty or thirty, however, are described as having maintained a long and desperate hand-to-hand fight over the bodies of their leaders, only retiring, and then in good order, when two-thirds of them had been killed or disabled. The rest of the enemy's cavalry, including many Sikhs and Afghans, and for the most part splendidly mounted, charged, time after time, the infantry and guns, front, flank, and rear, forcing their way right up to the guns, and even cutting our men down, and getting shot themselves beside them. For more than three hours this little band of less than 200 infantry beat off successfully 1,400 cavalry; the *élite* of the whole rebel army (not to mention their infantry), who, elated by their success against the local cavalry, and conscious of their great superiority in numbers, charged as native cavalry seldom do. At last, when the enemy began to grow wearied, and not a few had slunk away, the little force was extended into line, advanced, and utterly drove the enemy off the field. The Etawah force had lost Mr. Doyle and twenty others killed, and about the same number severely wounded. The enemy had lost Morad Alee Khan, Hurree Singh, and Ahmud-ool-lah Shah, all leaders, and fifty-eight others killed; they had the Peerjee (who lost his right hand), and between twenty and thirty severely wounded. They also lost several muskets, a number of carbines, swords, &c., and between fifty and sixty horses. The Etawah force was commanded by Lieut. Forbes. Mr. Hume, the collector, acted as second in command. The cavalry was commanded by Mr. Doyle, the guns by Mr. Maconochie, joint magistrate, and the infantry by a sergeant. The whole affair is well worthy of lasting record elsewhere, but one crisis of the action deserves, even from us, in this cursory summary, more particular mention. Early in the fight, when the masses of the enemy's cavalry forced themselves in amongst the guns, covered by the smoke and dust, a party of them contrived to cut off and make away with a portion of the baggage. Lieutenant Forbes (leaving Mr. Hume in command of the guns and the rest of the force) took with him forty of the infantry, and after a chase of about eight hundred yards re-captured and ultimately forced his way back safely with the baggage.—*Mofussilite*.

**GENERAL WHITLOCK'S VICTORY.**—The force under Major General Whitlock attacked the rebels under Radha Govind yesterday, December 29th, at Punwaree, four miles S. E. of Kirwee, in two columns. The heights were stormed, and the guns (four in number) were taken with a rush by H. M.'s 43rd, and the Rewah infantry. In the mêlée Radha Govind and his brother and about one hundred other rebels were slaughtered. Meanwhile the General had gone round by a detour to the enemy's rear, with the horse artillery and cavalry, and a detachment of the

3rd Madras Europeans and Sappers, and cut off their retreat. As the rebels came flying from before the attacking columns, they were met in every direction by the Horse Artillery and Cavalry; at last about 200 of them took refuge in a small wood, which was immediately surrounded by the Cavalry, and the boys went in and cut them all up to a man; upwards of 300 were killed altogether, without exaggeration, and, in addition to the guns, several elephants, camels, and horses and other property were captured; the rout of the enemy was most complete, and they only saved themselves by dispersing and flying into the depth of the immense forests which cover those tracts. Altogether this has been a very well-managed affair, and adds another well-deserved laurel to the honour of the gallant Madras column. They marched and fought over some forty miles of ground yesterday, and returned to Kirwee quite done up, but all delighted with the success of the day's expedition. The death of Radha Govind is alone an important triumph. Our casualties consisted of only a few wounded.

**BRIGADIER SMITH'S BRIGADE.**—From a correspondent at Goonah, dated 22nd December, we (*Delhi Gazette*) hear that Brigadier Smith's brigade moved from Seronge suddenly on the night of the 20th, in a westerly direction, to Jookhur, and marched the whole of that night, twenty-six miles, in order to intercept and head Feroze Shah, who had passed between Seronge and the Trunk Road on the 18th or 19th, and near to Arone, to form a junction, it was thought, with Abdul Mahomet and Maun Sing, who were at a place called Sypoor, eight miles south of Arone on the former date. The Feroze Prince was said to be making for Ramnugger and Fort Monohur, north of Rajgurh, and on the west side of the Trunk Road, and had given it out that he intended going to Neemuch, where he was well known. At a village called Bugwanpoor, some of his followers intercepted a convoy of stores and clothing for Brigadier Smith's brigade, proceeding from Goonah to Seronge, escorted by a party of the 1st Lancers, in charge of Lieutenant Stack of that regiment, who also had in care the remount horses for the corps, but which fortunately escaped being captured. One lancer, we hear, was killed, another wounded and taken, with a quantity of camels (number not known at Goonah), loaded with the clothing—tunics—of the regiment, with which they made off in all haste to the jungles, where they divided the spoil. A wing of the 3rd Light Cavalry and a wing of the 19th N.I. were expected at Beowra, from Mhow, on the 23rd, and General Michel would, it was supposed, soon follow in the direction either of Agur or Buragum towards Doosneer.

**PURSUIT OF FEROZE SHAH.**—The following account of the progress of Gen. Napier's column will be read with interest:—"We left at a quarter to 2 P.M., Dec. 14. We marched on till 10 o'clock, having gone a distance of twenty-three miles. Tents had not arrived when we left the lines, so we all pegged down in our cloaks, in front of our horses, with an order to march again at 3 A.M. As the trumpet sounded, Walk! March! an express camel arrived, we were ordered to file again to our lines, and unsaddle, and then laid down again in front of our horses. In the morning we had breakfast, and were going to have a snooze, when the order came to strike tents and march at 11 A.M., as the enemy were three coss away. Well, off we started, halting at 6 P.M. to get tea, and then again on the road. We now found out that we were in full pursuit of Feroze Shah, who, with three other leaders, and 2,000 rebels, was trying to join Tania. We marched till three in the morning, when we came across some of them, and found out that they had crossed a river close by about three hours before our arrival. We had breakfast and a dram, and at nine were again on the road. After we crossed the river we found we were nicely on their track, and went on at a devil of a pace until 6 P.M.; we then halted for a dram, &c., and laid down for a short time. We had not been down many minutes, before the alarm was spread in camp that the rebels were

upon us. You can picture to yourself our movements; I never saw such a quick turn out before; but after all it proved to be a false alarm, so we turned in again. At 2 A.M., the cavalry, with thirty-seven of the 71st (mounted on camels), were again on the road, leaving the artillery, 25th N.I., and the remainder of the 71st to follow on, but we have not seen them up to the present time. Well, we arrived at a place called Nurwah, at seven in the morning, and heard the enemy had marched through four hours before; we halted for a couple of hours, had some tea and a dram, and on again. We now entered a dense jungle, and I can assure you it was not very pleasant, for we did not know the moment we might drop on them, and we had no guns, and very few infantry. We halted again at six, having, during the last hour, dropped across some stragglers, who could not keep up. I believe they gave very good information to the General. At five in the morning we were again in pursuit; about ten we came to a village, at the foot of a very large mountain. We saw hundreds of budmashes on the hill, but the General gave orders not to interfere with them. In a short time we were on the move again. At two we were close on their rear, but being in the jungle, the General would not attack them, so we halted, had a dram and some biscuit, in order to allow them to get out of it. Here we caught four of their cavalry, mounted on most beautiful horses, but done up through fatigue, for we had kept them on the move. About four we came in sight of a small fort, in the centre of a plain, and there halted for the night. At four in the morning we marched again to this place, and were rather surprised when the advance guard was ordered to halt, and in a few moments the walls were crowded with men armed to the teeth, and a gun pointed down our road. In a short time the general found out these preparations were made against the rebels, who were within two miles, and marching in in another direction to loot the place. The advance guard were ordered to the front, and there we saw a fine sight, about 2,500 with eleven elephants were advancing in half circle, about half a mile in length. We sounded Trot! Canter! for the squadron to advance to the guard, and there formed line under some trees, the enemy still advancing; they were all cavalry. Our squadron and some sowars that were in rear numbered about 180. We never thought for a moment that the general intended to tackle them with such a few, but supposed that he wanted to frighten them back, but we were all mistaken. The order was given:—Keep close together! Walk! Trot! Canter! Charge! We gave one hurrah, more like a regiment than a single squadron, and a few yards more were in amongst them properly. More I cannot say than that we cut up between 400 and 500, took six elephants, and killed three leaders (one a big nob, that was at the Delhi massacre—his name is Fuzl Huq), and all without the loss of a single man, and only five wounded. The ground was so full of holes that a great number of our men came down; two horses shot, fourteen missing.—*Mofussilite*.

**ANOTHER ACCOUNT.**—Up to the 17th of December we had marched 140 miles, on an average of twenty-three miles a day, keeping close behind the rebels, who out-walked us, till the 16th, when we overtook them in a very thick jungle among the hills, and came on some of the stragglers, who hid in the jungle and gave us the slip. Captain Lumsden, who was in advance with the guide, came on two sowars going leisurely along, and taking them for our own men did not fire; it was not till he got within a yard or two of them that they looked behind and saw him, when they immediately dismounted and bolted into the jungle, leaving their horses. The men of the 71st regiment were immediately dismounted and ordered to the pursuit, on the proximity of the enemy being known: they skirmished through the thick cover, but were unsuccessful in finding the black game; however, they picked up a few arms that had been thrown away. The pathway through the jungle was very narrow, strong,

and steep, and we had some difficulty in mounting to the summit of the hill, when we halted two hours to allow the baggage to come up. We moved on again through very difficult and hilly country till 6 P.M., when we came on the rebels' camp; however, they bolted, and all that could be seen was a dense mass of dust, which they kicked up in their retreat. Three prisoners were taken in the jungle on the road-side, who could scarcely stand; they were footsore and regularly done up. It was quite dark when we encamped, and it would have been useless to try and follow them up there. On the 17th, we marched at four A.M., and at first, much to the General's annoyance, the guides seemed to have taken us by the wrong road instead of following the rebels, which was the intention. At eight A.M. we were halted before the walls of the village of Nurrode, which were lined with armed men. However, after halting about fifteen minutes we learnt to our great joy that the inhabitants were not armed to oppose us, but were prepared to resist the rebels, who were in full march to plunder the town. The General and Staff rode to the front to reconnoitre, and in less than ten minutes were seen galloping back; the enemy, unaware of our presence, were steadily advancing, and were within 800 yards of the village. We then advanced from our concealed position into an open country, the 14th Dragoons leading, closely followed by the Camel corps and the Mahrattas. We passed the enemy's advanced guard, consisting of 80 to 100 horsemen at a distance of 300 yards, and went in at the main body. The rebels broke and fled in every direction, leaving their women, baggage, tattoos, &c. &c., at our mercy. In the first charge we captured three elephants and killed Fuzl Huk, whose head was brought into camp, and identified by those who had known him: there is no doubt as to the head being his. Papers were found on his body addressed to him, and a revolver was also taken from him. Further on we captured three more elephants. Feroze Shah and one or two other men of note, I am sorry to say, made their escape. They were pursued for six or seven miles by a few dragoons. It would be difficult to calculate the number of their killed, but I should put it down at about 500. Our casualties are small: Major Prettyjohn, sword cut in the thigh, and six or seven of the dragoons slightly wounded. To-day, December 9th, we expect Major Roche's party of artillery, the 71st and 25th B.N.I., who were left behind on the 15th.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**ACCIDENT TO LORD CLYDE.**—We have intelligence from Oude to the 28th December. Lord Clyde, with the Head Quarters of the Army, left Baraitch on the 24th of December direct for Nanparah, and passing through that place, which he found evacuated, advanced towards Churdah. At some distance outside of Nanparah he had on the 26th a running fight with the rebels, depriving them of six good guns and making some havoc amongst the men. The only drawback to our success was a painful accident which happened to the Commander-in-Chief as he directed the movements of the army. Whilst riding his favourite charger at full speed over some broken ground, his horse came down, and threw Lord Clyde with great force on the ground, dislocating his shoulder and hurting his face. Medical attendance was immediately forthcoming, and the limb was put back, but the Commander-in-Chief was unable to ride next day, and has since been carried in a doolie. On the 28th, the force appeared before Medjidiah, occupied by Beni Mahdo and several chiefs. It was a strong fort on the very borders of Terai, and mounted with six heavy guns. The enemy were driven out by the artillery, and their six guns taken. Nana Sahib, it was ascertained, had fled south along the Terai to Combacote, where he will be met by Brigadier Rowcroft from Toolsepoore. The Begum was unable to surrender as she intended. She was prevented by her own sepoys from leaving the rebel force.

**BANGHUR, Dec. 15.**—We have now what is called the first line of defence—running from Charnmah near Nurbudda to Paplode near Asseerghur, a long line of jungle, to the east lies the Taptee

river, and the Satpara hills dividing the Berar valley from this country. It was down the valley of the Taptee from Maisday to Meil and Chynpoor that Tantia fled; he was followed by 500 rebels, who crossed the Nerbudda on the 24th of last month. Brigadier Hill, Hyderabad Contingent, has been marching up the Taptee, and twice punished the rebels in these jungles, but they evaded him and marched on. On the evening of the 12th they crossed our line and went due west towards Dhungaum. We followed them for thirty or forty miles all night through dense jungles; they were only about 250 strong, but they concealed themselves and pushed on, crossed the 2nd line near Dhungaum, where Abbott and Fraser, Hyderabad Contingent, took up the chase, but they have not yet caught them: the beasts keep to the jungles and hills, and go as if they knew the devil was after them. They will be caught by some one. We are obliged to return to our position, as sundry other rebels from 500 to 30,000 and up to 200,000!! are reported as being in the jungles east of us. 16.—If you were to see the jungly country we have to watch, you would not be surprised at the rebels escaping: the grass is as high as a man's head on horseback; there are ravines deep enough to hide 5,000 men, the number we chased is reported to be 250 or 300. We could not follow them up, as we had to return to our post. We to-day hear the report of there being more rebels in our front is false. Brigadier Hill is still in those jungles. I suspect the panic-stricken villagers have taken his force for rebels. Hill has a good many natives and no European soldiers. It was fortunately reported to the general that he must not be surprised if the rebels did pass our line, as we had not troops enough to defend nearly eighty miles of dense jungle. 17th.—I kept this open in hopes of being able to tell you the rebels had been run down; they have got nearly to the Nurbudda. Troops are after them, and I think must close with them before they cross. This jungly country is so much in their favour, and nearly all the head men of the villages hereabout are Mahratta Brahmins, and help all and everybody belonging to Tantia and the Rao Sahib. They evidently respect them as well as dread them. Tantia persuaded them all he had two lakhs of men with guns following him. Had we not been misled by these rascals, or had they even given us the information they had, the rebel party could not have passed.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**PUBLIC FEELING IN INDIA.**—The private letters we (*Indian Mail*) have received from India are most unsatisfactory as regards the tone and feeling of the European residents. It is complained on all hands that a great change has taken place, and for the worse, in the mutual relations of Europeans and natives. Mr. Russell's letters, we are assured, tend to increase the severance between the two races; masters and servants are no longer on the same pleasant terms as formerly, and few Englishmen care to cultivate an acquaintance with native gentlemen. Mr. Russell is accused of giving both praise and dispraise where neither is due, and, in short, of totally misunderstanding the relative position of the native and the foreigner. The former, it is said, have jumped at the straw he has thrown to them, and quote him on all occasions as their friend and ally. They have discovered his gullibility as well as the power of the journal he represents, and they fool him to the top of his bent. Towards the constituted authorities public feeling is decidedly adverse. Having in vain expended their indignation, the disaffected—nine out of every ten Europeans—have had recourse to ridicule. No fewer than four Comic Serials—lugubrious enough in their imbecility—have been started, apparently for the sole purpose of throwing contempt upon the higher powers. Not one of these rises even to mediocrity, but the least bad is *The Oracle*, from which we extract the following dialogue as a fair specimen of Anglo-Indian satire.

**SCENE, Allahabad.**—Lord Clyde and Lord Canning sitting at a table, with cheroots and brandy panee—a disturbance heard without.

**Sentry:** Ye canna come in I tell ye man, they're busy wi' state affairs.

**Voice:** Go, minion, tell thy lord that Russell waits.

Clyde puts his head out at the door and discovers the *Times* correspondent remonstrating with the sentry, who will persist in holding his bayonet at the charge within a few inches of the illustrious stomach.

**Clyde:** Shoulder arms, ye deevil, wad ye stick my best friend, and me no' a field marshal yet? damn ye. (*Turning to Russell.*) And how's a' wi' ye? Lord, it is just delighted I am to see ye, for we're a' waitin' for ye, and the siege train's a' ready for Oude. Come in and see, my lord. I'm a lord mysel' now.

**Rus:** I've come, my lord, I've come through tribulation.

I've come, like Norval, from the peaceful hills, To follow to the field my warlike lord.

In ancient days a herald went before  
Each noble knight, to blazon forth his fame,  
But modern trumpeters now march behind,  
A great improvement on the ancient plan  
And suited to the spirit of the *Times*.

**Clyde:** And the *Times* correspondent too, ha! ha! (*They enter, and Lord Canning comes forward and shakes hands.*)

**Can:** I rejoice to see the opponent of the bloody scalps convalescent. Are these things you tell of your experience of dawk travelling really true?

**Rus:** My lord. I hope you do not—

**Can:** I don't mean that they are untrue, but then there may be just a little exaggeration. A slight colouring, or has some one been "selling" you.

**Rus:** My lord, that I've been bought I do admit,

But Russell ne'er was sold.

All I have told I have myself beheld.

I've seen the burning faggots brought and piled  
Beneath the creatures' stomachs, till the flesh  
Hissed as the Cobras hiss, who, on the wires,  
Spit forth their venom on the passing train.  
Protruding from their mouths, their poor dumb

tongues,  
Stretched to the utmost, with a man's whole strength,

Break at the root and in the box are thrust  
To be conveyed unseen, to the Khansamah,  
Who cooks the dainty morsel for the Sahib  
At the next staging bungalow!

**Can:** Dear me, how horrible; we must really issue a proclamation, or a circular, or something or other. (*Clyde calls an aide-de-camp, and having taken him into a bathing room, gives the order for his guard, for the night, a most excellent precaution, as the thing might otherwise become known to the public, and his plans be frustrated by the rebels. He also, in a loud voice, intermixed with sundry oaths, gives orders for all the troops to be ready to march at a moment's notice, although he does not intend to move for a month.*)

**HEAD QUARTERS CAMP, MUJEEDIA, 29th December, 1858.**—You (*Delhi Gazette*) are aware that the C. in C. left Lucknow on the 5th to attack the rebels on the other side of the Gogra; well, we marched to Nawabgunge Bara Bunki, where his troops assembled from all quarters, and on the following day, the troops having been told off into brigades under their respective brigadiers, Horsford, Eveleigh, and Purnell, we marched to Byram Ghat with a bridge equipment, intending to bridge the river and cross into the Baraitch district at that point. On the way the enemy showed a front on the other side of the river with cavalry and artillery, but soon scampered off. Leaving Brigadier Purnell at Gunnespoore, near Byram Ghat, the remainder of the chief's forces marched to Fyzabad, passing through Durriabad and Begum Gunge. On the 11th, we crossed the Gogra, each regiment followed by its own baggage, and at 9 P.M. that night we were all safely encamped on the other side. On the following morning at 6.15 A.M. we countermarched up along the left bank of the Gogra, and, in consequence of the swampy and rugged nature of the ground, we shortened our marches to ten or twelve miles

a day (up to this time we had marched twenty each day); the nights and mornings too are very cold, and a dense fog, which commences towards morning, and continues till 9 o'clock each day, makes it almost impossible to see a dozen yards. On our arrival in Baraich we found the town nearly deserted; several of the men who got into it looted matchlocks, tulwars and charpoys. I heard that the rebels had bolted only a short time before our arrival. We were nearly washed out of our tents the first night at this place; the rain came down in torrents, the lightning flashed, and the thunder roared all night. I heard several fellows who had looted charpoys the previous evening bless their stars for having done so in the morning. Here we had to remain a few days, in consequence of the rain which continued to pour, so that Baraich had the honour of our presence at Christmas, the fellows made as merry as they could, and the vocalists were so numerous that singing was the order of the day in every tent. On the 26th, we started again, and encamped at Jeta, left the following morning and marched to Churdah, passing on our way a fort which was vacated by the enemy at eight o'clock in the morning. Towards evening we came up with the enemy's cavalry and artillery (we had just marched nineteen miles); we halted and formed up—their artillery opened fire on us from a tope of trees. Our cavalry and artillery galloped on to both flanks, the rifles and Belooch battalion advanced in line, throwing out a few skirmishers, while H.M.'s 20th followed them a few paces in rear as supports. The fellows, without loss of time, began to retire from tope to tope, still keeping up a fire as they went. Our infantry had not a chance of giving them a shot, but, I believe, the horse artillery got them within range on two occasions, and made some nice practice. We took six guns, I heard there were some of the fellows killed, though I saw none. The Commander-in-chief, who rode with the cavalry, had a fall from his horse, which put his shoulder out of joint. It was now night when the firing ceased, but the blaze from the burning huts within and around the fort (you must know they were two miles in advance of the fort, when they opened fire on us, and consequently we were now some distance from it) served as a beacon for us to advance upon, and now when we reached our ground commenced a scene of indescribable confusion with camel drivers, elspahntars, tents, baggage of all regiments getting jumbled together; it was impossible for it to be otherwise, in consequence of the thick darkness; however, in about two hours we got our camp pitched and were soon all right. Thanks to the old chief he allowed us to sleep in peace till eight o'clock next morning; we marched at ten o'clock though, leaving the fort behind us, and soon came to a jungle, which we passed through into an open space, surrounded on all sides by jungle. Presently I saw a halt in front of the infantry column, the cavalry and artillery galloped to the right and left close to the jungle in our front. Our infantry was formed up into three columns. Second Battalion Rifles centre, wing 20th and wing Belooch battalion right, and wing 20th and wing Belooch battalion left. These dispositions were made to attack a fort situated in a strong position, having a dense jungle on three sides of it. Scarcely had we formed up, and long before our infantry began to move, they opened fire on us from their bastions. Our dispositions having been made, and our guns and mortars got into position, the infantry began to move, covering the guns; they were all thrown out in skirmishing order, with support; the rifles advanced in the centre, through an open space covered with long coarse grass; the 20th and Belooches on the right and left advanced through the jungle, driving the skirmishers of the enemy before them. The guns from the bastions kept up a brisk fire of grape, round shot and shell on all the advancing columns, but it did very little harm, as all the shot went over our heads. Our heavy guns and mortars began to play on the place at two o'clock, as

soon as the infantry began to advance. Our left skirmishers having got through the jungle to within fifty yards of the fort, soon silenced the guns there, as did also the other columns on the right and centre. Not a man was now to be seen on the ramparts or at the guns, and when the infantry entered the place, about a quarter of an hour after, the fort was found to be evacuated; they had left five guns, lots of ammunition, shell, grape, canister, some twenty bullocks, and a few horses. In both days we had only eleven casualties, all wounded, some severely. I did not see one of the enemy dead either in the fort, ditch or any where near it, though I searched to find them, but could not. Our cavalry and horse artillery could do nothing, as it was impossible for them to get through the jungle. We got back to where our camp was pitched about 4 P.M. To-day working parties from each regiment are engaged in destroying the fort; when this is done I suppose we march again. Beni Madho is said to have been in the fort with 4,000 followers; I heard they were principally cavalry. I went to see the fort to-day whilst being destroyed. It is very strong. The trace is that of a regular decagon, with circular bastions at each angle, each bastion having embrasures for either three or four guns, each face of the fort being about eighty yards; the diameters of the bastions vary from twenty to thirty feet; there is a good ditch surrounding the fort, about eighteen feet broad at top and sixteen feet deep, and in front of the ditch is a formidable abatis of prickly brushwood, fixed firmly in the ground, and which would be very difficult to get over had we to storm the place. There is besides a rifle pit for musketry, in front of each face of the work, which communicates with the interior of the work. I heard that Colonel Christie, whom we sent away from Baraich with a column, has had an engagement with the enemy at Matarah. Brigadier Eveleigh, when we last heard from him, was at a place called Gorah, in our rear.

A GALLANT ACT.—On Thursday, 16th of December, the hounds belonging to Captain Pearson, 88th Connaught Rangers, met at the Moosabagh, near Lucknow. A jackall afforded a good run, and being pressed by the hounds, swam across the Goomtee, followed by the gallant little pack and by Captain Pearson. The whipper-in, a mehter of the captain's, also most pluckily rode his horse into the river, but not being accustomed to ride a swimming nag, fell off, and was in great danger. Captain Pearson seeing this, jumped off his horse, and throwing off his coat, dashed into the river with his breeches and top-boots on. The native sunk twice, but the gallant officer succeeded in laying hold of him before he went down again and swam with him to the land. Several natives were present and took no notice of the drowning man. The river is both broad and deep where this happened.

MR. HALLIDAY, THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of Bengal, has been visiting Cuttack on a tour of inspection. At a durbar held by his Excellency, the native rajahs came to pay their respects, one only absented himself, and that was the Rajah of Dhencanal. He could not present himself for want of his new clothes, which the tailor had delayed to send in.

GENERAL G. ST. P. LAWRENCE.—The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Brigadier General G. St. P. Lawrence to be agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana. This appointment will have effect from the 11th September, 1857, the date on which the office was vacated by Major General Sir James Outram, K.C.B.

THE INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION in Bengal are preparing a petition, asking for the extension of the jurisdiction of H.M.'s Supreme Court to Lower Bengal, and the introduction of the English language in courts of large cities and towns in the Mofussil. These courts, invested with civil and criminal jurisdiction, the association wish, should administer English Criminal Law to British and Christian people, and the *Lex Loca*, in addition to Mahomedan and Hindoo Law.

THE LATE MR. DOYLE.—Mr. Doyle was one of those men who make their way in the world by themselves and for themselves. He began life in a very humble station, as a hospital apprentice in one of H.M.'s regiments, without friends or interest, but by the time he was twenty-five years of age he had risen to a situation in the chief engineer's office, where he was in receipt of 250 rupees a month. At the commencement of the outbreak he joined the cavalry militia, and soon rose to be sergeant major in the corps. In every engagement he distinguished himself by his coolness, bravery, and skill in horsemanship and in handling the sword. It was he who on the 5th July went with Dr. Watson, and carried off Major Thomas of the 3rd Europeans from under fire. At Allyghur, at Futtehpore Sikree, in fact, wherever the cavalry were engaged, he was one of the foremost in the fight. He was afterwards selected to assist Mr. Hume in raising a force of cavalry in the district, and his valuable services were justly appreciated by that officer. Mr. Doyle was present in several engagements, till at Dehbolee he was wounded severely, being shot through the right shoulder. In October last he rejoined Mr. Hume, and was concerned in a successful raid into the Gwalior territory about a month before the battle of Hurchundpore, in which he fell so gloriously, at the early age of 28. We (*Delhi Gazette*) are authorised to add, by one who knew him well, that he was a sterling example of the fallacy of the popular assertion that the children of European parents born and bred entirely in India always degenerate physically and morally; for a better, braver, more energetic or active man no country could have produced; brought up among the privates of a European corps, he was nevertheless a perfect gentleman in speech and manner, as well as in heart and mind. That the Government appreciated him is clear, as he drew 500 Rupees a month as commandant of the Etawah local cavalry, and the Governor General has of his own accord expressed his desire to grant a pension to his widow.

MOOLTAN.—From Mooltan we learn that the 1st Bombay Fusiliers have suffered very much from sickness during the period they have been stationed there. Great complaints are made that, though the regiment have now been quartered at Mooltan eighteen months, they are not yet properly housed. Surely Sir John Lawrence is not aware of this; if he is, we must in future, unless he forthwith looks to their comfort, regard him as having some antipathy to our Bombay troops. It is said that three companies of this regiment are to be stationed at Dera Ismael Khan. The friends of Major Hogg, the commandant of this noble regiment, will be sorry to hear that that officer is shortly expected here, suffering much from rheumatism.

BARAICH, Dec. 21.—We arrived here on the evening of the 19th, and joined the Chief's camp. On our arrival, the C. in C. divided the whole force in his camp into two brigades; one of cavalry, under Brigdr. H. R. Jones, the other of infantry, under Brigdr. Horsford, C.B. The former consists of the head quarters 6th Carabineers, the 7th hussars, a detachment 6th Madras light cavalry, Hodson's horse, Maud's troop royal horse artillery, Moir's troop Bengal horse artillery. The infantry brigade is composed of H.M.'s 20th, head quarters 80th Queens, 2nd battalion rifle brigade, Kumaon battalion, 1st Belooch battalion, 5th Punjab rifles, a company of Madras sappers and miners, and the heavy field battery brought up by Colonel Christie, consisting of three 18-pounders, one 8-inch howitzer, two 8-inch mortars, and two 5½-inch ditto. Yesterday the rebels were at a place called Nanparah, about twenty miles north of this place; but news reached us this morning that they had evacuated their entrenchments there. A force has therefore been detached from our camp to the west of the Surjoo Nuddee, to prevent their crossing it, and giving us the slip to the rear. This detachment is nearly two thousand strong (about three hundred cavalry and one thousand six hundred infantry), consists of four guns, Moir's troop Bengal horse art., the 6th carabineers, Hodson's horse, some

police cavalry, the Madras sappers and miners, 80th, two companies of H.M.'s 20th, and the 5th Punjab rifles; the whole under the command of Colonel Christie, 80th Queen's. The carabineers appear to be very well mounted and equipped; in short, the whole detachment is workman-like in the extreme. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the rebels may now have a taste of one of our two columns before they are many days older. Colonel Christie, I think, after crossing the Surjoo, will proceed up its banks; two or three days then will most likely see Pandey's reign at an end in this part of Oude.

**THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL** has paid a flying visit to Cawnpore. His lordship having left Allahabad by train early on the morning of the 21st December, and spending the night at Cawnpore, got back to Allahabad at noon the following day.

**CHRISTIAN CONVERTS.**—Two men belonging to the 24th Regiment Punjab Infantry have been baptized at Umritsur, the sacred city of the Sikhs. It is reported by the *Punjabee* that their example has stimulated other men of the regiment to inquire after, and to be instructed in, the truths of Christianity.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—The appointments shortly to be made in the N.W. Provinces are thus reported by the *Delhi Gazette*:—"Lieut. Governor, Mr. Edmonstone; Sec. to Govt., N.W.P., Mr. E. C. Bayley; Foreign Sec., Mr. G. Campbell. Oude will probably be amalgamated with the N.W. Provinces, on Mr. Montgomery taking his seat in the Council Chamber; but it is understood that a commissioner at Lucknow will still order the affairs of Oude, subject to the general supervision. Both Mr. Muir and Mr. G. Campbell are named as the probable nominees to the commissionership."

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE** for India, in a recent despatch, has desired the local government of India to transmit to the India House all accounts and documents connected with the receipts and disbursement of the revenue of India, at least two months earlier than they were formerly submitted to the Court of Directors.

**A NEW INDIAN LOAN.**—Lord Stanley has, in a recent despatch, authorised the Indian Government to exercise that power which it enjoyed under the late regime of the East India Company, of raising funds or opening new loans in cases of any financial necessity of the State. This despatch, together with the tightness of our money market, and the heavy demands for money on the Indian exchequer, owing to the late unhappy disturbances, has given rise to various speculations amongst the dealers in promissory notes, regarding the opening of a new loan, the prospect of which, we believe, is very distant.—*Hurkaru*.

**SREEMUTTY RAUMONEY DOSEER**, the well-known widow millionaire of Jaun Bazaar, has issued cards of invitation to a concert to be held at the house this evening, Dec. 27, "to celebrate her Most Gracious Majesty's assumption of her Indian dominions." We (*Hurkaru*) are requested to state that every precaution will be used to keep the company select, and that English ladies may honour the entertainment with their presence under complete assurance that nothing can occur to cause them offence. Those who have received cards of invitation are requested to present them at the door.

**MISSIONARY PETITIONS.**—From the *Englishman* we learn that "the missionaries of Calcutta and the neighbourhood some time ago petitioned the Governor General for the suppression of all public practices at the Cherruck Poojah, whether nominally religious or not, which are in themselves cruel and inhuman. This petition has only just now been sent to the Supreme Council for future consideration. The missionaries also petitioned for a repeal of the regulations of the Bengal and Madras codes concerning the 'superintendence by Government officers of endowments for the support of mosques, Hindoo temples, &c. This petition has also been laid before the council."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23. Str. Baltic, Durham, Moulmein; Suez, Milton, Melbourne; Eddystone, Stubbs, Liverpool; Portia, Beer, Moulmein; Alice, Lefevre, Rangoon; Maria, Jassand, Toulon; General Simpson, Graham, London; Phoebe Dunbar, Cow, London; Nimrod, Pearson, Melbourne.—24. Eagle, Carbone, Marseilles.—27. Anne Lee, Rameay, Rangoon; Arachne, Sharp, Liverpool; Bellora, Miller, Liverpool; Alma, Booth, Moulmein; Belgrave, Wharton, Moulmein; str. Sydney, Potchell, Moulmein; Tirrell, Morgan, Liverpool.—30. Str. Hindostan, Stewart, Suez; str. Fire Queen, Burbank, Port Blair; Tubal Cain, Wells, Moulmein.—30. Str. Fiery Cross, Whare, China; Edith Hynde, Sargo, and City of Canton, particulars not received.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Nimrod.—Mr. Gray.  
Per Alma.—Messrs. Lannamen, Anthoney, and Haggret.  
Per Sydney.—Mrs. Young and child, Capt. T. S. Madge, and Lieut. O'Brien.  
Per Fire Queen.—Messrs. Westfield and Hastings.  
Per Fiery Cross.—Mrs. Barding, Capt. W. R. Hawkins and Demaw, and Lieuts. T. Bullinshaw, E. Fox, and C. R. Matthews.  
Per str. Hindostan, from Suez to Calcutta.—Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Syme, Mrs. Dunbar. From CORFU to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. cols. G. J. Ambrose and J. H. Somerville, Majors H. J. King and W. Powuall, Capt. F. W. Gore, J. Kains, and P. J. Dunbar, Brev. Majors M. Walker, E. R. Arbuckle, W. R. Turner, and T. A. Cox, Lieuts. H. J. Amley, B. J. Caldecott, C. J. Tyler, E. E. Suttie, F. Morley, A. E. Huyshe, W. A. Daubney, J. H. LeCocq, C. D. Baillie, Ensigns F. J. Jones, T. Jones, F. J. Hobson, H. J. Halahar, D. G. C. Elwer, H. Manning, Paymaster F. G. Syme, Adj. A. B. Letts, Qr. Mr. T. Blissett, Surg. J. H. Burke, Asst. surg. T. Tervan and T. Dolan.  
Per Baltic.—Cols. Cunningham, Smyth, Sale, Dr. Brown, Lieut. Hamilton, Messrs. Canby, Wallis, Enwal, Sheppard, Galskin, Tushanoo, and Mr. Cox.  
Per General Simpson.—Maj. Rigand, 60th Rifles, Lieuts. Seare, 64th Foot, Graham, Royal Eng., Burwell, 90th Regt., Bolger, 13th Regt., Ensigns Brattmont, 80th Regt., Mackinlay, 5th Regt., and Walker, 84th Regt., Asst. surg. Jackson, and Cornet Sever, 2nd Drag. Gds.  
Per Phoebe Dunbar.—Mr. Nicoll and child, Mr. T. T. LeBlanc.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 30, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent. ....	Nominal.	
Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	14 8 to 15 0	
Sicca Rupee 4 do. ....	14 8 to 15 0	
Company's Rupee 5 do. ....	5 8 to 6 0	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	7 per ct.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	2200 to 2250
Agra Bank .....	500	650
North-Western Bank .....	400	130 to 135
Delhi Bank .....	500	nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000	2200 to 2300
Ganges Company .....	1500	1650 to 1700
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1450 to 1495
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1000	750 to 800
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	310 to 339
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	750 to 800
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10	par.
Assam Company .....	200	320 to 335
East-India Railway Company .....	420	par to 5 rs. pm.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	20	par.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 0½ to 2 0½
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 0 to 2 1
American Bills under credit, do. ....	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	1 11½
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	2 0

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On 4 per cent. Company's Paper ...	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 80
Do. Do. ....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 80
5 Do. Do. ....	" 100	" 80

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	4 to 10	4
Doubloons .....	"	31 0 to 31 2	2
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	"	16 8 to 16 4	4
Old Gold Mohurs .....	"	22 12 to 22 0	0
New Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 2 to 15 4	4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	2 to 16 4	4
Gold Dust .....	"	16 0 to 16 2	2
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	"	104 8 to 104 10	10
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 221	0 to 221 4	4
Mexican do. ....	"	223 8 to 223 1	1

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s.  
To Liverpool, £1. 7s. 6d. to £1. 10s.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE ASSASSINATION OF CAPTAIN HARE.**—It seems he was not immediately aware that he had been struck, but he had moved only a few paces when he put his hand to his side, and exclaimed, "I am hit!" and fell senseless. Dr. Burn, who happened not to be at mess that evening, was sent for, and at once pronounced the wound mortal. The ball (musket) had penetrated the left side close to the heart, and, passing through the spleen and stomach and right side, had taken a piece out of the right arm, deeply indenting and breaking the arm of the chair on which his arm was resting, whence it rebounded and was picked up in the direction from which the shot had been fired. Poor Mrs. Hare reached the Mess-house in time to hear her expiring husband assure her that he died in Jesus, a most merciful consolation to her in her terrible affliction. The murderer, a Mussulman sepooy of Hindostan, does not seem to have been influenced by any personal feeling of animosity towards Captain Hare. He was heard shouting out, as he ran down the street, "I have done a great deed; I have killed a Kafir!" Only a few days previously Captain Hare had remitted a punishment which he had awarded the man. The mess guard are not suspected of being implicated in any way. The man told one of the guard shortly before 8 p.m. that he was going to the rear for a light, and taking this opportunity to load his musket, he proceeded to the verandah of the mess house on the opposite side to where the guard was stationed, and putting his piece to the side of the door of the reading-room, which was open, and covered only by a bamboo blind, fired in. Captain Macquoid immediately rushed out to seize the murderer, and the guard was instantly under arms, but the man had escaped. Parties were sent out in all directions, and a reward offered of Rs. 500 for his apprehension, but up to the evening of the 2nd Jan. without success. The man is known, one of the guard having been immediately missed, and having left behind him his cloak, bearing his regimental number. Captain Hare was held in the highest estimation as an officer, and was much beloved by his men, who, there is little doubt, would themselves at once hang the murderer if they could but lay hands on him.—*Madras Times*.

**FATAL ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER.**—We have to record the painful news that Captain Handcock is no more. The terrible wounds which he received from the royal tiger have led to a sudden termination of his earthly career. He was carried from the fatal field to a neighbouring bungalow, and on Wednesday a cheerful telegram was received to the effect that in consequence of profuse bleeding he had been removed from one cot to another, but that the removal had had a favourable effect upon his spirits, and that he was doing well. Two days afterwards the news reached Madras that he was dead. It is a singular circumstance, and one that seems almost to partake of presentiment, that this gallant officer, who was well known for his love of field sports, and had distinguished himself in the pursuit of the spotted deer, ibex, elk, and other similar game in the neighbourhood of the Neigherry Hills, should have always evinced a peculiar dread of the tiger, and on more than one occasion should have refused to follow the animal when seeing it at a distance. His friends, therefore, come to the conclusion that he was taken by surprise on the present occasion, or would otherwise have never levelled his gun at a royal tiger. The deceased was the third son of Lord Castlemaine. He was connected by marriage with our present governor, as his eldest brother married the half sister of Lord Harris.—*Spectator*, Dec. 18.

**CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR SOCIETY.**—According to a circular of the Christian Vernacular Society of Madras, we find that they have at present 354 schools, attended by 12,516 pupils at an annual cost of nearly four rupees per head. Instruction is given in Telegu, Canarese, Malayalam, Tamil, and Singhalese languages.



**TESTIMONIAL.**—A valuable silver claret cup, of elegant design and workmanship, is about to be presented to David Parker, Esq., of the Civil Engineers, by certain of the subordinate servants of the Madras Railway.

**FRAUDS IN THE SALT DEPARTMENT.**—There has of late been a considerable stir in the Salt Department. The frauds by the public servants both in the Collector's office and at the Pans, has long been matter of notoriety, but the facility with which frauds can be carried on and the infinite difficulties existing to their detection have hitherto rendered any attempt almost hopeless; however, we now learn that the Collector has succeeded in his plans, and that all is in a fair way of discovery, to the great discomfiture of those who have for years past enjoyed the fruits of their ill-gotten gains.

**EX-KING OF DELHI.**—The *Madras Spectator* of the 22nd December gives us the following brief glance at the ex-King of Delhi and his family during a portion of their voyage to the place of their expatriation:—"H.M.'s steamer *Megara* arrived in the roads yesterday from Rangoon, to which place she conveyed from Calcutta the ex-King of Delhi and his family. The 'interesting youth,' Jumma Bukht, occupied his time on board, we learn, in squabbling with his mother, who accused him of purloining the family jewels. On one occasion the young gentleman got gloriously drunk, and had the assurance given to him, if he repeated the frolic, of being provided with a separate cabin and nourished on bread and water diet. A younger son, about fifteen, who was also on board, seemed to be a favourite."

**DISTURBANCE AT TINNEVELLY.**—We have received from a correspondent a tolerably full account of the disgraceful outrage which has just taken place at Tinnevely; and will therefore first give his narrative as nearly as possible in his own words, and then offer such observations as may suggest themselves upon the events which have transpired:—"There are two parties in Tinnevely—the missionaries and their converts, and the Brahmins and their followers. On the 22nd December a low-caste Hindoo convert, or rather a Christian Pullen, died in the civil hospital of Tinnevely. In conveying his remains to the place of interment, the Christian friends of the deceased, against the established custom of the Hindoos, insisted upon carrying the corpse through the street fronting the Tinnevely Pagoda. To this the Brahmins and their party objected; a disturbance was raised, and a great mob was collected; the majority were simply spectators, there being amongst them a large number of children, attracted to the spot by the novelty of the scene, they never before having witnessed the corpse of a Pullen carried in a coffin before their sacred Pagoda—an act which the Brahmins regarded as an outrage, and calculated to corrupt or defile their temple. The tahsildar being unable to disperse the crowd, applied to the acting magistrate for assistance. This was speedily obtained, in the shape of three companies of sepoy from the 2nd extra regiment, stationed at Palamcottah, about three and a half miles distant, and with these the magistrate, accompanied by his head assistant and several military officers, marched into Tinnevely. The novelty of the scene was thus greatly increased, and great crowds followed the magistrate and his party. One company of sepoy was posted at the front gate of the temple, and the other two companies went to the place where the funeral party was assembled. Under this escort the Pullen's body, in a coffin covered with a pall, was being conveyed to its last resting-place. Notwithstanding the tahsildar pointed out that there were three other streets through which the procession could pass, and that he distinctly stated his fears that nothing would prevent a breach of the peace if the party took the street facing the pagoda, the Christians refused to listen to his remonstrances, and insisted upon going by the way they had chosen. [This has been contradicted by another correspondent. See below.] For a while all went on

quietly, but on the procession coming up towards the Pagoda—on forbidden ground according to the Brahmins, whereby they doubtless considered that their religious prejudices and feelings were outraged and their caste customs broken through—and that, under the sanction of civil and military authority which they hoped would have been exercised in their favour—a shower of stones came pouring down from the mob, and from persons concealed in the houses of the Brahmins, and in the Goburams or pyramids of the Pagoda. The military were called on to use force to put down the violence of the crowds, and shot down about thirty-nine men, women, and children—and wounded a great many more. Amongst the slain was the son of the deputy sheristadar of the collector's office, who, having seen his father in company with the magistrate, was induced to share in the fun, and most unhappily for himself joined the crowd as a harmless spectator. It is to be hoped, that the civil power used every effort to disperse the crowd before requiring the military to fire;—was the riot act read accompanied by beat of tom-tom? Were the people warned that if they did not desist they would be fired upon? It is said that no precautions of this kind were taken, but I am unwilling to believe that so heavy a responsibility would be heedlessly and rashly incurred by any civil authority. A short time previously, not more than a week before, a similar question was raised at Tinnevely. A weaver convert died and his friends wished to carry the body through a street occupied by high, caste Hindoos. The latter appealed to the head assistant magistrate, and he, having on inquiry ascertained that a former collector, Mr. Bird, had forbidden any innovation of the kind as calculated to give needless offence and provoke a breach of the peace, issued an order prohibiting the funeral procession from passing through that particular street, and thus no outbreak of any kind occurred. Thirty-nine men, women, and children shot down, because a Brahminical crowd refused to permit some Christian converts to conduct the coffin and funeral procession of one of their number up the street which passed by their Pagoda! This lamentable event will create a great excitement, not only amongst the natives here, but in the minds of the public at home, and it therefore behoves us to be especially carefully not to suffer our judgment to be carried away by the unhappy result. The facts by themselves would be sufficiently damning in the tamest narrative; and we can assure our readers that our correspondent is entirely a disinterested party, and that there can be no doubt whatever of the general correctness of his statement. Of course the Brahmins have no right to arrogate to themselves the exclusive right of passage through any of the Queen's highways. We know full well the tyranny these gentry would practise if they only had the power; and we know also how they are continually exercising what little power they have in putting down not only Christian converts, but heathens like themselves only of lower caste. We feel, also, that whatever power or privileges the Brahmins may have arrogated to themselves under native Governments, it cannot be tolerated in the nineteenth century and under British sway, that any sect or caste of men whatever should arrogate to themselves the lordship of the highways of our most sovereign lady the Queen. The above account was already in type, and we were on the eve of going to press, when we received information which will serve to modify public opinion upon the subject; and we accordingly hasten at the last moment to place the heads of it before our readers, promising a fuller relation in our next issue. We learn that the Brahmins at Tinnevely had never, until the last few weeks, resisted the passage before their pagoda of the corpse of the lowest caste native; but that from some mistake in the translation of the proclamation, they had arrived at the conclusion that the Queen of England would support them in their hostility to Christianity and Christian converts. Accordingly, though

their pagoda stood in the Queen's highway, they declared that it would be polluted if the body of a native convert were carried past it. Meantime, a poor Christian who came up from the country to attend as witness at the cutcherry, was attacked by cholera and died in the dispensary; and we are assured that the only way by which the body could be taken to the burial ground was along the highway, or else through a paddy field covered with water; and that the tahsildar desired the funeral party to carry the coffin through this paddy field, which the relatives of the deceased resolutely refused to do.—*Spectator*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 28. P. and O. Co.'s str. *Alma*, Calcutta; P. and O. str. *Bengal*, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Alma*.—From CALCUTTA to MADRAS.—Capt. Hemery and Hutchinson, Rev. C. McArthur, Mrs. L. S. Jackson and three children, Mrs. Freese, Col. Stavelly, Mr. Malcolm.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Bengal*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Holland, Mr. Hammond, Miss Millard, Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Harris, Mr. Carr, Mr. McLeod, Gen. Williams, Messrs. Chapman, Butler, and Robinson, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Greenaway, From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Cadell, Mr. Sirot, Col. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Pagel, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips and two children, Mr. Fuller.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SCINDE.**—Mr. Frere has left for the districts. He proceeds at once to the frontier. Who is to be the new political superintendent is not known, but that he must be a military man is without doubt necessary. We should like to see Major Merewether appointed. Knowing the Scinde horse as he does, having been for years under General Jacob, and at one time acting superintendent, he is the man best calculated to inspire confidence on the frontier. He commanded the party who cut up the last body of Booghties in their attempt to plunder in the British territories, since when there has been no further attack from the border tribes. Major Merewether is at present in England, but his leave is nearly expired, and it would not take two months to see him out. Rumour has it that he is likely to be sent for.

**REINFORCEMENTS.**—The ship *Great Tasmania*, Capt. J. Gardyne, which arrived here on the 4th January, from Mauritius, has on board 472 rank and file, 23 sergeants, 13 drummers, 47 women, 72 children, and 25 officers with their families, in charge of Colonel T. Williams, of H.M.'s Regiment of foot.

**A NEW COMPANY.**—We understand that several wealthy and influential Mahomedan merchants of the Khoja sect have formed themselves into a joint-stock company for the purpose of establishing a commission agency in England, with branch firms at Bombay and China. The capital of the company will be ten lakhs (10,00,000) of rupees, divided into one hundred shares of ten thousand rupees each. It is said that most of the shares have been taken up, and the company will soon commence operations.

**REGISTRAR OF THE DIOCESE.**—Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, solicitor, has been appointed Registrar of the Diocese, and was sworn in as such on the 27th December.

**DEPUTY CORONER.**—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of the appointment, by the Coroner of Bombay, of Mr. Henry Cleveland, a partner in the legal firm of Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland, as Deputy Coroner.

**MORE PARSEES TO ENGLAND.**—Professor Dadabhoi Nowrojee, late of the Elphinstone College, leaves again for England by the overland mail of Monday the 10th January, with the view of establishing a new mercantile firm there. Pestonjee Ruttonjee Colah and Jamsetjee Pallojee accompany him. Professor Dadabhoi also takes with him some young lads of the Cama family, for education in England.

**ACCIDENT AT THE GRAND ARSENAL.**—A slight explosion took place in the arsenal a little after twelve o'clock on the 3rd January, which proved fatal to one of the Hindoo boys employed in the preparation of detonating tubes. It appears that while the workmen were at dinner, the deceased boy was left in charge of some detonating compound, which was kept in a tent at a safe distance from the arsenal premises. It is supposed that from curiosity, he unskilfully handled some of the combustible materials, which caused an explosion, blowing away his left arm, and inflicting other mortal injuries on his body. He was forthwith sent to hospital, but died on the way. A fire-engine was on the spot within five minutes of the explosion, and the fire was put out immediately, without any further damage.

**FATAL AFFRAY AT POONA.**—A court of enquiry, of which Colonel G. Staunton, H.M.'s 31st Regt., is President, is now sitting at Poona, to enquire into the circumstances relating to a very shocking occurrence that took place here late on the evening of Saturday, the 1st January, which resulted in the death of a gunner of the Royal Artillery, named J. Close, and in several men of the same corps, and a non-commissioned officer of the 86th Foot, being wounded—three of the former so severely that they are considered by the medical officers to be in a precarious state; one man more especially, who is suffering from concussion of the brain. It appears that an altercation took place on the evening in question between some newly arrived recruits of the 86th regiment and some of the men of the Royal Artillery, in one of the regimental coffee-shops. A number of the recruits engaged in the quarrel ran to their barracks, and returned with their muskets, and with bayonets fixed attacked the unarmed and unresisting artillerymen, and in the madness of the onset they inflicted the injuries we have mentioned above. At the Court of Inquest held on the body of the unfortunate man whose death in this affray we have to deplore, it was ascertained that he was killed by a bayonet thrust through the body, but by whom this wound was inflicted could not then be proved. As a court is now sitting for the most searching and rigid investigation of this awful crime, we deem it right to refrain from all comment until we are in possession of the whole of the facts, further than to observe that the attack of an armed upon an unarmed party of men must, under any circumstances, be considered a cowardly act, even though it might have been supported by a lawful command, which this was not. Not the least extraordinary part of this fatal outrage is, that a non-commissioned officer of the 86th depot, who interfered to prevent further mischief, was severely wounded with a bayonet by one of his own men. Two recruits of the 86th regiment are in arrest on suspicion of being concerned in this affray; but, so far as we can learn, no evidence has as yet been found to bring home the guilt of the party who killed poor Close, who, we are informed, was one of the best conducted men of the royal artillery stationed in this place. It affords us the greatest pleasure to be enabled to state, on the highest authority, that the reports that have been circulated against some of the men of the German Legion in respect to this matter are utterly false. No man of the Legion had anything whatever to do in the affair, either directly or indirectly, and no soldiers in this garrison ever conducted themselves better, in every respect, than the men of the Legion have done from the day they arrived in Poona. The men attached to the depot of the 86th regiment have been removed from their old quarters close to the artillery to the lines at Ghorpore.—*Poona Observer*, Jan. 5. A Poona Correspondent, writing on the 6th, says:—"The *Observer* has a very mild version of the late fracas between the 86th and the artillery. The matter went so far that the latter drew out their guns, and shot them; and it was just by a chance that things were prevented coming to a crisis terrible to contemplate."

**BELGAUM, 20th Dec. 1858.**—Under an urgent and express order from army head quarters, the 20th regiment N. I. marched this morning en

route to Dharwar, under command of Major Baynes, to replace the 28th regiment N. I. which has been ordered forthwith to Sholapore to relieve the 3rd regiment N. I. ordered on to Mhow. A wing of the 28th regiment has already left Dharwar under the command of Captain Lye. It is understood that Madras troops from Bellary and other stations will be ordered to do duty at Dharwar for some time during the emergency, and it seems requisitions have been already made to that effect by the Bombay to the Madras authorities. Captain Hallard has obtained leave to Bombay; Lieutenant Clements acts for him.—*Bombay Times*.

**THE PUNJABEE ARMY** (for such it must now be called) numbers over 70,000 men, serving in the Punjab and out of it, exclusive of a number of Punjabees serving in the military police of the North Western Provinces, and in the remaining category upwards of 10,000 additional men must be included, though the exact number cannot be known; so that the total number of all kinds under arms cannot be less than 80,000 men. Further, there are contingents of native chiefs, our allies, such as Puttiala, Jheend, Nabha, Kapoorthulla, &c. As above stated, however, the numbers borne on the rolls of the Punjab government, and more or less under the control of the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, slightly exceed 70,000. Of these about one-third are serving in Hindostan, and two-thirds in the Punjab territories, including Delhi; that is, from the Jumna to the trans-Indus frontier.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23. David Malcolm, Hodge, Kuarrchee; H.M.'s str. Victoria, Tynnam, Hanoor; B.S.N. Co.'s str. Bombay, Banks, Kurrachee; H.M.'s str. Pleiad, Nixon, Vizadrough.—24. Lady Westmoreland, Wright, Aden; Julia, Baker, Rangoon; H.M.'s str. Feroze, Crutenden, Madras.—26th. Douglas, Thomas, London; Gladiator, Jeffares, Liverpool; Acadia, Kerr, Aden; Pestonjee Bomanjee, Grange; Stebonheath, Connell, Calcutta.—28. P. and O. Co.'s str. Ganges, Bowen, Suez; Tritonia, Wilburn, Bussorah; Versau, Lepin, Calcutta.—29. Charles, Callow, London; Forerunner, Gibson, London; Alligator, Meyer, Cochin.—30. Gazelle, Marshall, Bushire; B.S.N. Co.'s str. Scindian, Bays, Kurrachee; P. and O. Co.'s str. Pottinger, Browne, Suez.—Jan. 1. Kate, Henderson, Aden; Africa, Fox, Melbourne.—2. England, Pickering, China.—3. P. and O. Co.'s str. Norma, Rogers, Hong Kong.—4th. H.M.'s brigantine Tigra, Robinson, Bushire; Harry Pudemsey, Whitfield, Liverpool; Great Tasmania, Gardyne, Mauritius.—7. P. and O. Co.'s str. Northam, Stead, Southampton.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lady Westmoreland.—Mrs. Wright.  
Per str. Mountstuart Elphinstone.—Mr. Tucker.  
Per Julia.—Mrs. Baker and family.  
Per H.M.'s str. Feroze.—Lieut. Utterson, 2nd Eur. Lt. inf., Dr. and Mrs. Vinor.  
Per Douglas.—Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Christian and family.  
Per Acadia.—Mr. J. M. Grig. Mrs. Kerr and two children.  
Per Tritonia.—Mr. A. Frizer.  
Per Charles.—Mr. J. W. Minchin, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Dobson.  
Per Forerunner.—Lieut. Mallaby, lady, and two children, Lieut. Stevenson and lady, Lieut. Howard and lady, Dr. Sanderson, Mrs. S. Brounhois.  
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Bombay.—Mrs. Proctor and child, Mrs. Smith and two children, Mrs. Green and three children, Mr. R. B. Barton, Capt. Trower, Mr. W. P. Smith, Mr. A. McChunpha, Mrs. Booth, Messrs. Wyatt, Dillon, Campbell.  
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Scindian. Col. Vegois, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Ross, Capt. Langdon, Walton, and Quin, Lieuts. Codrington and Lumsden, Messrs. Nicol and Touche.  
Per str. Victoria.—Messrs. J. W. Robert, J. Speers, and J. Collett.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Norma.—Mrs. Rogers, Capt. Gribble, Messrs. Hackin and E. Gaspar.  
Per str. Mountstuart Elphinstone.—Messrs. J. E. Walton and H. G. Briggs.  
Per Great Tasmania.—Col. T. Williams, C.B., Maj. T. Martin, Capt. F. A. Trevor, J. P. Forster, F. Clark, J. W. Laurie, J. Howley, Lieuts. H. B. Maule, J. Constable, C. E. Breton, T. Burridge, E. C. George, C. T. Wilson, H. A. G. Todd, M. S. Sharp, C. Boyce, D. Smith, C. Billing, C. R. Hammond, Ens. C. R. Durrant, Paymaster F. E. Maunsell, Adj. R. A. Lair, Qr. Mr. W. Connell, Surg. J. Gonnay, Asst. surg. J. L. Erskine, H. Fuhrmeister, bandmaster, Mrs. Wilby and four Misses Wilby, Edward Maincell, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. and Miss Connell, Harry Gonnay, Mrs. Burridge, Mrs. Williams.  
Per str. Ganges.—Mrs. Baynes, Mrs. Minnie, Miss Godden, Capt. Shuttleworth, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Smith, C. West, Miss White, Asst. surg. Meikleham, Mr. L. Tucker, Mrs. Hodgart, Mr. Way, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Loch and infant, Miss Babington, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Singleton, Mr. Valentine, Mrs. W. P. Smith and four children, Mr. Hutchinsin, Col. Timmins, Mr. Tyndall, Miss Tyndall, Mr. Colthart, Mr. Fulcher, Miss Biddle, Rev. Mr. White, Mrs. Coxon, Maj. Vincent, Mr. Cowley, Mrs. Compton and child Miss Bell, Mr. Repton, Mr. Comber, Maj. St. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Messrs. Burstall, S. Burstall, Bodington, Archibald, Rev. Marging, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Messrs. Goodwin, and Browning.

Per P. and O. steamship Bombay.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Remington, Davidson, Drynan, Bowen, Gaiskell, Newman, Hay, Sheppard, Thomas Coker, Lieut. Strange. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. R. Davidson and Rev. J. Steins.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 22. James Pilkington, Dobson, Liverpool; Thomas Fielden, Minton, Kooria Moorla; Hydree, Miles, Mauritius.—23. Coriolanus, Kinner, Liverpool; Glenmann, Rogers, Liverpool; Gyptis, Alezcis, Marseilles; Tamarac, Taylor, Rangoon; William Wilson, Wilson, Liverpool; Jessica, Owen, London; P. and O. Co.'s str. Benares, Purchase, Suez; Nora Grème, Withycombe, Liverpool.—26. Ceylon, Stewart, Liverpool; Montgomery, Simpson, Kooria Moorla; Olivier, Trilhot, Kurrachee; Truro, Duggan, Deal.—28. Kertch, Coulter, Liverpool; Teazer, Campbell, Hong Kong; William Chandler, Miller, Falmouth. 29. B.S.N. Co.'s str. Bombay, Banks, Kurrachee; Westward Ho, Wilkinson, London; La Prado, Hector, Marseilles; Wolf, Gillispie, Kooria, Moorla.—30. Augusta, Solari, Calcutta; Calliance, Heddle, London; John Temperly, Beharrell, London.—31. P. and O.'s str. Pekin, Burne, China.—Jan. 4. Glenroy, Laing, London; Wigtownshire, Harrison, Liverpool; Christophe Colomb, Belly, Marseilles; Java, Vandon, Penang and Singapore; Westmoreland, Wright, Akab.—7. Confidence, McKellar, Falmouth.—10. P. and O. Co.'s str. Ganges, Bowen, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Coriolanus, Mrs. Nelson and family.  
Per P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges.—For ADEK.—Lieut. B. W. Mosurier, Lieut. W. Ward, Mrs. Pow. For SUEZ.—Mr. J. C. Cama, Mr. H. D. Cama, Captain Cowper. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Vigors, Capt. Poore, Capt. Deakson, Capt. and Mrs. Ross and infant, Capt. Harris. For MARSEILLES.—Lieut. col. L. Gardiner, R.A., Mr. Pollexfen, Mr. Pollexfen, junior, Lieut. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. Johnstone. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. J. Langford, Col. Robertson, Lieut. Clarkson, I.N., Mrs. Crankshaw, Mr. Estridge, Capt. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Anton, Mrs. Green and three children, Mr. West, Mrs. Moyle, Mr. C. Scott.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, January 10, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan	Rs. 93
4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 89 100 Sa.
4 " " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 89 nominal
4 " " " "	1835-36 Rs. 83 100 Co's
5 " " " "	1842-43 Rs. 83 100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Ra. Loan	1854 55 Rs. 87 1/2 to 88
New 5 " " "	Rs. 93 100 Co's

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	Closed.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	54 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	par
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	6 per cent. prem.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agri Bank (Rs. 500)	prem. 33 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	8 per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 21,000
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	" 25,500
Hydraulic P. Com.	" 3,000
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do. " 6,400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	1,900 do. per share 505 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. 9,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. Rs. 25 dia.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £20 prem. in England.—Rs. 7 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at 22 per share—2 pm.	

### EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1-16-6d.	for Doc. Bills.
6 " 1/4d.	for Cred. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	98 1/2
" " at sight	99
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	99 1/2
" " at sight	99
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 221 per 100 doia.

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	per Rs. 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 227
Republic Dollars	" 213 1/2
German Crowns	" 213 1/2
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 108
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-10

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. per ton. Liverpool, 15s. per ton.

**EXPORTS (Bombay, Jan. 10, 1859).**—*Cotton*.—A considerable amount of business has been transacted in this staple during the past fortnight, in consequence of the prices having given way to the extent of a few rupees in the early part of last month. *Dhollers* have declined in price, owing to its inferior quality. *Dharwar Sawginned and Comptah* have been disposed of at high rates. Little or no change in *Oomrawatty*. *Oil Seeds*.—Rape and Linseed have been largely dealt in, at an advance in prices. Teel seed is dull, and has slightly declined; for Niger there is little inquiry.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, Jan. 10, 1859)**—*Bleached and Fancy Goods*.—Bleached jaconets have improved, and business has been transacted in them to a large extent. Bleached Madapollams continue dull; while Bleached Shirts are in very fair inquiry. Turkey Red Goods are still dull of sale. *Furms*.—Both descriptions of these goods, Mule and Water, are in excellent demand, and their prices have improved. In coloured yarns a moderate amount of business has been done. *Metals*.—These, upon the whole, have improved in business and value. Iron, Spelter, and Copper, with the exception of Nail Rod, have advanced in prices.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, Dec. 22.*—Mr. B. P. Singer, extra asst. commis. at Nagpore, has leave, m.c., for 6 mo., in ext.

*Dec. 24.*—Maj. S. R. Tickell, dep. commis. of Amherst, made over ch. of the treasury at Moulmein to Mr. W. Twemlow, coll. of customs at that station, on 3rd inst., on proc. into the interior of his district on du.

Capt. E. M. Ryan, asst. commis. 1st class, made over ch. of the treasury and province of Margui to Asst. surg. R. Dempster, on 1st inst., and resu. ch. of 1st class asst. commis.'s off. and post off. at Moulmein, fr. Capt. J. F. J. Stevenson, dep. commis., 3rd class, on 6th idem.

Capt. J. F. J. Stevenson, dep. commis. 3rd class, received ch. of treasury and province of Tavoy, fr. Asst. surg. G. W. Walter, on 8th inst.

The leave to Maj. G. Timins is cane.

*Financial Dept., Fort William, Dec. 24.*—The serv. of Asst. surg. H. W. Graham, offic. dep. assay master of Calcutta mint, pl. at disposal of Government of Bengal.

*Dec. 21.*—No. 1,699.—The undermen. offis. are, at their own request, transf. to corps specified:—

Ens. P. L. N. Cavagnari, fr. 67th N.I. to 1st E.B.F., as 3rd ens.

G. P. Nash, fr. 47th N.I. to 2nd E.B.F., as 3rd ens.

A. D. Campbell, fr. 57th N.I. to Eur. regt., as 3rd ens.

G. A. Owen, fr. 62nd N.I. to 2nd Eur. regt., as 4th ens.

T. T. Oliphant, fr. 45th N.I. to 5th Eur. regt., as 3rd ens.

G. B. Johnson, fr. 16th N.I. to 54th N.I., as senior ens.

P. Story, fr. 52nd N.I. to 66th or Goorka regt., as senior ens.

Cornet, now Lieut., H. Y. Murray, fr. 5th E.L. Cav. to 4th Eur. L. Cav.

54th N.I.—Ens. G. B. Johnson to be lieut., to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 1,703.—Returned to duty:—

Capt. E. Thomson, 4th Eur. regt.; date of arr. t Kurrahee, Nov. 6.

No. 1,706.—Leave to Eur., on m.c., to the undermentioned officer:—

No. 1,186.—Dec. 8.—Lieut. P. R. Crolly, 62nd N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,707.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave, on m.c.

Capt. P. R. Hockin, 48th N.I., com. 2nd Sikh irreg. cav., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,721.—Returned to duty without prejudice to his rank:—Lieut. W. Phaire, 54th N.I.; date of arr. at Fort St. George, Nov. 2.

No. 1,722.—Returned to duty:—Lieut. col. F. C. Burnett, arty.; date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 13.

No. 1,724.—The undermentioned is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—Capt. J. I. Willes, 69th N.I., asst. coms. gen., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,728.—Lieut. col. H. Boyd, 59th N.I., has leave fr. 15th inst. to April 1, to Bombay, prep. to Eur., m.c., under old regs.

No. 1,722.—The undermentioned officer has leave to Eur., m.c.:—Lieut. C. F. Middleton, 40th N.I., adj. Meerut inf. levy, for 15 mo., under new regs.

*Dec. 28.*—Capt. H. Lewis, master attendant at Rangoon, resu. ch. of his du. on 9th inst.

Mr. H. P. Onslow, offic. coll. of customs at Bassein, resu. ch. of his du. on 2nd inst.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Dec. 20.*—Mr. C. Temple, C.S., to be an asst. in Benares div.

*Dec. 17.*—The serv. of Mr. W. Glynn, dep. coll. of Futehpore, placed at disposal of foreign dept., govt. of India.

*Dec. 24, 1858.*—Mr. J. Vans Agnew (to offic. as mag. and coll. of Saharunpoor.

*Dec. 25.*—Lieut. H. Fraser, 46th Madras N.I., and 2nd in command of 4th cav. Hyderabad cont., to be 2nd asst. resident, Hyderabad, v. Campbell res.

*Dec. 22.*—Lieut. J. Perkins, 71st N.I., to be an asst. commis. of the 1st class in Oude.

Mr. W. Glynn to be an asst. commis. of the 2nd class in Oude.

*Pub. Wks. Dep., Allahabad, Dec. 20.*—Capt. A. R. Bayly, H.M.'s 8th foot, to offic. as exec. eng. in Seal-kote div. of Pub. Wks.

Leave.—Lieut. col. A. Taylor, Ben. engs., has leave fr. Dec. 10, 1858, to Mar. 10, 1859, prep. to his apply. for furl. to Eur., new rules.

Mr. W. Purdon, exec. eng. Khewra salt mines (Punjab), has leave to Eur. on m.c. for 1 year, fr. July 4.

*Dec. 21.*—Mr. W. B. Harrington, sub-eng. 3rd class, is prom. to the engineer branch of the dept. as a 1st class asst. eng.

Mr. Harrington will proc. to Lucknow, and report himself to the chief eng. there, as soon as he is relieved of his present duties.

Mr. T. H. Williams is re-appt. an asst. overseer in the dept. of public works, and posted to Lucknow.

Mr. F. C. Marshall to be an exec. eng. of 4th class, and transferred to Oude, to which he will proc. as soon as he can be relieved from his present duty.

No. 593.—Lieut. J. Birney, eng. prob. asst. in ddp. public works, who was attached to the Sorson field force fr. Oct. 18, 1858, is permitted to draw the allowances of an asst. field eng. for that period.

*Dec. 22.*—No. 596.—Commissariat Dept.—Lieut. W. D. Hogg, 41st N.I., sub-asst. comm. gen., and offic. dep. asst. comm. gen. 2nd class, to be dep. asst. comm. gen. 2nd class, v. Jenkins, prom.

Lieut. C. S. W. Ogilvie, 6th N.I., dep. asst. comm. gen. 1st class, to offic. as asst. comm. gen. 3rd class, and to be jun. of that rank.

Lieut. J. Sykes, 66th or Goorka regt., dep. asst. comm. gen. 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comm. gen. 1st class, v. Ogilvie.

Capt. H. R. Wroughton, 40th N.I., sub asst. comm. gen., to offic. as dep. asst. comm. gen. 2nd class, v. Sykes.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Nov. 12.*—Rev. T. Molony, offic. chaplain to H.M.'s Roman Catholic troops in India, will proc. to Lucknow, reporting himself, on arr., to the brigadier com. for du. at any station where he may be required.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Dec. 3.*—Postings of medical officers:—

Surgs. D. McRae, to 5th Eur. L.C.; G. E. Morton, to 6th Eur. inf.; and J. A. Dunbar, to 5th Eur. inf.

With reference to the G. O. of the 26th ultimo, authorising the formation at Allahabad of a battalion of Eur. inf. recruits, Lieut. L. D'Acosta, H.M.'s 64th foot, is app. paymaster to battalion, fr. 29th idem.

Lieut. H. D. Metcalfe, 25th N.I., to proc. to Barrackpore and join Eur. recruit depot, in view to being employed with troops proc. up country.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brigdr. F. Rowcroft, comg. in Goruckpore district, dated 9th ult., appgt. Asst. surg. J. C. Dickinson, attached to H.M.'s 13th L.I., to med. ch. of hd. graving of regt. of Ferozepore.

By Brigdr. G. B. Barker, comg. a force on serv., dated 14th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. E. Caird, attached to 3rd co. 1st bat. arty., to assume med. ch. of two companies of sappers and miners; and Surg. H. Cape to assume du. of postmaster to column, v. Asst. surg. R. Bird, ordered to Lucknow.

By Lieut. L. B. J. Davies, comg. at Hazareebaugh, dated 15th ult., directing Civil asst. surg. S. Delpratt to afford med. aid to a detach. of the Indian naval brigade.

Lucknow div. order, 19th ult., directing Asst. surg. A. D. Campbell, attached to 2nd co. 3rd batt. arty., to afford med. aid to a regt. of police under Capt. Auldjo.

Leave of absence:—

Artillery.—Lieut. col. H. A. Carleton, fr. Dec. 15 to Dec. 15, 1859, in ext., to Simla and Mussoorie, on m.c.

*Dec. 4.*—To join for temp. regt. duty:—

5th Eur. Regt.—Lieuts. R. G. Rogers, doing duty with Arracan batt., and F. I. Conway-Gordon, adj. Agra inf. levy.

6th Eur. Regt.—Capt. W. Birch, brigade maj., Ferozepore; Lieuts. G. J. Pasley, adj., Hill Rangers, and R. A. Dobbin, do. du. 4th co. 5th bn. art.

1st Eur. Bengal Fus.—Lieut. C. Macfarlane, to be interp. and gr. mr.

4th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. G. A. Cuyler, to be interp. and gr. mr.

Munneepore Regt.—Lieut. C. T. Hitchins, 54th N.I., to be adj.

Ens. E. B. Cox, 9th N.I., will join and do duty with 3rd Eur. Regt.

To do duty with corps, and directed to join:—

Unposted Cornet G. C. Jackson, 3rd Eur. L.C.

Ens. C. G. Millett, H.M.'s 5th fus.; J. M. Stewart, C. H. Bergman, and A. D. C. Inglis, H.M.'s 48th foot.

Leave of absence:—

10th N.I.—Lieut. col. J. Coke, fr. Dec. 9 to March 9, 1859, to presy., prep. to Eur., on m.c., under new rules.

Madras Art.—Lieut. W. R. D. Sewell, fr. Oct. 10 to Dec. 30, to Calcutta, prep. to sea or to Eur., m.c., under new rules.

Madras Engrs.—Capt. E. Hemery, field engrs., Sangor field div. fr. Nov. 10 to May 15, 1859, to Madras and eastern coast, m.c., under new rules.

Removals and Postings in regiment of Bengal artillery:—

Lieut. col. G. H. Swinley, returning fr. furl., from 7th to 3rd batt.

Lieut. col. F. C. Burnett, returning from furl., fr. 7th to 6th batt.

Lieut. col. J. H. Campbell, on furl., fr. 3rd to 7th batt.

Lieut. col. A. Huyshe, fr. 6th batt. to 1st brig., but to remain in comd. of former till relieved.

Lieut. col. V. Eyre (new prom.), on staff emp., to 7th batt.

Lieut. col. W. Barr (new prom.), to 5th batt., and to join and assume comd. of batt. at Agra, pending arr. of hd. qrs. at that station.

Capt. H. P. de Telssier, late 2nd comp. 7th, to 1st comp. 5th batt.

Capt. G. Bouchier, fr. 3rd to 1st troop, 2nd brig.

Capt. W. Olpherts, fr. 1st comp. 6th batt., to 3rd tr. 2nd brigade.

Capt. A. Wintle, returning from furl., fr. 4th comp. 8th, to 2nd comp. 4th batt.

Capt. C. W. Timbrell, proc. on furl., from 2nd comp. 3rd, to 3rd comp. 5th batt.

Capt. P. M. Syme, returning fr. furl., fr. 5th comp. 9th, to 3rd comp. 1st batt.

Capt. T. A. Dirom, proc. on furl., fr. 3rd troop 3rd brig., to 3rd comp. 2nd batt.

Capt. A. H. Bogle, on staff emp., fr. 5th troop 1st brig., to 5th comp. 9th batt.

Capt. H. J. Evans, fr. 3rd comp. 1st batt., to 5th troop 1st brig.

Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle, on staff empl., fr. 2nd co. 3rd to 1st co. 9th batt.

Lieut. P. Thompson, on staff empl., fr. 3rd troop 3rd brig., to 3rd co. 9th batt.

Lieut. E. C. Griffin, fr. 2nd co. 5th batt. to 4th tr. 3rd brig.

Lieut. F. E. Lewes (with mountain train batt.), fr. 1st co. 2nd to 5th co. 9th batt.

Lieut. D. S. Pemberton, proc. on furl., fr. 3rd co. 1st to 2nd co. 2nd batt.

Lieut. E. T. Hume, fr. 5th troop 1st to 3rd troop 3rd brig.

Lieut. G. A. Russell, fr. 4th co. 2nd to 3rd co. 6th batt.

Lieut. J. H. Annand, fr. 3rd to 4th co. 2nd batt.

Lieut. T. W. Bridges, unposted, to 3rd co. 2nd batt.

Lieut. H. Smithett, proc. on furl., fr. 4th troop 3rd brig. to 3rd co. 9th batt.

*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Dec. 7, 1858.*—

Lieuts. F. Duffin, 22nd, and W. H. Smith, 56th N.I., are directed to proceed to Barrackpore and join the recruit. depot, in view to being employed with troops proceeding up country.

Ens. H. W. Fielden, 42nd Highlanders, is to do du. with 1st Gwalior inf.

Ens. T. B. M. Glascock, 50th N.I., do. du. H.M.'s 79th Highlanders, is to act as A. de-C. to Maj. gen. J. F. Bradford, c. b., com. the Meerut division.

Ens. G. P. Nash, 47th N.I., passed the colloquial exam. on the 15th June last.

Ens. G. B. Johnston, 16th inf., now dg. du. H.M.'s 77th, is to do duty with H.M.'s 48th regt., at Barrackpore, and to join.

Unposted Ens. W. B. Birch is to do du. with 4th Eur. regt., and to join.

## BOMBAY.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 22.*

No. 1,228.—Lieut. K. S. K. Pechell has a furl. to Europe for 18 mo., m.c., under new regs.

No. 1,229.—Surg. S. M. Pelly has a furl. to Europe for 15 mo., m.c., under new regs.

*Dec. 23.*—No. 1,230.—The serv. of Maj. J. B. Ramsay, asst. com. gen. are placed at disposal of C.-in-C. for regt. du.

No. 1,234.—Col. J. Grant, principal commissary of ordnance and acting inspec. gen. of ord. and magazines, has furl. to Eur., under new regs.

No. 1,234.—Lieut. col. J. M. Classe, to act as insp. gen. of ord. and magazines dur. absence in Eur. of Col. Willoughby, C.B.

Lieut. col. J. B. Woosnam, to act as principal commissioner of ord. dur. absence in Eur. of Col. Grant.

No. 1,235.—The undermentioned have furl. to Eur. on m.c., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Capt. A. H. Heath, Bengal art., and exec. engr. Seal-kote.

Capt. R. C. Wroughton, 12th Bengal N.I., and asst. com. gen. Bengal army.

Lieut. M. M. FitzGerald, Bengal art.

No. 1,238.—The following gentlemen are admitted to the service as cadets of inf. on this estab.:—

Inf.—No. 600.—Mr. A. Poole; date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 13.

No. 13.—Mr. H. L. Nutt; date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 13.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. C. T. Boddam, corps of engs.; date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 13.

Lieut. St. C. Ford, 14th N.I., and 1st class dep. coll. and mag., Shikarpore; date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 13.

Maj. W. Reynold, invalid estab. and pension paymr. Poonah; date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 13.

Asst. surg. R. Nicholson, Guzerat irreg. horse; date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 13.

No. 1,239.—Lieut. E. L. Taverner, asst. superint. Poonah and Tanna rev. surv. and assessment, has leave on m.c. fr. 16th Nov. last to 15th proximo to proc. to pres.

Dec. 28.—No. 1,240.—The servs. of Lieut. L. T. Newall, 2nd Gren. N.I., are pl. at disp. of Govt. of India for temp. employ. in Rajpootana agency.

No. 1,243.—2nd L.C.—Corn. C. Grant to be lieut., fr. Nov. 2, v. Muspratt, res.

No. 1,244.—Capt. W. Loch, p. m. southren div. of army, to act as remount agent, v. Woosnam, du. abs. of Lieut. col. Russell.

Capt. Compton, 29th N.I., to act as mil. p. m., southern div. of army, du. abs. of Capt. Lock.

Dec. 28.—No. 1,241.—Order confirmed.

Dec. 9.—By Maj. Westbrooke, app. Lieut. Tanner to act as adj. to 18th N.I., dur. abs. of Lieut. Blackeney, m.c. to Bombay.

No. 1,242.—Order confirmed:—

Nov. 9.—By Maj. gen. Michel, app. Cornet Goldsworthy, 17th lancers, to act as staff to 1st cav. column under Lieut. col. Beecher's com.

Dec. 30.—No. 1,247.—Col. Le Messurier, commandant of Asseerghur, has privilege leave for 60 days fr. date on which he may quit his com., after Jan. next.

Col. James commanding station of Sattara app. specially to act as commandant of Asseerghur dur. abs. of Col. Messurier.

Dec. 51.—No. 1,242.—16th N.I., Ens. L. Russell to be lieut. fr. Dec. 13, v. Jones, dec.

No. 1,250.—Lieut. C. A. Goodfellow to be act. adj. to corps of sappers and miners, fr. 6th inst., and dur. such time as 2nd Capt. Hancock may be in command of the corps.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 4.—No. 2.—Orders confirmed:—

By Brig. Trevelyan, appg. Lieut. Worsley, 2nd batt. art., to act as brig. maj. at Sholapore, as a temp. arrangement, v. Stileman.

By Capt. Bowen, directg. Asst. surg. Pinkerton, actg. civ. surg. Broach, to rec. med. ch. of the detach. 16th N.I. fr. Asst. surg. Ross.

By Capt. Thompson, appg. Lieut. Lloyd to act as adjt. 8th N.I.

By Brig. Shortt, appg. Lieut. Miles, marine batt., to act as int. to 57th foot and 7th N.I. v. Widdicombe.

By Maj. Powell, appg. Capt. Gray, in the abs. of a qual. sub. to act as gr. mr. to 26th N.I. v. McGillivray.

Nov. 21.—By Maj. Honner, appg. Capt. Walker, in the abs. of a qual. sub., to act as gr. mr. to 1st gren. N.I. v. Barton.

Nov. 22.—By Capt. Leckie, appg. Lieut. Marsh, 18th N.I., and act. adjt. of 3rd extra batt., to perform also du. of gr. mr. to batt.

Nov. 30.—By the maj. gen. com. northern div., appg. Lieut. F. B. Roberts, art., to be act. a.-de-c. to Maj. gen. H. G. Roberts, dur. abs. of Lieut. Newall, on special du.

Dec. 2.—By Brig. Shortt, appg. Lieut. Cornewall, marine batt., to act as interp. to 31st foot.

Jan. 5.—No. 3, 1859.—Lieut. M. E. Hare, 28th Madras N.I., and 2nd in com. 5th inf., Hyderabad cont., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 4.—Lieut. Keays, sub asst. comr. gen. in ch. of commrat. du. at Aden, is app. an act. dep. asst. comr. gen., fr. Dec. 1.

No. 5.—The following alteration in the regt. of art. is made:—

That portion of G.O. No. 1,192, dated 9th ult., relating to Capt. H. P. B. Berthon, dec. on Sept. 30, is cance., and Capt. G. G. Brown is brought on estab. strength of regt. of art., v. Jacob, prom.

Supern. Capt. F. Conybeare, is brought on estab. strength of the regt. of art., in suc. to Woosnam, prom.

No. 6.—Capt. W. Dickson, Bengal art., has furl. to Eur., m.c., 3 years, under old regs.

Jan. 7.—No. 9.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furlough to Europe, on m. c.

Capt. T. M. Harris, art., Lieut. T. G. Estridge, 24th N.I., and Lieut. C. G. T. Rookes, 12th N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Capt. W. A. Ross, of the Bengal art., and Brev. Capt. C. C. G. Cowper, 8th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, Dec. 22.

The following transfers in regt. of art. are ordered:—

Lieut. C. P. Theobald, fr. 1st to 4th batt., to join 2nd compy. with mountain train at Ahmednuggur.

Lieuts. R. Le Messurier and W. Ward, fr. 1st to 3rd batt., to join 6th compy. at Aden.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Dec. 23.—Ens. H. Martin, is attached to do du. with hd. qrs. 1st batt. art., at Ahmednuggur.

Ens. A. W. Godson, to proceed and join his corps.

Dec. 27.—Major J. B. Ramsay, 3rd Eur. regt., to join his regt.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Dec. 30.—The undermentioned officer having been reported fit for duty, to rejoin his station, and has leave as follows:—

8th N.I., Baroda.—Maj. A. Thomas, fr. Dec. 25 to Jan. 7, 1859, to enable him to rejoin.

2nd class asst. surg. McGrath, gen. du. presy. div. is transf. to do. gen. du. Malwa and directed to proc. by bullock train to Mhow without delay.

2nd class asst. surg. F. H. Smith, recently arr. fr. England, placed on gen. du. presy. div.

Inf.—Cadet Way, recy. arr. fr. England, is attd. to do du. with 1st regt. of foot, 6 mo., to join.

Capt. W. H. J. Stevenson, art., arr. with recruits per ship *Forerunner* on 28th inst. is directed to accompany them to the Deccan.

15th N.I.—Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, fr. Dec. 20 to Jan. 20, 1859, to proc. to Bombay to undergo an examination in Hindoostanee lang.

Dec. 31.—The servs. of Lieut. C. H. Harrison, 15th N.I., are pl. at disp. of comdt. of Sindh irr. horse, for employ. as act. adjt., to proc. to Jacobabad.

Jan. 3.—The following transf. in the regt. of art. is ordered:—

Lieut. A. T. B. Stevenson, fr. 1st to the 2nd batt., to join 4th co., with No. 4 light field batt., attached at Gwalior.

14th N.I.—Ens. W. T. Keays has leave fr. Jan. 11 to 31, in ext.

Dec. 31.—Asst. surg. McGrath dir. to accompany and afford med. aid to recruits arr. per ship *Forerunner*, proc. to Deccan.

The undermen. offi., who has been reported fit for du. by the superint. Mahabeshwur, to rejoin his corps, and has leave as follows:—

16th N.I., Surat.—Lieut. G. Bannister, fr. Dec. 28 to Jan. 11, 1859, in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Jan. 3.—The following appointments are made:—

Capt. W. R. Houghton, 14th N.I., to be 2nd in com. to 1st extra bat.

Capt. A. Y. Sinclair, 26th N.I., to be 2nd in com. to 2nd extra bat.

Capt. J. A. S. Faulkner, 6th N.I., to be 2nd in com. to 3rd extra bat.

The undermentioned officers having been reported by the garrison surgeon at Bombay as requiring a further ext. of leave at Pres., have their leaves prolonged up to the 31st inst.:—Brev. maj. C. Manger, 3rd Eur. regt.; Capt. H. R. C. Moyle, 2nd gr. regt.; Capt. J. Bates, 8th N.I.; Capt. H. P. B. Maxwell, 14th N.I.; Brev. capt. C. C. Cowper, 28th N.I.; Lieuts. F. T. Ross, 18th N.I.; F. Lloyd, art.; F. A. Whish, art.; S. J. Thorp, 3rd Eur. regt.; W. Blakeney, 18th N.I.; S. Remington, 31st N.I.; W. H. Mountmorency, 31st regt.; G. T. Estridge, 28th N.I.; C. G. T. Rooke, 12th N.I.; M. C. Newell, art.; Asst. surg. T. B. Johnstone, nat. vet. bat.

The undermentioned officer having been reported fit for du., to join his station, and has leave as follows:—

12th N.I. Neemuch.—Capt. G. O. Geach, fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 9, in ext.

Regt. of Art.—Capt. T. M. Harris has leave from Nov. 29 to Jan. 31, 1859, to Bombay, m.c., under new regs.

Jan. 4.—Lieut. A. Utterson, 2nd Eur. L.I., to proc. to Poona and rec. charge of recruits arrived per ship *Forerunner*, proceeding to Ahmednuggur. On arrival at that station, Lieut. Utterson will assume com. of depot. 3rd European regt.

#### REMOVAL OF HEAD QUARTERS.

Head Quarters, Poona, Jan. 4.

The head quarters of the army will be removed to Bombay on the 15th inst.

Jan. 6.—The following transfers and posting of field officers are ordered:—

Lieut. col. D. M. Scobie, fr. 28th N.I. to 22nd N.I.

Lieut. col. G. Pope, from 22nd N.I. to 28th N.I.

Lieut. col. G. R. Grimes (new prom.) to 10th N.I.

Col. H. James is directed to proceed and relieve Col. A. P. Le Messurier fr. the command of the fortress of Asseerghur.

6th N.I.—Lieut. G. C. Grant, fr. Dec. 16 to Jan. 16, to Bombay, for examination in Hindoostanee lang.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Jan. 5.—The undermentioned officer has been reported to have acquired colloquial profic. in vernacular lang. of the men:—

2nd class Asst. surg. F. Gould, med. estab., Dec. 23. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

2nd L.C.—Lieut. C. A. Moore, fr. 1st to 31st Jan., in ext., to remain in Deccan, m. c.

Jan. 6.—The undermentioned officers are directed to appear before the general examination committee, Town hall, on 10th inst., for exam. in native lang., as follows:—

In Hindoostanee.—Lieuts. F. S. Iredell, 16th N.I.; R. G. Watson, 2nd Eur. Lt. Inf.; G. R. Goodfellow, 15th N.I.; T. W. Sanders, 7th N.I.; G. E. Keith, 31st N.I.; G. C. Grant, 6th N.I.; F. S. MacGillivray, 27th N.I.; G. A. Jacob, 22nd N.I.; Ens. E. H. Tyndall, 7th regt.; Ens. W. T. Keays, 14th N.I.

Leave of absence:—

22nd N.I.—Lieut. G. A. Jacob, fr. Dec. 28 to Jan. 20, 1859, to Bombay for exam. in Hindoostanee lang.

#### CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette, Dec. 23.)

Lieut. Harpur, superint. of police at Rutnagherry, has leave for 6 weeks.

Mr. H. Hebbert has leave for 3 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Europe.

Lieut. Probyn, acg. ajdt. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps, has leave for 1 mo., on m. c.

Mr. J. H. Grant has leave to Bombay.

Mr. C. Gonne has leave for 3 mo., fr. 15th inst.

Mr. C. R. Ovans to be 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Poona.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S., is perm. to proc. from Mahabeshwur to Bombay, to appear before the central committee of vernacular examination, to be examined in Hindoostani.

Mr. L. Reid, sub coll. of Colaba, is perm. to remain in Bombay, fr. 9th inst. to 31st prox., on m. c.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, on special duty in the alienation dept., has leave for 15 mo., to England, on m. c.

Lieut. E. L. Taverner, asst. superint., Poona and Tanna revenue survey and assessment, has leave fr. Nov. 16 last to 15th prox., to the presy., m. c.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette Dec. 30.)

Maj. R. Wallace, pol. agent in the Rewa Kanta, assu. charge of the Mahee Kanta agency, in add. to his other duties, on the 20th inst.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, employed on special duty in the alienation dept., has leave for 9 mo. on m. c., to Europe.

Mr. A. T. Crawford to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.

Mr. H. Jerrard, sub asst. to the superint. of Khandeish revenue survey and assessment, has leave for 2 mo.

Mr. H. Burra, supernum. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore, is placed in charge of the Indee Talooka.

Mr. T. S. Jordan, Hoozoor dep. coll. and mag., Ahmedabad, res. charge of his duties on 21st inst.

Mr. J. Christie, second asst. to accountant gen., ass. ch. of his app. on 24th inst.

Asst. surg. F. Broughton, civ. surg., Kolapore, is to act as asst. garr. surg. at Bombay.

Lieut. Haig, executive engineer, to act as dep. postmaster at Neemuch, as a temp. measure.

Asst. surg. R. W. James rec. ch. of civil med. duties at Dhoolia fr. Surg. Batho, Nov. 22.

Mr. H. Coke, act. superint. of the Poona engineering school, has leave for 6 mo., fr. Dec. 7.

Lieut. col. Tremenhore assumed ch. of his appt. of superint. engineer south. circle Nov. 22.

The Rev. G. L. Allen, chaplain of Deesa and Aboo, to do duty at the Presidency until further orders.

The Rev. H. H. Pace to be acting chaplain of Deesa and Aboo.

The Rev. W. L. Eames, chaplain of Hyderabad, is directed to make a tour in Upper Scinde during the present cold season.

The leave of absence for one month granted to Rev. W. H. Cummins has been extended for one month.

Mr. R. S. Tibaldi, prob. asst. engineer, having passed the prescribed examination laid down in the G. N. June 23, 1856, is confirmed in that appt.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette, Jan. 6.)

Asst. surg. W. E. Wood is app. civil surg. at Bushire.

Capt. J. E. Taylor, in ch. of cantonment at Seroor, is app. asst. magis. in the Ahmednuggur Zillah, v. Faulkner, whose servs. are required by C. in C.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, 2nd asst. to coll. of Belgaum, has leave for 3 mos.

Mr. C. Hexton, sub asst. to superint. of Poona and Tanna rev. survey, is app. an asst. superint. on that survey, fr. Jan. 1.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff, 2nd asst. to coll. of Sholapore, has leave to Bombay, prep. to obtaining sick leave to England.

Mr. G. Inverarity, coll. of Surat, has leave for 3 mo., fr. March 1, to Bombay and Mahabeshwur.

Mr. L. H. B. Tucker, acg. coll. and mag. of Broach, is confirmed in that appt. fr. 2nd ult.

Mr. G. Waddington, C.S., has passed an examination in Murathee.

Mr. G. Grant resd. ch. of gen. treasury, and of offices of gen. paymr., superint. of stamps, and sec. to govt. savings bank, 4th inst.

Mr. A. K. Corfield res. ch. of office of civil aud. on 5th inst.

Surg. W. Neilson, 20th N.I., received ch. of civil med. duties at Dharwar, fr. asst. surg. E. Mahaffy, 28th N.I., Dec. 25.

Mr. A. Bosanquet, asst. judge of Ahmedabad, is, at his own request, rel. of duties of municipal commiss. for that town.

Asst. surg. Wyllie has been directed to res. his appt. as civil surg. at Ahmedabad.

#### BIRTHS.

AUSTIN, wife of W. A. a. at Cossipore, Dec. 9

BALDWIN, wife of Rev. J. B. a. at Lucknow, Dec. 9.



BANNISTER, wife of Capt. d. at Deesa, Dec. 22.  
 BARKLEY, wife of L. d. at Delhi, Jan. 1.  
 BETHMONT, wife of G. H. d. at Madras, Dec. 15.  
 BETTS, wife of C. D. G. s. at Chinsurah, Dec. 14.  
 BRADSHAW, wife of J. s. at Madras, Dec. 31.  
 BUCKLE, wife of W. B. s. at Hooghly, Dec. 13.  
 CAMPBELL, wife of N. G. d. at Ootacamund, Dec. 25.  
 COLTEN, wife of R. R. s. at Madras, Dec. 14.  
 COX, wife of C. L. s. at Meerut, Dec. 15.  
 DAWSON, wife of Capt. J. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 18.  
 DEEBLE, Mrs. s. at Belgaum, Dec. 24.  
 EWEAT, wife of J. d. at Kherwarrah, Dec. 16.  
 FILMAN, wife of J. B. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 13.  
 FOX, wife of W. D. s. at Moorsheadabad, Dec. 5.  
 FREELAND, wife of H. S. d. at Meerut.  
 GAVIN, wife of J. F. A. s. at Banda, Dec. 27.  
 HAWKINS, wife of Col. s. at Dapoolie, Dec. 31.  
 HENDERSON, wife of Rev. R. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 11.  
 HEWSON, wife of J. T. d. at Cooley Bazar, Dec. 26.  
 INMAN, wife of H. L. d. at Hyderabad, Dec. 18.  
 JESSOP, wife of Capt. C. S. s. at Belgaum, Dec. 19.  
 JOHNSTONE, wife of Capt. H. C. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 16.  
 JONES, wife of J. H. s. at Phillour, Dec. 26.  
 LEESON, wife of H. C. s. at Mynpoorie, Dec. 17.  
 MASTER, wife of C. G. d. at Guntur, Dec. 27.  
 McDERMOTT, wife of P. s. at Cawnpore, Dec. 11.  
 MOORE, wife of C. s. at Shahabad, Dec. 22.  
 MORGAN, wife of C. J. d. at Patna, Dec. 26.  
 MURRAY, wife of Capt. R. d. at Bengal Dec. 25.  
 PHIPPS, Mrs. A. L. C. s. at Allahabad, Dec. 28.  
 POLLARD, wife of Capt. C. d. at Jhelum, Dec. 24.  
 RAIT, wife of H. s. at Banleah, Dec. 13.  
 RODGERS, wife of Rev. C. s. at Malligaum, Dec. 29.  
 RYALL, Mrs. d. at Colaba, Dec. 25.  
 SHERIFF, wife of R. W. twin sons, at Bengal, Dec. 17.  
 SMITH, wife of H. W. d. at Jaulnah, Dec. 14.  
 SOADY, wife of Lieut. B. s. at Peshawur, Dec. 25.  
 STUART, wife of Rev. J. K. s. at Rawul Pindee, Dec. 12.  
 TANNER, wife of J. d. at Bombay, Dec. 10.  
 TAYLOR, wife of Major, s. at Deesa, Dec. 30.  
 WADESON, wife of Lieut. R. d. at Meerut, Dec. 22.  
 WALLER, wife of G. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 11.  
 WILSON, wife of J. d. at St. Thome, Dec. 27.

### MARRIAGES.

AARON, H. H. to Miss E. G. A. Woodham, at Bombay, Dec. 28.  
 BINKS, H. T. to Emily M., d. of W. Brown, at Bombay, Dec. 30.  
 CAMPBELL, Major Gen. G., Bengal Horse Art., to Isabella, widow of the late Maj. R. Roberts, at Allahabad, Dec. 18.  
 CONNELL, G. to Miss Margaret Shimmings, at Byculla, Dec. 30.  
 DUNNE, A. D. to Charlotte A., d. of R. C. Bell, at Calcutta, Dec. 15.  
 GRAY, Rev. W. to Catherine M., d. of J. P. Royston, at Madras, Dec. 27.  
 HEARSEY, Capt. John, to Ann Maria, d. of the late Robert S. Humfray, at Barrackpore, Dec. 20.  
 JACKSON, J. to Maria, d. of E. Postance, at Mhow, Dec. 21.  
 KERRIDGE, Israel, to Elizabeth A. Dickens, at Calcutta, Nov. 20.  
 MARQUIS, Capt. J., 4th Eur. Regt., to Charlotte E., d. of Maj. J. C. Innes, at Phillour, Dec. 30.  
 McNEILL, Alex., Bengal Engineers, to Mary, d. of the late H. J. Leighton, at Calcutta, Dec. 23.  
 OWEN, H. P. to Emma A., d. of E. Biddle, at Bombay, Jan. 4.  
 PENNY, C. C. to Louisa C., d. of the late Dr. W. R. White, at Byculla, Jan. 1.  
 ROBINSON, Thomas R. to Elizabeth, d. of John Yates, at Agra, Dec. 17.  
 SHEELS, J. to Mrs. Catherine Scott, at Futtygurh, Jan. 1.  
 WARNER, Lieut. G. A. A., 32nd Madras N. I., to Louisa C. W., d. of J. T. Maule, at Kamptee, Dec. 28.

### DEATHS.

BALFOUR, Louisa E. wife of L. at Calcutta, aged 36, Dec. 14.  
 BERTHON, Capt. Henry, Bombay Art. eldest s. of P. U. Secretary to the Trinity House, at sea, on board the *Genghis Khan*, aged 32, Sept. 30.  
 CHAMBERS, John, at Calcutta, aged 23, Dec. 20.  
 COOKSON, Helen G. inf. d. of Capt. at Meerut, Dec. 13.  
 COTTER, George Sackville, eldest s. of Lieut. Colonel, Madras Artillery, at Kingston, Canada West, aged 22, Jan. 9.  
 COWLEY, William, at Fort George, aged 36, Dec. 22.  
 EYRE, Constance E. inf. d. of C. E. L. at Calcutta, Dec. 26.  
 FITZPATRICK, Henry, at Hannah, aged 69, Dec. 25.  
 GRAHAM, Alex. Engrs. H.M.'s st. *Punjab*, 1. N. at Bombay, Dec. 30.  
 GROUND, Harriett E. inf. d. of Comm. H. W. at Butcher's Island, Jan. 3.  
 HINE, Hannah J. d. of W. at Agra, aged 4, Dec. 17.  
 HUSTON, G. M. at Tarapore, aged 48, Dec. 18.

HURLEY, Bridget, wife of J. J. at Madras, aged 18, Dec. 28.  
 JOHN, Mary A. d. of N. A. at Agra, Dec. 24.  
 JOHN, Nicholas J. s. of N. A. at Agra, Dec. 24.  
 JONES, Mrs. R. B. near Benares, aged 55, Dec. 16.  
 KEMP, Alexander D. at Madras, aged 56, Dec. 10.  
 LAME, Isabel at Kurrachee, aged 10 mos., Dec. 10.  
 LLOYD, Charles J. D. on his way to Allahabad, aged 23, Dec. 13.  
 LODGE, George H. A. M. F. inf. s. of Lieut. C., at Meerut, Dec. 23.  
 LUCAS, Col. F. B. 3rd Madras L.I. at Bombay, Jan. 6.  
 MACARTHUR, inf. s. of T. at Seepore, Dec. 22.  
 MACKAY, Donald, at Calcutta, aged 28, Dec. 27.  
 McDERMOTT, inf. s. of P. at Cawnpore, Dec. 18.  
 O'DOWDA, Emma J. M. d. of D. at Howrah, aged 2, Dec. 17.  
 ONSLOW, Mildred M. d. of H. Philips, at sea, aged 3, Nov. 26.  
 PANTON, William, at Bombay, aged 45, Jan. 2.  
 PARKER, J. P. on board the *British Lion*, aged 19.  
 PATON, Dr. A. late 8th L.C. at Meean Meer, Dec. 26.  
 PLUMMER, William, at Bombay, aged 29, Dec. 24.  
 PUTLAND, John, at Bombay, aged 30, Dec. 24.  
 RICE, Anne M. at Aden, aged 28, Dec. 7.  
 RODRIGUES, Francis, at Bombay, aged 55.  
 VANDON, S. M. at Berhampore, aged 46, Dec. 17.  
 VIEGAS, Clara M. wife of D. at Cavel, aged 23, Dec. 28.  
 WALKER, Paris P., inf. s. of T. at Poona, Dec. 23.  
 WARDS, Henry, at Bombay, aged 25, Dec. 27.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 28.  
 6th Drag. Gds.—Asst. surg. S. A. Lithgow, fr. 75th foot, to be asst. surg., v. Smith, Jan. 28.  
 9th Lt. Drags.—Corn. and adjt. R. F. Thonger to have the rank of lieut., July 13.  
 17th Lt. Drags.—Cor. H. R. Abadie, fr. 14th Lt. drags., to be cor., v. F. J. King, prom., Jan. 28.  
 Military Train.—Lieut. N. Harris has been perm. to ret. fr. the service by the sale of his comm., Jan. 28.  
 8th Foot.—W. M. Johnston, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Shirreff, prom., Jan. 28; C. T. F. Blair to be ens., without purch., v. Cooper, prom., Jan. 29.  
 10th Foot.—H. F. Brouncker, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Matthews, prom.; E. A. H. Roe, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Kenny, prom., Jan. 28.  
 13th Foot.—G. S. Burton, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Wynen, prom., Jan. 28; C. F. Powell, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. H. Robinson, res., Jan. 29; Asst. surg. J. Stuart, from staff, to be asst. surg., Jan. 28.  
 20th Foot.—G. D. Wahab, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Mansel, prom., Jan. 28.  
 24th Foot.—The prom. of Ens. E. H. B. Sawbridge to be lieut., by purch., v. Waring, ret., as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 11, has been cancl., Jan. 28; Ens. R. O'Mahony to be lieut., without purch., v. Waring, dec., Jan. 2; Ens. H. F. Brouncker, fr. 10th foot, to be ens., v. Fitzmaurice, prom., Jan. 28.  
 34th Foot.—G. Brennan, gt., to be ens., without purch., in succ. to Lieut. Saunders, prom., Jan. 28.  
 38th Foot.—Lieut. A. Stokes, fr. 63rd foot, to be lieut., v. Boyd, who exch.; J. S. Nelson, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Boyd, prom., Jan. 28.  
 50th Foot.—Ens. H. E. W. Preston to be instructor of musketry, v. Bunbury, Dec. 15.  
 67th Foot.—Capt. T. Stack, fr. 45th foot, to be capt., v. J. J. Wood, who exch., Jan. 28.  
 75th Foot.—Asst. surg. C. W. Semple, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Lithgow, app. to 6th Drag. gds., Jan. 28.  
 77th Foot.—Capt. E. L. Green, fr. 5th foot, to be capt., v. St. John, ret., Jan. 28.  
 83rd Foot.—F. Ford, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Saimond, app. to 21st foot, Jan. 28.  
 91st Foot.—A. Elkington, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Buller, prom., Jan. 28.  
 99th Foot.—K. D. Tanner, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Batcheler, prom., Jan. 28.  
 Rifle Brig.—W. C. Smith, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Richards, prom., Jan. 28.

#### BREVET.

Maj. H. Bird, Gold Coast art. corps, to be lieut. col. in the army, Jan. 28.  
 Capt. T. Cochrane, Gold Coast art. corps, to be maj. in the army, Jan. 28.  
 The following proms. to take place in suc. to Gen. R. S. Brough, royal art., who died on Jan. 15:—Lieut. col. P. Smyly, 99th foot, to be col., Jan. 16; Maj. W. Bell, 32nd foot, to be lieut. col., Jan. 16; Capt. C. M. Hamilton, 92nd foot, to be maj., Jan. 16.  
 To be Lieut. cols. in the army:—Maj. A. J. M. Boileau, Madras engs., July 20; Brev. maj. J. Forbes, c.s., Bombay L.C., July 20.  
 To be Majors in the army:—Capt. W. W. Anderson, 1st Bombay cav., July 20; G. E. Ashburner, 8th Bombay N.I., July 20; J. Temple, 12th Madras N.I., July 20; J. C. Coley, 10th Bombay N.I., July 20; W.

A. Dick, 3rd Bombay cav., July 20; J. G. Lightfoot, Bombay art., July 20; A. B. Little, 25th Bombay N.I., July 20; F. A. E. Loch, 1st Bombay cav., July 20; A. L. M'Mullin, 23rd Bengal N.I., July 20; R. J. Meade, 65th Bengal N.I., July 20; W. P. Pelly, 10th Bombay N.I., July 20; F. W. Pickney, 34th Madras N.I., July 20; J. W. F. Sandwith, 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., July 20; W. Scott, 13th Bombay N.I., July 20; H. H. A. Wood, 4th Bombay rifles, July 20; G. W. Boileau, 34th Bengal N.I., July 20; E. A. H. Bacon, 25th B.N.I., July 20; E. Campbell, 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., July 20; J. J. Murray, 71st Bengal N.I., July 20; R. H. Keatings, Bombay art., July 20; R. Pittman, Bombay art., July 20.

#### February 4.

6th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. W. O. Bird to be capt., by purch., v. Pinckney, ret., Feb. 4.  
 6th Drags.—Lieut. the Hon. E. R. Bourke to be instructor of musketry, Jan. 14.  
 5th Foot.—Brev. maj. J. M. Wood, fr. h.p. unatt., to be capt., repaying the difference, v. Green; Lieut. E. J. Oldfield to be capt., by purch., v. Wood, ret.; Ens. W. C. Shoolbred to be lieut., by purch., v. Oldfield, Feb. 4.  
 8th Foot.—Lieut. R. L. G. McGregor to be capt., by purch., v. Dimond, ret.; Ens. G. N. J. Bradford to be lieut., by purch., v. McGregor, Feb. 4.  
 18th Foot.—J. B. Jackson, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Eden, app. to 30th foot, Feb. 4.  
 20th Foot.—Lieut. O. T. Burne to be adjt., v. Gerahy, prom., Sept. 10. The prom. of Lieut. J. Aldridge to be antedated to June 29, 1858.  
 27th Foot.—Lieut. W. S. C. Pinwill to be instructor of musketry, Dec. 6.  
 38th Foot.—Brev. col. W. O'G. Haly, fr. 47th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Kelly, who exch., Feb. 4.  
 57th Foot.—A. C. Manners, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Matthews, ret., Feb. 4.  
 79th Foot.—Capt. S. G. Newport, fr. 39th foot, to be capt., v. Turner, exch., Feb. 4.  
 99th Foot.—Lieut. E. G. K. Ravenhill to be capt., by purch., v. Molson, whose prom., by purch., on Oct. 15, 1858, has been cancl., Oct. 15; Lieut. J. D. Molson to be capt., without purch., v. Ravenhill, whose prom., without purch., on Oct. 26, 1858, has been cancl., Oct. 26.  
 Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Ens. F. J. Hort to be lieut., by purch., v. Read, ret., Feb. 4.  
 St. Helena Regt.—Lieut. J. B. H. Rainier to be instructor of musketry, Dec. 6.  
 Royal Malta Fencibles.—J. Rutter, gt., to be ens., with local and temp. rank, v. Desain, prom., Feb. 4.

#### COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Dep. asst. comry. gen. A. W. Downes, app. as act. asst. comry. gen., for meritorious services during recent operations in China, to be confirmed in that rank fr. Oct. 27, 1858.

### The Victoria Cross.

#### WAR OFFICE.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confirm the grant of the decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned, which decoration has been provisionally conferred upon them by Maj. gen. Sir H. H. Rose, G.C.B., commanding the Central India Field Force, in accordance with the rules laid down in H.M.'s warrant instituting the same, on account of an act of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz.:

8th Hussars.—Capt. (now Brev. maj.) C. W. Heeneage; No. 1,584, Serg. J. Ward; No. 1,298, Farrier G. Hollis; No. 861, Private J. Pearson.—Date of act of bravery, June 17, 1858. Selected for the Victoria Cross by their companions in the gallant charge made by a squadron of the regiment at Gwalior, on the 17th of June, 1858, when, supported by a division of the Bombay horse art. and H.M.'s 95th regt., they routed the enemy, who were advancing against Brigadier Smith's position, charged through the rebel camp into two batteries, capturing and bringing into their camp two of the enemy's guns, under a heavy and converging fire from the fort and town. (Field Force Orders by Maj. gen. Sir H. H. Rose, G.C.B., comdng. Central India Field Force, dated Camp, Gwalior, June 28, 1858.)

#### WAR OFFICE, Feb. 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer and seaman of her Majesty's navy, who have been recommended to her Majesty for that decoration for their gallantry while serving in the Naval Brigade in India under the orders of the late Captain William Peel, K.C.B.—viz.:

Naval Brigade.—Lieut. (now Commander) Young, late gunnery officer of her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, and William Hall, "Captain of the foretop" of that vessel, were recommended by the late Capt. Peel for the Victoria Cross, for their gallant conduct at a 24-pounder gun, brought up to the angle of the Shah Najiff, at Lucknow, on the 16th of Nov., 1857.

## The Gwalior Despatches.

Allahabad, Oct. 16th, 1858.

The rt. hon. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Secy. to Govt. of Bombay, Secret Depart., No. 142, dated the 31st Aug., 1858, received in this department on the 14th inst., transmitting a report from Brigdr. Smith, comdg. the brig. of Rajpootana f. f., attached to the force under Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., of his operations before Gwalior in June last.

The Gov. gen. entirely concurs in the commendations bestowed by H. E. the C. in C., and the Govt. of Bombay, on the conduct of this gallant brigade. His lordship offers his best thanks to Brigdr. Smith, and to the officers and men under his command.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. gen.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., with the Gov. gen.

From H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secy. to Govt. Bombay, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Gov. gen., Allahabad.

Dated Aug. 31st, 1858, Secret Depart.

Sir,—I am directed by the rt. hon. the Gov. in council to forward to you, for submission to the rt. hon. the Gov. gen. of India, copy of a letter from the Adjt. gen. of the army, No. 2,524, dated the 30th of last month, enclosing one from Brigdr. Smith, comdg. the brig. of the Rajpootana f. f. attached to the force under Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose, in the operations before Gwalior, together with copy of my reply.

2. I am also desired to forward a further communication from the Adjt. gen. No. 2,833, dated the 13th inst., submitting a list of the ordnance captured at Gwalior by Brigdr. Smith's force.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, Aug. 31st, 1858.

From the Adjt. gen. of the army, to the Sec. to Govt., Secret Dept., Bombay.

Adjt. gen.'s office, hd. qrs., Poona, July 30, 1858.

Sir,—I am directed by the C. in C. to annex, for submission to the rt. hon. the Gov. in Council, a despatch received through Maj. gen. Roberts, comdg. Rajpootana f. f., from Brigdr. Smith, comdg. the brig. of that force attached to that under Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose, K.C.B., in the operations before Gwalior.

2. H. E. has perused it with much satisfaction, as evincing the gallantry and steady conduct of another brig. of European and Native troops of this Presidency, which has aided in completing our successes in Central India, by the capture and re-occupation of the important stronghold of Gwalior.

3. As Sir Hugh Rose's despatch of this action has not yet reached army hd. qrs., Sir Henry Somerset will reserve till then any further comment on the subject; but in the meantime, I am to recommend to the favourable notice of Govt. the officers honourably mentioned by Brigdr. Smith. EDWARD GREEN, Col., Adjt. gen.

From Maj. gen. H. G. Roberts, comdg. Rajpootana f. f., to the adjt. genl. of the army, Poona, camp Tonk, dated July 13, 1858.

Sir,—It is with feelings of no ordinary pleasure that I do myself the honour of submitting for H. E.'s perusal the accompanying reports relative to the operations of Brigdr. Smith before Gwalior.

2. The very effective service rendered by the troops of all arms under the brigdr., and the gallant manner in which, disdaining the want of food and rest, they have overcome all opposition, merits my warmest approbation; and this, too, under the intense heat of a sun, especially dangerous to European troops, and which, I regret to observe, has caused the death of several gallant men.

3. The charge through the enemy's camp of H.M.'s 8th hussars, on the afternoon of the 17th, when the Bannee of Jhansi was killed, is worthy of every admiration; and the manner in which, when captured, the 95th regt. turned the ene-

my's guns on themselves (the enemy) is in accordance with the whole of the operations of that regt., as detailed at length by Col. Raines. The practice of the h. a. appears to have been most effective.

4. The excellent behaviour of our native troops must ever be a source of sincere congratulation.

5. The charge of the 1st Lancers, as recorded by Col. Owen, would appear to be a most dashing feat of arms; and the steady conduct and discipline of the 10th regt. N.I., is fully borne witness to by the brigdr. himself, and by Col. Raines.

6. I am sure H.E. will agree with me, that Brigdr. Smith has rendered a most important service by the gallant, energetic, and clear-sighted way in which he has led his brigade to victory; and indeed I can assure H.E. that it is only what I expected from the well-known antecedents of that gallant officer.

H. G. ROBERTS, Maj. gen.,  
Comdg. Rajpootana f. f.

To the Asst. adjt. gen., Rajpootana f. f.

Camp before Gwalior, June 25, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Maj. gen. Roberts, comdg. Rajpootana f. f., that on the morning of the 17th I marched, by Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose's order, from Antree, through the pass to Kotah-ki-Serai, which lies between three and four miles south-east of Gwalior.

I had reconnoitred the pass the evening before, and occupied the difficult points by strong pickets and posts, so that had there been any enemy I should have been prepared.

I met with no opposition, however, and reached Kotah-ki-Serai at 7½ A.M.

Upon my arrival, I saw the enemy occupying the heights in front, and between me and Gwalior.

I had orders from Sir Hugh Rose to halt at Kotah-Serai and communicate with him; but as the enemy appeared determined to attack me, and being also hampered with a large quantity of baggage, and Kotah-ki-Serai not being a secure position, I thought it best to take the initiative.

I therefore collected my baggage in and near the fort of Kotah-ki-Serai, placing it under a trp. of H.M.'s 8th hussars, and a squad. of the 1st lancers, and as strong a guard of inf. as I could afford. I reconnoitred the ground in front, and found it to be most difficult, intersected with nullahs, and impracticable for cavalry. About 1,500 yards from Kotah-ki-Serai their guns were in position, and their line ran all under the hills across the road to Gwalior.

This I ascertained by advancing with my reconnoitring party to within about 400 or 500 yds., when they opened so heavy a fire upon us, that we were obliged to retire; not, however, before I had made myself acquainted with the nature of the ground, and thus enabled myself to avoid being entangled in the nullahs above mentioned.

I advanced the h. art., and soon silenced their guns; after three or four rounds they began to retire, and I sent my inf. across the broken ground, giving the command of that branch to Lieut. col. Raines, comdg. H.M.'s 95th (the senior inf. officer present), with orders to follow up the enemy as far as he thought advisable. I have called upon Lieut. col. Raines to furnish me with a report, which I enclose, as I conceive it gives a detailed and accurate account of the proceedings of the inf. portion of the force from the time I gave him the order to advance, up to the time of occupying the heights above Gwalior.

I have only to add, that I cannot speak too highly of the steady and soldier-like conduct of both officers and men of the 10th N.I. who have given me the most prompt and ready assistance upon all occasions; and of officers and men of the 95th regt., who (though exhausted from fatigue and want of food) stormed the heights, under a burning sun and a heavy fire.

In consequence of threatening movements of the enemy, as well as the unprotected position of the baggage, I was obliged to send back (to reinforce troops already left at Kotah-ki-Serai), 1 troop of H.M.'s hussars, 1 troop horse artillery, and 2 comps. 10th N.I.

From the nature of the ground already described, I was unable for some time to bring my cav. into action, and merely retained them as support and escort to the troop of h. a. under Lieut. col. Blake; but (having advanced to the head of the pass, partially occupied the heights above the plain near the Phoolbagh, and placed inf. to guard the entrance of the defile, and protect a retreat) I thought I might venture to advance with a squad. of the 8th hussars, and the two divisions of h. a. remaining at my disposal, and 1 troop of the 1st lancers; sending back for the remaining troop of the 1st Lancers as support.

I then ordered the squad. of hussars to charge to the front, which they did most gallantly, passing right through the enemy's camp, carrying everything before them.

Upon the return of the squad., both officers and men were so completely exhausted and prostrated from heat, fatigue, and great exertion, they could scarcely sit on their saddles, and were for the moment incapable of further exertion.

This was a critical moment, as the enemy were collecting both on the front and flanks; but the 95th had arrived near the guns, and the 8th hussars, spite of their fatigue, formed to their front in line, and in order to show a greater front, I formed them in single rank. In the meantime, the remaining troop of the 1st lancers had arrived to support as second line. I then retired the cav. by alternate troops, protected by the arty.; during which movement both arms showed the greatest steadiness, and entered the ravine under the protection of the inf. posted there.

I then took up a position for the night on the heights, sending for my baggage, and placing it in tolerable security in a sort of amphitheatre formed by a portion of the hills we occupied. I guarded both ends of the defile with strong pickets of inf., in strong positions formed by the ground, and also threw out strong pickets, both cav. and inf., towards the heights on our right; the left of our position was defended against any sudden assaults by a steep bank and a canal.

Having now finished my first day's proceedings, I have only to add the names of some officers who gave me most valuable assistance. Lieut. col. Hicks, comdg. details, who was most energetic, and always in the front, both in reconnoitring and in the charge; and it was at his suggestion that I ordered the charge of the squad. of the 8th hussars through the enemy's camp, which, although venturesome, succeeded well with the enemy we had to deal with.

Capt. Sir John Hill, acting as my brig. major, who, in spite of the intense heat and great fatigue, was always at my side ready to give me assistance and carry out my instructions; also Capt. Bolton, act. qr. mr. gen. to the brig., who gave me most efficient assistance, in addition to the performance of his own peculiar duties, which, under the circumstances, were arduous and trying in the extreme.

Lieut. Williams, sub-asst. comry. gen., attached to the brig., who was always most active, energetic, and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties; but on this occasion, when the obtaining of any supplies were most difficult, in fact next to impossible, he never spared himself in endeavouring to overcome difficulties. Capt. M'Mullin, 23rd B. N.I., who volunteered to act as my a. de c., and gave me most valuable and efficient assistance. Cornet Goldsworthy, H.M.'s 8th hussars, who also acted as my a. de c., carried my orders under a burning sun, and over very difficult ground, and once, at a most critical moment, viz., when I required cav. support upon the return of the squad. of H.M.'s 8th hussars from their charge.

M. W. SMITH, Brigdr.,  
Comdg. Brig. R.F.F.

From Lieut. col. Raines, H.M.'s 95th regt., to Brigdr. Smith, Comdg. the Column.

On the assault on the enemy's entrenched position before Kotah-ki-Serai, and subsequent capture of the heights in rear, near Gwalior.

Camp before Gwalior, June 18, 1858.

Sir,—Agreeably to your order, received about

eight o'clock A.M., on the banks of the stream near Kotah-ki-Serai, I proceeded with two cos. of the 95th regt., in skirmishing order, to attack the rebel entrenchments, with supports, and the 10th N.I., echelon, as a reserve. On nearing their breastwork, they opened a brisk fire of musketry on both corps along the line, accompanied with round shot and shell as fast as they could load their guns; seeing our approach, many of them commenced to retire from their left, when the skirmishers from the 95th opened fire on them.

When within fifty yards of their works, I ordered the skirmishers to advance at the double and charge, and on reaching their works, I discovered their inf. retiring up the ravines, towards the left and right, and taking away the guns to our left.

Here we were stopped by a deep ditch with four feet of water, and the banks were so steep, that it was with difficulty that the men got over in single file, and by the time that the skirmishers had ascended the opposite bank, the entrenchment was completely abandoned, but we still found a small body, evidently their rear, extended, firing and retiring through the ravines and up the hills in disorder. The skirmishers with the greatest eagerness pushed on and succeeded in shooting several of them.

On gaining the heights in rear of the encampment, during which time a company of the 95th had swept round the base of the hill to the left, I observed that the enemy had guns about 800 or 1,000 yards in front, on another hill about the same height, with inf. and a large portion of cav. I sounded the halt and assembly, on which a fire of shrapnell was opened on the men. I then noticed on my immediate right, about 500 yards off, and which I afterwards ascertained was the road to Gwalior, about 100 of the Gwalior contgt. cav., protected from our fire by a high embankment, and as I anticipated that they would endeavour to turn my right flank by a charge, and thus cut me off from my reserve, I ordered the retire on the entrenchments, opening at the same time on them a sharp fire from the Enfields, and having our rear covered by a company of the 10th regt. in skirmishing order.

On reaching the entrenchment, I found that Maj. Vials, who commanded the reserve, was attacking the Gwalior contgt. cav. above alluded to, with two comps. of the 95th, keeping them in check, and preventing them from advancing down the road, where they had brought a couple of 9-pr. guns to bear on us. In the meantime, another gun of heavy metal, judging from the distance of the range, twelve hundred yards, was brought into position on a high hill to our extreme left front, when immediately afterwards two guns of the Bombay art. were placed to silence the fire, which considerably annoyed us.

Soon after this I received your orders to proceed up the road, with the 10th in reserve, and on our advancing the Gwalior contgt. cav., as well as the guns, retired. After advancing along the road for about a mile (with a deep nullah and a high embankment on our left, and the two cos. in skirmishing order in front, and covering the ridges to our right), and until the skirmishers had entered on the plain of the Phoolbagh, large bodies of the enemy's cav. were observed as if preparing for a charge, and in such force as to imperil the safety of the skirmishers. However, after being halted for an hour, I ordered the support up a hill, on cresting which I observed the Gwalior cav., in their red uniforms, slowly advancing in skirmishing order up a broad ravine to our right, and about 200 hundred yards in front of us. I immediately caused file firing in line to be opened on them, and on discovering our position they instantly retired with the utmost precipitation, when you, sir, directed the splendid charge of the 8th Hussars in pursuit. I immediately proceeded to support, and followed them to within a quarter of a mile of the cantonments, when by your orders I halted. A portion of the 10th N.I., during the advance, supported the 95th, and a co. from each corps was left to guard the narrow passes as we advanced.

During the halt, and whilst the cav. were en-

gaged in sweeping through the cantonments, the enemy brought two guns into position on our left, one on our right, and two from the fort, opened fire on the 95th and a division of the h. a., immediately and close to us.

Having remained here for about half an hour, you directed us to retire, and take up a position on the heights in front of Gwalior for the night. We reached them about seven P.M.

I have the greatest pleasure in bearing witness to the extreme endurance (especially of the 95th) and gallant conduct of both corps. They had been out the whole day, without a meal, under a burning sun, and had marched at two A.M. that morning from the previous encampment-ground, a distance of ten miles; and although the list of casualties in my regiment actually occurring from the enemy's fire presents a small proportion of one man killed, and one officer and four men wounded, I regret to say that eighty-four cases of *coup-de-soleil* occurred, one of which proved fatal on that day, exclusive of five officers dangerously, but not fatally, attacked.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to bring to your notice the valuable assistance I received from Maj. Vials, Maj. Massey, and Lieut. and adjt. Sexton, who acted as my staff officer during the day; also from Lieut. Crealock, who so ably headed his company, and assisted in the reconnaissance previous to the attack; and from Capt. Pelly, comdg. the 10th, who, with his men, greatly contributed and assisted towards our success in the action.

J. A. R. RAINES, lieut. col. 95th regt.,  
Comdg. the inf.

From Lieut. col. Owen, com. 1st L.C., Lancers, to Capt. Sir John Hill, Bart., major of brig., Brig. Smith's column.

Camp before Gwalior, 22nd June, 1858.

Sir,—In compliance with the wishes of the brigdr., personally communicated to me by you, I proceed to report the part taken by the regt. under my command in the operations of the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of June. The heights having been carried by the combined exertions of the brig. after its morning's march on the 17th, and against every disadvantage of heat, and the strongly-fortified positions of the enemy, that most trying day's proceedings closed with a charge on the plain before Gwalior, made by a squadron of H.M.'s 8th hussars, with some guns, supported by a squad. of the 1st lancers. This sudden dash of a small body of our cav. (and I understand the Ranees of Jhansi fell on this occasion) in front of numerous batteries, and in the face of a considerable force of their cav., could not have failed to carry a terrible lesson and panic to the enemy. After this daring exploit, the rapidity of which saved us from a severe loss, the whole retired to their positions on the heights; the 1st lancers to a distant point to be employed throughout the night as a picket. During the earlier operations of the day, I had the misfortune to lose the valuable services of Capt. Anderson, whilst in command of a detached squad. he was wounded in the left arm by a musket-ball. On the 18th, the regt. furnished several parties for reconnoitring and other duties, throughout the whole of which they were exposed to a heavy fire, kept up by the enemy from their batteries and skirmishers; several horses were also killed and wounded by round shot, which were fired into the position occupied by the corps. During the evening the regt. paraded for action with the enemy, and were much exposed to their fire. On the 19th, the 1st lancers and a portion of H.M.'s 8th hussars were engaged in protecting art. in front of the enemy's batteries, at the higher and lower fortifications of Gwalior; subsequently the lancers received a sudden and emergent order to ascend the heights to protect the infantry column serving the enemy's captured guns against their entrenched camp. At a later period they were directed to quit the heights and watch the road on the opposite side, leading into the enemy's camp and force; and while in that position their services were required to carry some 18-pdr. guns and mortars

which were being fired upon our troops on the hills above. This service was speedily and well executed by Lieut. Heath, with his squad, accompanied by myself, nobly and closely followed by his men. The enemy's horsemen, who had been seen near the guns, escaped among the trees and buildings, which offered every facility for their doing so. While Lieut. Heath's squad. dashed round the hill, Lieut. col. Raines, with a portion of H.M.'s 95th, rushed down it, when the enemy's camp and entrance to the suburbs of Gwalior were thus carried. On this occasion, two 18-pdr. guns, some mortars, ammunition carts, store and magazine, fell into the hands of the British troops. I now come to the last scene of conflict, in which my regt. performed a conspicuous, and from the results, I may add, a very important part. Lieut. Heath's advance was supported by Capt. Loch, with the second squad., and when arrived on the spot where the guns had been captured, a large body of the enemy's inf. were seen in full retreat to the right; they were pursued by Capt. Loch's squad., which I then joined, followed by Lieut. Heath's squad., which became in its turn a support. There fell a fine, promising young soldier, Cornet Mills, shot through the lungs by one of the enemy, who was instantly cut down by Capt. Loch. Fearful, from the excellent bearing of all ranks, their faithful support of their officers, and the excitement increased by the cheers which they readily took up from the British inf. around, that my regiment might become involved in a street action against countless masses of the enemy, occupying the house-tops, &c., I hastened to recall them from the pursuit, and in this I happily succeeded; and having personally reported to the maj. gen., who appeared on the ground, what had occurred, he instantly advanced into the suburbs with H.M.'s 95th regt., and I believe, ere sunset, the British army under his command had carried everything but the fort of Gwalior, the enemy rapidly evacuating the town and suburbs. I cannot close this report without expressing to the brigdr. how nobly supported I have been by all ranks of the regt. I have the honour to command. It is because the regt. is my own that I fear to say more in its favour.

C. OWEN, Lieut. col.,  
Comdg. 1st By. lancers.

From Lieut. F. Roome, 10th Reg. N.I., to the Adjt. 10th Reg. N.I. Camp Jurkowie, near Gwalior, 22nd June, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to request that you will forward to Brigdr. Smith, through the officer comdg. the regt., the accompanying report of the part taken by the 10th regt. N.I. in the action of the 19th inst.

On account of the indisposition of Capt. Pelly, and in accordance with his orders, I assumed command of the regt., and between two and three P.M. led it to the position pointed out to me, viz. the crest of the hill to the left of those hay-stacks which had that morning been set on fire by the enemy. I found that the fighting had already commenced, and that H.M.'s 86th regt. had taken possession of the enemy's batteries on this point. I remained here a short time, but finding that the men of the 10th were exposed to a heavy fire of grape and bullets, without being able to return it (on account of the short range of their muskets), I left a portion of them as a support to the guns, and advancing with the remainder, in skirmishing order, cleared the two nearest heights of the enemy. At the foot of the second hill we discovered a plain, on which were two brass field pieces and three mortars; these we took with a rush, and having spiked as many as we could, we turned our attention to an arsenal on our right, from which the enemy poured in a galling fire. We cleared them out of this, and then occupied a trench at the bottom of the hill, from which we kept up a heavy fire till there was a general advance of the force, when we skirmished through the lines on the opposite side of the plain. In doing this we killed many of the enemy, and those who escaped us were eventually cut up by the first By. lancers. Here all

opposition ceased, and nothing remained to be done but to place guards on the different arsenals and magazines we had taken. I am happy to say our casualties were very few, and have only to add, that the behaviour of the officers and men under my command was beyond all praise.

F. ROOME, Lieut. 10th regt. By. N.I.

From Lieut. col. Raines, who commanded H.M.'s 95th regt. and 10th N.I., attached to Brigdr. Smith's column, on the 19th June, 1858, to Brigdr. Smith.

Camp, Gwalior, 23rd June, 1858.

Sir,—On receiving your order, soon after noon on the 19th, I proceeded with three cos. of my regt. to line the high bank on the road to Gwalior, on the left of our encampment; on reaching which I opened fire on the enemy's skirmishers in the plain and on the sides of the hill, but who were not in great numbers; seeing that we were in position they gradually retired, and fired the guns and jinnalls from the entrenchments, firing canister in our direction.

After remaining here for about three-quarters of an hour, the maj. gen. came up and ordered me to advance in support of the skirmishers of H.M.'s 80th regt., and in rear of their right, which I did, until we crested the opposite hill and found them in possession of the enemy's entrenchment, having captured three brass guns.

Finding that I was senior officer present, I took the command, and desired the tumbrils to be removed to the rear, in order to turn their guns upon their cav., which I saw in detached bodies, with some inf. and guns, in the plain below, at a distance of 1,000 yards. With much difficulty (as they appeared in confusion about the tumbrils) the bullocks were removed, and the three tumbrils wheeled up the hill by the men of the 86th and 95th regts. One gun was pointed down the entrenchments, whilst another was immediately after turned in the direction of some columns to our left. Lieut. Brockman, with some men of the 86th, I desired to serve one of the 9-pr. guns, whilst Lieut. Budgen and Lieut. and Adj. Sexton I directed to superintend the practice of the two other guns, which I manned with some men of the 95th who had been instructed in the gun exercise. It is with great pleasure that I beg to state that the practice made by these guns was excellent, as every officer on the spot could testify, and though sometimes short, the ricochet often lodged the shot amongst the enemy, who soon after opened a hot fire, from guns of various calibre, of round shot and shell, from three different points.

After remaining here for about half an hour, the remainder of the 95th joined me as a support under Maj. Vials, who reported his arrival. As I observed a body of the enemy, apparently in force, occupying some houses amongst the trees, firing on the skirmishers of the 86th, who were advancing in that direction, I desired Capt. Smith's co., 95th regt., to proceed in support. Capt. Smith then became detached, and was under the command of Col. Lowth.

On a spur running down parallel to the entrenchments, some forty or fifty of the rebels were placed under cover in different spots, and firing at our men whilst they were serving the guns exposed in the open. Further to our left, I observed a party of the 95th advancing from the spur; and immediately ordered another co. of the regt. across the valley to support them. The 10th N.I. here joined me under command of Lieut. Roome, and a portion of these I also pushed on, leaving a co. of the 95th, and the gunners before alluded to, to keep up the practice with the captured guns. This spur was occupied, and the 10th N.I. were ordered in advance to line what appeared to be a small ditch and parapet running round the base of the hill; about thirty yards in front of it, a small howitzer and brass mortar, abandoned by the enemy, were found by the 10th N.I. Lieut. Roome, by my desire, advanced and disabled the gun by knocking off one of the wheels. Farther on, at a distance of about a hundred yards, were two heavy brass guns (18-pdrs.), and immediately in vicinity of them I per-

ceived a number of the enemy's cav., who I believed were posted there for the purpose of making a dash at us, in the event of our attempting to capture them. I therefore deemed it prudent to halt, and await orders and reinforcements; having two cos. of the 95th on the crest of the hill in skirmishing order, and laying down, a co. of the 86th, and the remainder of the 10th, fifty yds. in rear, as a support.

During this time the enemy took courage to come out and load these guns with grape and canister, on finding which I detached some men with their Enfield rifles to keep them in check, and the fire from our men was so sharp that after firing about eight shots, the enemy retired behind the building.

Lieut. Knatchbull, and seven or eight men of No. 1 co. of the 95th, went out by order, and dragged the small howtzr. before alluded to and tumbril, up the hill to the end of the spur, and opened fire with it on the enemy posted behind the before-mentioned building.

I observed that the 25th had moved down and occupied a position to our left. Soon after this the maj. gen. arrived. I reported myself to him as being in com.; he then directed me to proceed with a co. of the 95th and another to support, to capture the two heavy guns which were in position in the open, covering my advance with a gun which he had brought with him. I did so, but as we went on, a troop of the 1st lancers passed by our men at the gallop, and I headed them at the charge with an officer whose name I do not know, towards the guns, which we at once captured. I then proceeded, acting under the orders of the maj. gen., towards the Mahrajah's palace, where, after leaving a guard of the 95th and 10th N.I., I returned to camp at eight p.m., with four cos., the remainder being on picket duty in the town.

I beg to bring to prominent notice Lieut. Brockman and the men of the 86th regt., as well as Lieut. Budgen, Lieut. and Adj. Sexton, and the gunners of the 95th, especially Privates P. Murphy, Loix, Dempsey and Colville, who so ably and with such effect served the guns which were turned upon the enemy; and both corps seemed to vie with each other in firing quickly, and with proper effect. I regret to say that Lieut. and Adj. Sexton, and Corporal Joseph Hunt, were severely burnt by the accidental explosion of some loose powder whilst serving the guns.

I also beg to mention Lieut. Knatchbull and the several men of his company, who removed the howtzr., and turned it on the enemy.

To Maj. Vials, who commanded the 95th, and Lieut. Roome, in temporary command of the 10th N.I., my best thanks are due for their valuable assistance; nor can I omit the name of Dr. Clarke, 95th, whose care and attention to the sick and wounded was unceasing, and who accompanied the regt. throughout the action, though he had barely recovered from a severe attack of sunstroke, received two days before.

The casualties of the day are small, and present two officers wounded and one man killed, and seven wounded of the 95th, and six men of the 10th wounded.

J. A. R. RAINES, lieut. col.,  
Comdg. the inf.

### Capture of Birwah.

Allahabad, 12th Nov., 1858.

In publishing the following despatch from Brigdr. Barker, c.b., comdg. troops, Sundeela, dated 24th Oct., 1858, reporting the assault and capture of the fort of Birwah, on the 21st ult., the right hon. the Gov. Gen. notifies his high approval of the conduct of Brigdr. Barker, and his sense of the conspicuous bravery of all concerned in the attack:—

To Maj. gen. Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B.,  
Chief of the Staff.

Camp Sundeela, 24th Oct., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that on the 31st inst. I attacked the fort of "Birwah," with the

force as detailed below,\* and took it by assault after eight hours' firing. Having reconnoitred the fort the previous day I selected the west front for my principal attack, where the outer defences appeared the weakest, and where I knew the fort itself had but one line of works; a few hundred yards from this side there was also a village upon a mound, which was said by the natives and by Bahrut Sing, a friendly zemindar, to command the interior of the fort, which they declared to be visible from it (this, however, I found was not the case). The village was entrenched and occupied by the enemy; and my first object, therefore, was to drive them from it, having previously sent the cav. round to the north, on which side the jungle was very extensive, to prevent escape in that direction. I commenced by placing Capt. Dowell's guns in a position to enfilade the entrenchments, and fire in rear of the villages. It was immediately abandoned; the rifles pushed through with the police inf. on their left, and passing a tope of large trees, came upon the edge of the dense thorny jungle, which nearly surrounds the fort; the 88th, in the meantime, threatening the south-west angle of the outer works, drove the enemy from a part of them, and their guns in these lines were withdrawn.

My chief difficulty now was to ascertain the nature and exact position of the principal works, so completely was the fort concealed by the jungle, which was almost impenetrable. Capt. Pearson's guns were brought into action on the right of the village, upon that portion of the outer defences where the enemy was visible on this side. The mortars were placed close to the village, and in the tope of mangoe trees, whence a continued fire was kept up on the place, but, owing to the impossibility of seeing the object, I fear their fire was somewhat ineffectual.

An 18-pdr. and an 8-inch howtzr. were brought down to the edge of the jungle, and opened at a distance of 100 yards upon the wall of the fort (a very small portion of one embrasure, whence a gun was occasionally fired, being visible through the jungle). They very soon cleared away the intervening trees and exposed the south-west bastion, which I then determined to breach, knowing that it would give immediate access to the body of the place, the only other accessible sides having double lines of defence. The enemy still kept up a fire from a portion of the outer works, and I therefore directed a party of rifles under Lieut. Percival, and police inf. under Capt. Dawson, to move along the ditch on the west side where it was inconsiderable, and mounting the breastwork to clear it of the enemy. This was easily effected, and the enemy rapidly driven before them, escaping through paths in the jungle, and abandoning the outer works (which were completely turned by this movement) they retired to the inner fort; the 88th, passing to the right, entered the outer works, by the main gate on the east, and now communicated with us on the south side. We found the outer defences on the east and south of great strength, the ditch being newly cut, about twenty feet deep, and with nearly perpendicular sides.

By this time the breach was rapidly improving, and I therefore made my dispositions for the assault of the body of the place.

The 88th were ordered to enter by the main gate on the east; here I knew there was a double line of works, but I imagined that when the assault at the breach on the opposite side took place, these would be abandoned. Lieut. Carnegie, Ben. engrs., was to blow open the gates. Capt. Dawson, with 200 po. inf., was to make his way round the north-west angle, through the jungle, to a gate on the north side, by which the enemy would endeavour to escape; this also was to be blown open, if necessary, and Serg. Charlton, royal art., accompanied the party for this purpose.

The breach was to be stormed by a party of the rifle brig., under Capt. Alexander, and 100

\* 3 D. G., 170 sabres; Rifle art., 1 18-pdr., 1 8-in. howtzr., 2 8-in. mortars, 2 5½-in. mortars; Ben. art., 8 field guns; 88th regt. 300 men; 8rd B. B. 300 men. On de Police—cav. 300 sabres; inf. 550 men. Punjab Pioneers—20 men.



po. inf., the remainder of each regt. being held in reserve. Maj. Goodenough, royal art., acting as my brig. maj., personally ascertained that it was possible to ascend the breach, with the assistance of ladders, which would also be required to get into the ditch (this, upon subsequent measurement, was found to be nearly forty feet wide and thirty feet deep, having three or four feet of mud and water at the bottom). The po. inf. were to carry the ladders through the jungle and place them in the ditch, while 100 of the rifles kept down the enemy's fire from the loop-holes, &c.; the signals for the general attack was to be the cheers of the storming party at the breach. The arrangements of each attacking party were admirably made by their respective comdg. officers, and the attacks were simultaneous; no loss was sustained in ascending the breach, although most difficult to get up. Ens. Richards, rifle brig., was the first man at the top, closely followed by Maj. Goodenough, R.A., and Colour Serg. Maloney, of the rifle brig.; the enemy attempting to escape by the north gate were met by Capt. Dawson and his po. inf., and driven back; at the same time the 88th, under Maj. Maynard, entered by the main gate on the east in the most gallant style, the enemy receiving them with a round of grape as they advanced; the gate was blown to atoms by Lieut. Carnegie, B.E., who, I regret to say, was severely burnt in the attempt, owing to the fuze burning slowly, and his advancing a second time to ascertain the cause. The second gate (as I expected) was entered without opposition. The place was now in our possession, and with comparatively little loss; the enemy concealed themselves in the various buildings inside, and the principal number, with Gholab Sing, had retired to a house in the centre from which a sharp fire was kept up from the loop-holes and windows. This fire, I am sorry to say, caused us many casualties. Capt. Dawson, in a most gallant attempt to get inside, received a severe sabre cut on the right arm. It was now getting dusk, and feeling that my loss had already been very heavy, I determined to blow up what part of the house I could, and let the rest burn, for it was already on fire, as were most of the other buildings. Capt. Dowell, Ben. A., and Maj. Goodenough, R.A. (this officer, although severely wounded in the right hand, continued to render me most valuable assistance) succeeded in blowing down one side of the house, and exposed the court-yard, but the house was found to consist of a number of small rooms, and as considerable loss would probably have been incurred in forcing an entrance, I determined upon waiting for the fire to do its work, leaving strong parties to guard the doors, &c., by which the enemy could escape. From some prisoners taken, we learnt that Gholab Sing and about fifty men had retired to this house upon the assault taking place; and their retreat being cut off by the north, many of these had been shot down, burnt, or buried in the ruins by the explosion, but still a few remained, who continued to fire upon any man exposing himself; the house was, however, well on fire, and I thought it impossible that any could escape. I left the 88th regt. and the police inf. in the fort, to hold the place and dispose of the rest of the enemy when daylight should appear, and returned to camp with the remainder of the force and wounded. It was then past midnight.

We learnt that, on our approach in the morning, the fort was occupied by 700 men, but that during the day the greater number of them had got away into the jungle, Gholab Sing's own men alone remaining. They offered a most determined resistance, and the strength of the place enabled them to inflict great loss. I am sorry to say that Gholab Sing himself, and about ten men, who were shut up in the centre building when I left after midnight, effected their escape during the night, by making a sudden rush to one of the bastions, and scrambling into the ditch, whence they knew a path to the jungle. It is said Gholab Sing was wounded, and eventually got off with only three followers.

I most sincerely deplore the heavy losses the

force has sustained, but I imagine a fort of such strength has seldom been taken in so short a time. Had the assault, however, been delayed, the enemy would certainly have escaped; and although our loss immediately after the final assault was comparatively inconsiderable, the failure of daylight favoured the enemy, and any attempt at forcing an entrance into the rooms after dark would have, doubtless, still further increased our casualties. Eight guns were captured in the place, and the loss of the enemy is estimated at from 200 to 450. The fort itself is now being destroyed under the superintendence of Lieut. Tracy, R.A.

I beg to bring to the notice of the C. in C., the names of the several officers, whom I have to thank for their gallant and valuable assistance. Maj. Maynard, comdg. 88th regt., made all his arrangements in a most perfect manner, and greatly contributed to our success; this officer speaks in the highest terms of Maj. Mauleverer of the same regt., who distinguished himself by the cool and fearless manner in which he behaved. Maj. Oxenden, comdg. Rifle Brig., deserves the greatest credit for the manner in which he handled his men, and disposed them for the assault of the breach. Maj. Seymour, 2nd Drag. Gds., comdg. the cav., made excellent arrangements for preventing the escape of the enemy, and the denseness of the jungle and the failure of daylight, after which I withdrew them alone prevented the cavalry from taking a more active part in the operations. Maj. Pearson and Capt. Dowell, comdg. the field batteries, afforded me every assistance, and the latter was most useful in blowing up the house in the interior which the rebels occupied. Maj. Goodenough, R.A., proved himself in every way a most excellent officer, and distinguished himself by his gallantry throughout the day, particularly at the assault of the breach. I regret to say he was wounded soon after this took place. Capt. Campbell, R.A., actg. as dep. asst. q. r. m. gen., conspicuous for his energy, exerted himself to the utmost and rendered me every possible assistance. To Capt. Boileau, div. comdnt. Oude police, I am very much indebted for the valuable assistance he afforded me on all occasions. Capt. Dawson, comdg. div. police inf., as usual displayed the greatest courage and discretion in the management of his men. I felt much the loss of his assistance when he received his wound, which I trust, however, will not eventually incapacitate him for duty, nor long deprive the country of his services. Capt. Alexander, Rifle Brig., comdg. the storming party, deserves the greatest credit, and Lieut. Cragg and Ens. Richards, who accompanied him, displayed the greatest courage; the latter, as I have stated, was first at the top of the breach, but I regret to say, was shortly afterwards severely wounded. Lieut. Carnegie, B.E., a most gallant and intelligent officer, whom I have already mentioned as having been severely burnt, rendered every possible assistance, and displayed the greatest courage. Lieut. Graham, comdg. the Oude po. cav., rendered valuable aid to that part of the force. Lieuts. Brown and Tracy, royal art., comdg. respectively the breaching batteries and mortars, the former of whom was slightly wounded, deserve the greatest praise for their conduct. The names of the following officers, in addition to those I have already spoken of, have been mentioned as particularly deserving praise:—Lieuts. Waring, Burke and Moore, and Asst. Surg. Knipe, 88th regt.; and Maj. Seymour speaks in high terms of the assistance he received from Capt. Stapylton and Carnegie, squad. leaders; and Lieut. and Adj. Calvert, 2nd drag. gds.; and particularly of Lieut. Graham, comdg. po. cav. Surg. Cape, Oude po.; Asst. surg. Roebottom, 2nd drag. gds.; Asst. surg. Storey, rifle brig.; and Asst. surg. Bird, Ben. art.; deserve the greatest praise for their attention to the wounded during the nights.

The peculiar nature of the engagement afforded many opportunities for the display of individual courage. Serg. Charlton, 6th co. 11th batt. royal art., who accompanied Capt. Dawson's party to the north gate, particularly distinguished himself by his coolness and courage, and he is most

highly spoken of by that officer. The names of the men mentioned below\* have been brought to my notice by their respective comdg. officers, as having particularly distinguished themselves, and many instances came under my own observation. I am sorry that several of these names should also appear among the wounded.

The conduct of the whole force was admirable. I must not omit to state how much I am indebted to Mr. Kavanagh, asst. comr., for his assistance. Though last mentioned, his services are far from being the least important; his knowledge of the country, his energy and constant activity in procuring intelligence, render his services of the greatest value; his well known courage places him ever among the foremost in danger, and he rendered me the greatest aid throughout the engagement. I have derived the greatest benefit from Mr. Kavanagh's assistance since assuming the command here, and it is at all times most freely given.

GEO. R. BARKER, Brigdr.,  
Comdg. troops, Sundeela.

**POLICE IN JAPAN.**—The police are everywhere and a person cannot move without having one of them near him. When the French landed, it was at a place fixed on beforehand, and police agents were there ready to escort them to the house where the ambassador was to take up his residence, and whenever the party left the house to see the shops, the police agents kept by their side and cried out to the shopkeepers to hide certain kinds of merchandise, particularly books and maps relative to the country. Before Baron Gros landed he sent on shore his sedan chair and his French liveries, in which the men who were to carry him were to be dressed, and he proceeded in that way from the waterside to his house; the moment, however, that the Government were informed of it they considered it an encroachment on their authority, and about six hundred officials of different ranks were arrested, and punished with fines or bastinado, for having suffered such an enormity. The police stand in great dread of punishment, for whenever they were asked to do anything which they thought contrary to their duty, they showed great alarm, and made a sign by putting their hands to their throats, as much as to say that their heads would be in danger if they were to comply. To such an extent is the spy system carried, that whenever any one is appointed to any particular mission, a second person is ordered to watch all his motions, and give notice of what he does. When the functions of this spy are openly avowed, no notice is to be taken, but when they are secret, and relate to any high functionary, the person filling the post is obliged to use great circumspection, or he would very soon have a stone tied round his neck and be thrown into the sea. In that case the Government would make no stir, and would not hesitate, in case of need, to deny their agent.

**SACREDNESS OF GROVES.**—To the Hindoo of Oude a grove is sacred. The small dispossessed proprietor, whose ancestors planted it, points to it as a proof of his right of ownership in the soil; and the exiled agriculturist, flying from the rapacity of the King's troops, cherished in his jungles a hope of return to his sacred trees. The Brahmin chronicler of the village will tell his listeners of legends attached to almost all these groves; how the gods and demigods warred and loved under their shadows, and how, perhaps, some particular banian or peepul, venerable from its antiquity, was under the peculiar protection of some powerful divinity, who on more than one occasion resented the violence committed upon it, and punished with a dreadful vengeance the oppressor of its pious guardian. No wonder, then, that the domestic feelings of the home-loving native are aroused, and that these groves become ties which bind him to the birthplace of his ancestors, in spite of every species of atrocity perpetrated on himself and his family, and in the face of the outrages committed upon his home.

—Oude: its Past and its Future.

**JAPANESE UTILITARIANISM.**—A story is told by either Siebold or Kämpfer, that on one occasion the Governor-general of Batavia sent a cassowary to the Emperor through the factory of Nagasaki. It was returned, after some months' trial, with a message that it was "a big ugly bird that ate a great deal and did no work, and that nothing so useless could be tolerated in Japan."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

\* 88th regt.—Colour Sergs. M. Fathey and Yates; Corprils. Connors and Kearns; privates Malone, O'Brien, Sullivan, Brett, Kenny, Carney, Gay; Doctor McCann. 3rd Ben. rifle brig.—Colour Serg. Maloney and private Etheridge.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1859.

### THE MISSING DESPATCHES.

UPWARDS of six months have elapsed since the recovery of Gwalior by the troops under the command of Sir Hugh Rose, and yet to this hour no official account has been published of that brief campaign. Nor is this a solitary instance of suppression of despatches, for we cannot imagine that Sir Hugh would be guilty of such a grave dereliction of duty as to omit to forward any. That, indeed, would constitute a most serious offence, and one that would sadly tarnish the brilliant reputation he so rapidly achieved. It would, besides, be an act of gross injustice to the officers serving under him, whose excellent conduct would thereby be deprived of its merited rewards and commendation. The partial reports sent in to Government by Brigadier Roberts clearly testify to the dashing valour and soldierly bearing of all who were engaged in the operations that resulted in the recovery of Gwalior from the rebels, and the restoration of the Maharajah to his throne and capital. It was not, then, from any weak desire to spread a veil over the shortcomings of either officers or privates, that these despatches have been withheld. If they have been duly received by Government, why have they not appeared in the *Gazette*? or, if they have not been received, why is it that a public rebuke has not been administered to the defaulting general? The fame of our soldiers is public property, and claims the jealous and watchful protection of the Press. We demand, therefore, in the name of the brave men who toiled and fought in defence of a fugitive ally that their exploits be made known to the world through the usual official channels. It is obvious that a grievous wrong has been done in one quarter or another, which it shall be our business to discover and expose without fear or reservation.

### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

In our last issue we mentioned as a singular circumstance that only thirty-seven candidates presented themselves to compete for fifty-one appointments to the India Medical Establishment. At first sight one might naturally have expected that a crowd of competitors would have come forward to contest that once-coveted prize. How comes it, then, that so few are now found willing to accept a profession so lately an object of ambition? It certainly does not arise from improved prospects at home, or from any abstract reluctance to proceed to the East. Why, then, we again ask, have assistant-surgeons in India fallen into such disrepute that a sufficient number of young men can no longer be obtained to fill the vacancies that arise? The answer is easy and obvious. Medical officers in the Royal army have been placed by the recent Warrant in a far more favourable position than their

brethren in the sister service. An assistant-surgeon after serving six years is entitled to rank as a captain, and in ten years he becomes a regimental or staff surgeon, with the rank and pay of a major: his subsequent promotion being equally certain and satisfactory. Into the Indian army, however, no such improvements have been introduced. A medical officer on that establishment may continue in the same grade a dozen years and more, with the certainty of being superseded by much younger men in the Queen's army whenever they come in contact. In other words, while a medical officer in the Indian army after fourteen years' service is still an assistant-surgeon with the rank and pay of a lieutenant, in the Royal army he would enjoy the position of a major with many incidental advantages in the shape of batta and prize-money. Such an anomaly as this cannot possibly be permitted to continue. Its existence, even for a brief space, is both an injustice and an insult to the medical service of the Indian branch of the imperial army, and can only be productive of jealousy and discontent. But we cannot imagine that it is necessary to do more than mention the circumstance to hear of the immediate application of a remedy. The provisions of the recent Warrant must at once be extended to the Indian establishment, and it is incumbent on those members of the Council of India, who formerly belonged to the Direction, to see that this act of justice be promptly rendered to their late servants, who have deserved so well at their hands.

### ACCELERATED COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

THERE is certainly little danger at the present day of a revival of the superstitious feeling of the ancients with regard to the sanctity and inviolability of the works of nature. No fears of "howling spectres" or of "springs of blood" are likely to deter our engineers from undertaking to cut through Mount Sinai itself, if it stood in the way of a railway. In fact, the impracticability, or, at least, the extreme boldness, of a project is looked upon as a strong point in its favour, and men eagerly believe whatever surpasses their understanding or taxes their credulity. The tunnel under the Thames, and that other unnecessary one through Box-hill, the original and the tubular bridges across the Menai Straits, the telegraphic cable beneath the Atlantic, and so many other triumphs of engineering skill and perseverance, have accustomed the public to marvels worthy of the Genii of Eastern fable, and have led them to expect some new wonder in every scheme that is submitted for their consideration and support. So far has this mania, this craving for impossibilities, been carried, that we are really surprised no enterprising speculator should have proposed to sink a shaft from London to Melbourne, if only to connect the mother country with her antipodean colonies by a direct line of communication. It appears as a matter of course that various plans should be afloat for the purpose of bringing us nearer, as it were, to our Indian possessions, and people are disposed to complain of the route through Egypt and down the Red Sea as too easy and commonplace. Nothing will now

suffice but a railway from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates with steam navigation down "that great river," preparatory to the construction of a railroad to the Persian Gulf. The feasibility of such an undertaking we do not for a moment dispute, nor do we question its great utility to England when completed. At the same time, we cannot close our eyes to the grave objections that present themselves on the very threshold. Admitting that no serious obstructions need be apprehended on the part of the Arab tribes while peace prevails, we may fairly ask what sort of protection will be afforded to passengers or goods in the event of intestine commotions? The guarantee of the Ottoman empire is not of a nature to satisfy any dispassionate man, nor can we recognise the expediency of employing British capital and industry for the improvement of Turkey while our own Indian empire is in such urgent want of both those aids to prosperity. "Charity," says the old proverb, begins at home," and it seems to us that it would be far more patriotic—and undoubtedly quite as safe and remunerative—to embark the superfluous capital of this country in developing the resources of Hindostan, than to stir heaven and earth in order to carry out a premature undertaking along the skirts of Mesopotamia. The multiplicity of projects must naturally prove injurious to the efficiency of all. The capital that might be ample for the construction of trunk lines throughout the Indian peninsula will fail to produce any great results if frittered away into a dozen devious channels. What is really wanted is not so much a rapid communication with India,—although decidedly desirable,—as the consolidation of our power in that distant dependency. This contingency is far more likely to be brought about by means of good roads, navigable rivers, and trunk lines of railway within that empire, than by the most splendid Titanic works in Asia Minor, Syria, and Beloochistan. The latter are not, indeed, to be decried or spoken of lightly, but the former are essential and altogether indispensable. Let the energies of this country, then, be first of all concentrated on the task of rendering India rich, prosperous, and happy, and it will then be time to arrange a more frequent and rapid communication.

### THE OPIUM TRADE.

THE legalisation of the opium trade has deprived the detractors of the East-India Company, and ultra-moralists in general, of a cry as popular as it was ill founded. Radical journalists and noisy demagogues have loved to declaim on the wickedness of forcing upon the helpless Chinese a most pernicious drug, with the sole view of increasing the revenues of India. The Indian Government, it was said, not only connived at, but actually engaged in, a smuggling trade with unblushing effrontery. The effects of the drug thus insolently and illegally introduced into the Celestial Empire were described as utterly demoralising, and hideous pictures were drawn to illustrate the enormity of the guilt incurred by a British Government and by British merchants. It was in vain that those who had a more exact knowledge of facts, and could speak from personal experience, denied the magni-

tude of the evil complained of, and pointed out the gross exaggerations of the sciolists. No one would listen to them when they declared that the abominable spirit, *samsu*, in which the Chinese previously indulged, was far more deleterious than opium, and that the substitution of the latter was rather a blessing than a curse. Nor were their remonstrances more heeded when they appealed to statistics, and showed that the excessive use of the drug was confined to the dregs of the maritime population, and that its annual consumption throughout the empire did not exceed sixpence for each inhabitant. A foregone conclusion had been arrived at and must be maintained, and, consequently, the opium trade with China has continued down to the present day to afford a plausible theme for ignorant and frothy declamation. It would have argued too much honesty, too much earnestness, had these shallow moralists taken the trouble to inquire into the true bearings of the question. It did not suit their purpose to ascertain the real motive that actuated the mandarins to oppose the open introduction of the drug into the market. Little did they care to know that what first alarmed the Chinese officials was the excess of imports over exports, and the consequent disappearance of sycee silver. Having taken sufficient measures to prevent the efflux of the precious metal, they were not unwilling to connive at the sale of the prohibited article, provided their acquiescence in the trade was duly purchased. The foreign merchants had, therefore, to expend in fees what formerly they paid as customs' duties. Thus the empire suffered while individuals were enriched. It would be tedious to recount all the squabbles that arose between the native authorities and the British traders. The former might have been false and extortionate, but the latter were not always free from blame. Now, however, there is no longer any question as to the legality of the trade, nor is it in any respect more immoral than the distillation of spirits, or their importation into our own country. It is now, therefore, worth while to consider how far the cultivation of opium may be extended, so as to meet the increased demand, and also to supply a portion of the growing deficit in the revenues of India. In many parts of Oude the poppy might be cultivated with great success, and another method of increasing the supply is proposed by the *Calcutta Englishman* :—

"This is to grant licences to cultivators charging them by the *bigah* on an estimate taken from the returns to the Government cultivation for several years. Land cannot be concealed, and it would be easy for the collector to ascertain the exact quantity under poppy so as to make evasion impossible. The only difficulty we can see in this is the *Abkaree*. If the market price of opium is much above what the grower could afford to sell his for, he would be tempted to dispose of it to his neighbours, rather than to deal with the exporters. The licence however might be given only for exportation, and heavy penalties inflicted for any other dealings. The grower would have the strongest inducement to improve the quality, so as to get a name in the market of consumption, and individual competition would effect much. The experiment might be tried in one *zillah* at first, and extended according to its success and the demands of commerce."

The time has undoubtedly arrived when extraordinary means must be adopted for covering the exigencies of the Government, and if, as we believe, the extended cultivation of opium can be brought to relieve the distress of the public treasury, there is no good reason why this resource should not at once be made available.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The third session of the fifth Parliament of the present reign was opened on Thursday, the 3rd of February, by her Majesty in person. In the Speech from the Throne, the following allusions were made to the state of affairs in India.

"The blessing of the Almighty on the valour of my troops in India, and on the skill of their commanders, has enabled me to inflict signal chastisement upon those who are still in arms against my authority, wherever they have ventured to encounter my forces; and I trust that, at no distant period, I may be able to announce to you the complete pacification of that great empire, and to devote my attention to the improvement of its condition, and to the obliteration of all traces of the present unhappy conflict.

"On assuming, by your advice, the distinct Government of that portion of my dominions, I deemed it proper to make known by Proclamation the principles by which it was my intention to be guided, and the clemency which I was disposed to show towards those who might have been seduced into revolt, but who might be willing to return to their allegiance. I have directed that a copy of that Proclamation should be laid before you."

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 3.

#### VOTE OF THANKS TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

The SPEAKER intimated that he had received a letter from Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, acknowledging the vote of thanks passed by the House last session, and enclosing letters from the various officers of the army in India included in the same vote of thanks. These the right hon. gentleman read to the House.

#### EDUCATION AND CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

Mr. WARREN gave notice that on an early day he should submit to the House the following resolutions :—

"1. That her Majesty having been graciously pleased, on assuming the government of India, to proclaim to the princes, chiefs, and people thereof her firm reliance on the truth of Christianity, at the same time disclaiming the right and the desire to impose her convictions on any of her subjects, it is the opinion of this House that the Government scheme of native education should include instruction in the Holy Scriptures, but that no religious teaching of any kind should be made compulsory on pupils objecting to receive it.

"2. That, scrupulously respecting the rights of property in the native religious endowments, the Government should leave the entire administration of such endowments to the natives themselves; and that no salutes or other marks of honour inconsistent with the Royal profession of Christianity should be rendered to any of the native religions, nor any processions or other public exhibitions allowed which may disturb the public peace, corrupt the public morals, or offend against humanity or the religious convictions of any class of her Majesty's subjects in India.

"3. That, regarding caste as a distinction rather of race than of religion, and opposed to the moral and social progress of the native community, this House is of opinion that caste ought not to be in any way countenanced in the Government schools or in any department of the public service.

"4. That, while strictly abstaining from the employment, directly or indirectly, of political influence or authority for the purpose of promoting or enforcing the extension of the Christian religion, it will be the duty of the Indian Governments to continue their exertions for enlightening and informing the native mind; to afford every facility to voluntary efforts for the propagation of the Gospel; and to protect the rights of conscience and freedom of individual action in all her Majesty's subjects in India, whether or not in her Majesty's civil or military service, and whether European or native; and, in the latter case, whether adhering to their own forms of belief, or acknowledging, together with her Majesty, the one true God and Saviour of mankind."

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FEB. 4.

#### SIR J. LAWRENCE AT DELHI.

Earl GRANVILLE said,—In the course of a debate last year I gave, as an instance of Lord Canning's firmness, that a question of negotiating with the insurgents having arisen, and being favourably considered by the Commander of the Forces and by Sir John Lawrence, Lord Canning sent a telegraphic message objecting to such

negotiations, and desiring the siege to be proceeded with. I made that statement upon information of a most reliable character, but unaccompanied by any details. The communication which I have received from Sir John Lawrence shows that the King of Delhi in July proposed to negotiate, and that Sir John Lawrence authorised General Read (not General Wilson, as I had supposed) to negotiate with the King, on the condition that he could prove that he had never given orders for the murder of any of our countrymen, and that he would put the English in safe possession of his palace at Delhi, thereby enabling them to take the other insurgents in the reverse of their positions. Sir John Lawrence considers that the critical position of the army at that time, the want of siege train, the disproportion of guns, and the almost hopeless prospect of taking Delhi, made this measure most desirable, and would have saved the effusion of most valuable blood. He has reason to believe that his despatch giving his explanations never reached Lord Canning at all, owing to the communications being stopped, and it was only much later—after the negotiations had failed, after our troops had been reinforced, and when the siege was nearly completed—that he got an express from Lord Canning to the effect, "That rumours of negotiation with the King of Delhi having reached him, he objected to any negotiations which would have the effect of replacing the King of Delhi in his former position." It was never my intention to depreciate the character of either of these eminent men in order to exalt that of the other, a feeling which would have been most distasteful to both of them. Sir John speaks in this correspondence in the highest terms of Lord Canning, as Lord Canning has always done of Sir John in his private letters to me.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 4.

#### INDIAN FINANCE.

Lord STANLEY.—I give notice that on Monday, the 14th inst., I shall call the attention of the House to the state of Indian finance.

#### THE INDIAN MUTINY.

Colonel SYKES gave notice that on Tuesday next (to-morrow) he should move for a copy of the proceedings and correspondence relative to the court-martial held at Meerut on eighty-five troopers of the Bengal Native Cavalry; also for a copy of the proceedings and correspondence relative to the excommunication of a detachment of the 36th Native Regiment, in 1857, by their comrades in the regiment.

#### SUPPLY OF COTTON FROM INDIA.

Mr. HADFIELD expressed a hope that the Secretary of State for India would give the House some explanation of the measures in contemplation for facilitating the supply of cotton from India. It was calculated that the manufacturers of England paid to one country for cotton £10,000,000 more than the natural value of the article, and when it had been shown beyond the shadow of a doubt that a great part of the supply could be obtained from one of our own dependencies, it was the duty of the Government to do all in their power to foster its produce, and facilitate its transmission. Roads, and water for the purposes of irrigation, were the two great things needed.

Lord STANLEY declined to enter into details upon these subjects, as he would have an opportunity of entering into the consideration of them in a few days when discussing the finances of India, with which they were connected. He agreed with Mr. Hadfield as to the possibility and the national importance of greatly increasing the supply of cotton. In the present financial difficulties of India, the Government, though unable to continue the expenditure for public works upon the scale of past years, were convinced of the expediency of pressing forward works of a reproductive character.

Mr. BRIGHT condemned the operations of the Enam Commission at Bombay, and complained that a commission under the same name had been issued at Madras. These inquiries into titles, he observed, produced great discontent, as being unscrupulous and unjust.

LORD STANLEY replied that at the time when the appointment of Sir C. Trevelyan to the Governorship of Madras was determined on he wrote to Lord Harris to request that he would suspend all operations with regard to the Enam Commission until the arrival of his successor at Madras. The object of the commission was not to disturb the old titles, but, on the contrary, to confirm them, and to give a Parliamentary title to a great mass of property, the validity of the title to which is disputed.

Colonel SYKES explained that it was not the right to land but the exemption of an individual from paying a Government tax, that was the object of inquiry. With regard to the production of cotton in India, it might be produced there to any extent that the manufacturers of Manchester might require. The manufacturers of this country, if they wished to obtain sufficient cotton from India, should make it worth the while of the cultivators in India to produce cotton rather than sugar or indigo, and they should send out agents to India to obtain cotton.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE corroborated the remarks of the hon. and gallant colonel as to the cultivation of cotton in India, but added that, until better means of conveying cotton from the interior of India to the coast were provided, it was hopeless to expect the manufacturers of this country to procure much cotton from India, because it had to be dragged by bullocks great distances along the roads, whereby it was much soiled.

Mr. J. EWART briefly insisted on the necessity of enlarging the means of irrigation before the supply of cotton could be sensibly increased.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR EDWARD LUGARD, K.C.B., has been appointed Secretary for Military Correspondence at the War-office, v. Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SING, well known in English fashionable circles, has, according to a Vienna letter in the *German Journal of Frankfurt*, chosen unto himself a bride at Pesth. The marriage, the letter states, is to take place at Galatz, and after the ceremony the young couple will proceed to India.

LORD CLYDE'S PARENTAGE.—A number of letters on this subject appear in the Glasgow papers, the writers contradicting the statements put forth by the correspondent of the *Inverness Courier*, whose letter we recently published. Mr. John Duncan, dating from "Causeyside, Paisley," writes in the *North British Mail*:—"This intimate friend of Lord Clyde, even after his forty years of friendship, must allow me to tell him that John McLiver, who died at Granton on the 22nd December, 1858, was Lord Clyde's father. John McLiver commenced life as a cabinet-maker, and wrought in Glasgow, just as scores of other cabinet-makers do at the present day. Perhaps this correspondent thinks he does Lord Clyde a service by making him the son of a colonel; but Lord Clyde, I am sure, is not ashamed of the accident of his birth. Amongst our working classes may be found hundreds who are just as great and good as many of our colonels and lords."—In the *Glasgow Herald*, "W. L. F." sums up the controversy thus:—"The simple fact of it is this, that the christened name of Lord Clyde is Colin Campbell, named after his uncle, the late Colin Campbell of Killinallan, in the Island of Islay, who took more than a paternal interest in the welfare of his nephew, preparatory to his entering the military profession, and also during his life. Lord Clyde, of course, is descended from the Campbells of Killinallan and Ardnahoe. A more honourable and ancient family in the aristocracy of the country did not exist. Lord Clyde is now the representative of that family."

LETTER FROM THE SHAH OF PERSIA.—Her Majesty held a Court at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, at which the Hon. Charles A. Murray had an audience and delivered to Her Majesty a letter from the Shah of Persia. Mr. Murray was presented by Lord Stanley.

BUST OF VISCOUNT HARDINGE.—Mr. Foley, R.A., has been honoured with a commission from the Queen to execute in marble a life-size bust of the late Viscount Hardinge, to be placed in the corridor of Windsor-castle. The present Viscount has ordered a bronze statuette, of the large model size, from Mr. Foley's equestrian group engraved in our journal of this month. We rejoice to find that, so far as a reduced copy of this noble work will supply such a deficiency, the country will not be without an opportunity of seeing and obtaining it, for there is little doubt that when the statuette is procurable there will be a demand for it; still, we desire to have it in all its grandeur in our highway, and hope there will be no relaxation of effort to secure such a result. We presume the casting of the bronze statuette will be entrusted to Messrs. Elkington, who so well executed the larger work.—*Art Journal*.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.—A Supplement to Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains a Proclamation warning British subjects against now fitting out or despatching vessels to trade at the ports of Japan about to be thrown open; the said ports, according to the treaty, not being declared free until the 1st of July, 1859—and notifying that her Majesty's ships of war had received instructions to prevent the conditions of the said treaty being violated.

CHAPLAINS FOR INDIA.—We have heard with much pleasure that it is the intention of the Indian Council immediately to supply the want of chaplains attached to the Indian army, which has been so much remarked upon of late. Ten additional chaplains will be sent out at once, who will rank at first as supernumeraries, but will be admitted into the regular service as vacancies occur. This addition is independent of an increase in the regular establishment in Bengal of from seventy-four to eighty chaplains.

DIRECT CADETS.—The following gentlemen having passed their examination on the 1st inst., have been appointed to Her Majesty's Indian Army:—M. W. Balfie, C. E. Benthall, T. F. Bruce, H. T. Christie, F. F. Comyn, F. E. Farquharson, A. W. Graham, Walter R. Hamilton, H. A. Hobson, John Hibbert, C. T. M. Higginson, A. G. Hutchinson, A. W. Lucas, H. F. B. Marsh, C. Middlemass, F. M. Newbery, A. W. Roberts, C. B. Wetherall, F. Winterbotham, A. Harrison, E. Maturin, and Chas. Mercer.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 28. Vallisneria, Fowler, Breede River (C. of G. H.); Florence Nightingale, Mossop, Calcutta.—29. H.M.S. Sanspareil, Maguire, China; Contest, Jennings, Calcutta.—31. Yaratilda, Bowness, Calcutta; Fides, Hult, Rangoon; Adml. P. Adalbert, Sontag, Moulmein; Siren, Hillyer, Mauritius; Hooghly, Rich, Moulmein; Success, Vanderstune, Bombay.—Feb. 1. Sir Isaac Newton, Pirouet, Foo-chow-foo; Maha Rance, Carr, Calcutta; Lord Raglan, Carr, Calcutta; Canning, Robertson, Calcutta; John Phillips, Thomas, Mauritius; Earl of Shaftesbury, Hopper, Calcutta.—2. Donald McKay, Tobin, Melbourne; H.M.S. Nankin, Stewart, China; H.M.S. Pique, Nicholson, China; City of Calcutta, Craig, Calcutta.—3. Golden Eagle, McDougal, Mauritius; Shaftesbury, Smiley, Calcutta; Spartan, Storey, Macao.—4. Salamauca, Sinclair, Calcutta; Vespasian, Alexander, Calcutta; Alpaca, Downward, Calcutta; Countess of Fife, Collie, Mauritius; Queen of the Wave, Brown, Madras.—5. Robert Pulsford, Smith, Calcutta; Edendale, Spence, and Lucknow, Aspland, Calcutta. The Jubilee, Douglas, from Shanghai to London, is on shore at Berck, near Boulogne. Crew saved.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 4, to proceed per str. Bengal, from SUZ. —For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Gibbs, For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Madden and four children. For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Bridges, H. G. Oldham, S. MacTier, Paddy, and H. Jones, Mrs. Unwin, Mrs. Johnston and child, Mrs. C. Dickinson, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Jenkins, Paymaster Urquhart, Mr. D. T. Perse, Miss Godson, Mr. H. Brine, Miss Farquharson, Mr. Twyford, Mr. MacGregor, Col. and Mrs. Christie, Messrs. W. Howard, J. M. Urquhart, G. Paul, H. O. King, P. Agabey, Boyle, and Curli, Asst. surg. Tucker, Surg. Boyd, Messrs. J. W. Stobart, J. S. Armstrong, and M. Thompson, Staff Asst. surg. Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Miss French, Staff Asst. surg. G. Park, J. S. Duncan, R. Henry, For MADRAS.—Messrs. Moxon, Coningham, Sandy, L. F. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. and Mrs. Dymes, Miss Kerr, Miss Holmes, Mr. Gilbert, Miss McColly, Miss Magrath. For CEYLON.—Rev. A. Young, Capt. R. Blackall, Mrs. Keir, Staff Asst. surg. R. A. and Mrs. Allen, Miss H. Hill, Miss Sheene, Mr. Carson, Eusign and Mrs. Arrow-smith and two children. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. M. McConechy. For HONG KONG.—Mr. L. Beyer, Mr. A. Hancock, Mr. J. S. Compton, R.N., Dr. T. D. Allison, Lt. O. S. Cameron, R.N. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Wellgoss. Per str. Nepal from MARSEILLES to proceed per str. Bengal from SUZ. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. G. Browne, Mr. H.

Keogh, Sir J. Wemyss, Miss Moriarty, Mr. and Mrs. Anbery, Maj. Doria, Col. Wardroper, Lady Mansfield, Mr. J. Ward, Mrs. Soppitt. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Cobbe, Miss Hamond, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Van Keickem, Mr. Byranch. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Defavesse, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Meynard. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Piffe.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

ANSON, the wife of Edward H. Bengal Civil Service, s. at 4, Norfolk-square, Sussex-gardens, Jan. 29.

#### MARRIAGES.

CLARKE, William C. S. Bengal L.C., to Eleanor J. W. d. of the late Charles C. Hay, of Cheltenham, at Lechampton church, Gloucestershire, Jan. 26.  
HORNE, Col. Arthur, 13th L.I. to Emma J. D. d. of the late Lieut. col. Samuel Cleaveland, Madras N.L., at Lymington, Feb. 3.  
SMITH, Archibald V. to Margaret, widow of the late Major Sir William Cornwallis Harris, Hon. E.I.C.'s Service, at Inzievar, Jan. 25.  
WATTEN, Frederick, of the Madras Presidency, to Anne Penelope, eldest d. of the late Major general Syers, of the E.I.Co.'s Service, by the Rev. Canon Slade, at the parish church, West Shirby, Feb. 2.

#### DEATHS.

BATLEY, Edward Metcalf Clive, only s. of Edward Clive, Bengal Civil Service, aged 4 years and 5 months.  
FREESE, Isabella M. widow of the late John W., Col. commandant of the Madras art., at Cheltenham, Jan. 31.  
GLEIG, Caroline C. E. widow of the late J. D. of the Madras Civil Service, at 23, Lansdowne-terrace, Cheltenham, aged 52, Jan. 24.  
HANDYSIDE, Charles Baird, M.D., late of the Hon. E.I.C.S., at the Louvre Hotel, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Feb. 2. Friends will please accept of this intimation.

### East-India House,

February 3, 1859.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. S. Philippotts, Engrs.; Lieut. M. M. Fitzgerald, Art.  
Madras Estab.—Surg. A. Lounier; Capt. G. G. Pearce, Art.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Prescott, Cav.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. C. Raikes, 6 mo.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. R. Cunningham, 5th Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Capt. T. H. Wilson, 57th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. G. Gordon, Art., 3 mo.; Lieut. W. R. Boyd, 2nd Fus., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. P. Martin, 4th Eur. regt., 6 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. J. Wilkins, 6 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Captain A. H. Curtis, 2nd Cav., 3 mo.; Captain H. Weston, Inv., 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. Matthie, 21st N.I., Feb. 20.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. D. McDougall, 8rd Eur. regt.; Capt. R. W. Leicester, 19th N.I., Feb. 20; Capt. W. F. Nicolls, 29th N.I., Feb. 20; Lieut. W. Chrystie, Engrs., 20 Mar.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. Harvey, 18th N.I.

### BOOKS.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. No. DXX. London: Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

The February number of this prince of magazines, though fully sustaining its world-wide reputation, contains only one short article on Eastern subjects, and that is the continuation of the "Cruise in Japanese Waters." Brevity is by no means the sole merit of this very readable contribution. The description of the threatening gale is excellent, and wonderfully true to nature; but, perhaps, the most interesting portion of this paper is the account of the loss of the Russian frigate *Diana*, in the Bay of Simoda, *statio male fida carinis*. A wellmerited compliment, too, is paid to the enlightened liberality of the American Consul, Mr. Harris, who rendered such valuable service to Lord Elgin.



## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½ p. 2s. 0d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d. 810 15 4
Madras...	2s. 0½ p. 1s. 11½ d.	2s. 2d.	
Bombay...	2s. 0½ p. 2s. 0d.	2s. 2½ d.	

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per cent. East-India } Sicca Rs.	—	—	1 10
Transfer Loan Stock	—	—	111½
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	1 8
4 per cent. Loan of 1839-33	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55	—	—	—
4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	226 to 228	
	India Loan Debentures	98½ to 99	
	India Debentures (2nd is.)	99½ to 100	
	India Scrip (2nd issue)	99½ to 100	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	20s. pm.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	24s. pm.	
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	13½ to 14	
18	Ditto	all	
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	6 to 7	
18	Ditto B	4½ to 5	
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3 to 1.4	
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	5 to 5½	
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	5 to 5½	
Stock	East Indian	100 to 102	
20	Ditto E. Ext.	15 to 16	
20	Ditto Jubbulpore	5 to 6	
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100 to 101	
20	Ditto (New ditto)	4 to 5	
20	Ditto	4 to 5	
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	2 to 3	
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	all	
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.)	all	
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	all	
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	10 to 11	
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	5 to 6	
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7 to 8	
20	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	15 to 16	
20	Ditto (New)	10 to 11	
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	5 to 6	
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	5 to 6	
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service	50 to 51	
40	Australasia	all	
25	Bank of Egypt	all	
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	10 to 11	
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	
20	Ottoman Bank	all	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Eastern Steam	all	
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co.	2 to 3	
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	
1	Oriental Gas	all	
1	Ditto New	15s. to 16s.	
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp.	all	
50	Ditto New	10 to 11	
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	8 to 9	
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	
1	Ditto Registered	all	

A COLLECTION OF CHINESE FOOD, just received at South Kensington, through Sir John Bowring, will give some little insight into the nature of a Chinese dinner. It includes a collection of Chinese wines; a small number of specimens of tea; some kinds of seaweed; fourteen varieties of Chinese cakes and preserved fruits and vegetables; also a tempting variety of tobacco. Some of the specimens are marked "Mild for women," whilst others are prepared for smoking through water-pipes. These specimens are accompanied by several pipes used in smoking both opium and tobacco. There are various miscellaneous substances of more or less interest; such as seeds, dried fruits, preparations from the bamboo, and condiments of various kinds. Amongst these are specimens of arrowroot from the roots of the water-lily.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London,  
4th February, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

## THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 11th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the burthen of 400 Tons Register, and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

41 Tons of Measurable Goods, being Machinery—Boiler, Cylinder, Lathes, &c.

A lump sum to be named for the whole, to include all expenses for cutting decks, &c.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London,  
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By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

## THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 11th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2½ d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

84 Tons of Dead Weight (Barrack Iron, and Beef, and Pork).  
178 Tons of Measurable Goods (300 Punccheons of Rum).  
24 Tons of Dead Weight (Rifle Cartridges in Barrels, for which a Magazine is to be fitted, to be about 23 Tons cubical measure).

Also, by a Separate Ship,

178 Tons of Measurable Goods (300 Punccheons of Rum).  
29 Tons Dead Weight (Rifle Cartridges, in a Magazine as above, of about 28 Tons cubical measure).

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East India House, London,  
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By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

## THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 11th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Madras, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

24 Tons of Dead Weight, being 71½ Barrels of Rifle Cartridge, for which a Magazine must be constructed, the cubical contents of which must be about 23 Tons (measure).

307 Tons of Dead Weight (Shot).

J. COSMO MELVILL.

East-India House, London,  
1st February, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

## THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on or before TUESDAY, the 15th Instant, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

## IRONMONGERY.

And that the Conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 15th day of FEBRUARY, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

East-India House, London.  
4th February, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

## THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 11th instant, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

## WRITING PAPERS.

And that the Conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 11th day of FEBRUARY, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

East-India House, London,  
28th January, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

## THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 11th February next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

## BUFF HIDES.

And that the Conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 11th day of FEBRUARY, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

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78. Madras, Arcot, &c.
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81. Tuticorin.
88. Allahabad.
89. Bewah, part of Mirzapoor.
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105. Masulipatam, Mouths of the Kistna.
103. Khitmandu, Ghoruckpoor.
108. Ghazepoor, Dinapoor.
107. Ganjam, Goomsur.
106. Ganjam, part of Vizagapatam.
109. Part of Vizagapatam.
113. Bhagulpoor, Furneah.
124. Lower Assam.
125. Sylhet.
129. Upper Assam.
130. Upper Assam.
131. Munnipoor.
133. North-East part of Assam.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 381.]

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Bengal .....	Jan. 9	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Jan. 1
Madras .....	" 13	Bombay .....	" 11
Agra .....	" 4	Ceylon .....	" 15
China (Hong-Kong) .....		Dec. 30.	

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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½ oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.  
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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 9th January brings intelligence of two important Government orders. One of these, dated Allahabad, Dec. 21, extends to the North West Provinces the provisions of the Disarming Act of 1857, in the following terms:—

### "NOTIFICATION.

"The Right Hon. the Governor-General has been pleased to extend the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 5, Act XXVIII., 1857, to the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency.

"His Lordship having resolved on disarming such parts of those provinces as lie to the north of the rivers Jumna and Ganges, has farther been pleased, under section 24, Act XXVIII., 1857, to authorise a general search and seizure of arms by the magistrates and collectors within the tract above specified. The magistrate and collector may delegate the same authority to any officer of his establishment of a rank not lower than a Jemadar.

"By order of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General.

"W. MUIR, Secretary to Government, N.W.P."

The disarmament of the natives had been in vain urged upon the Government by the Indian press for many years past. It needed the revolt of the entire Bengal army to enable the great local functionaries to realise the precarious nature of the British power in Hindostan. At last, however, their eyes have been opened, and the same policy is to be introduced into the North West Provinces that was inaugurated by Lord Dalhousie in the Punjab.

The position of a handful of Europeans in the midst of a teeming population possessed of offensive weapons, and not unskilled in the use of them, could not be otherwise than critical, and yet the rulers slumbered on in fancied security. As a natural consequence of the measure of precaution now adopted at almost the twelfth hour, it may be expected that the European army will be gradually reduced, and that the regiments which have been most shattered in this harassing warfare will be sent home to enjoy a well-merited period of repose.

Instructions have also been issued for the formation of entrenched police and treasury stations, sufficiently strong to defy a *coup de main*. It is needless, we hope, to insist upon the necessity of reserving the custody of these posts for European garrisons. If this be done, and British residents be encouraged to form themselves into bodies of local militia, however small, the peace of the country may be maintained by a much smaller army of Europeans than is now exhausting the resources of the country.

The other order to which we have alluded announces, as follows, the creation of the Punjab into a distinct Presidency:—

## "FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

"ALLAHABAD, JAN. 1, 1859.

"Under authority received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to resolve that a separate Lieutenant Governorship for the territories on the extreme northern frontier of Her Majesty's Indian Empire shall be established; and that the Punjab, the tracts commonly called the 'Trans-Sutlej States,' the 'Cis-Sutlej States,' and the 'Delhi Territory,' shall form the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor.

"G. F. EDMONSTONE, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General."

The first Lieutenant Governor, it is stated, will be Mr. Montgomery, the present energetic Commissioner of Oude, while the North West Provinces are to be administered by Mr. Edmonstone, whose name has become familiar to the English public as Secretary to the Government. Mr. Wingfield, Commissioner of the Byraitch district, it is said, will succeed Mr. Montgomery. Other official changes are spoken of, and no fewer than fifteen members of the Civil Service are about to resign.

The Governor General was not expected to reach Calcutta before the 25th of last month. There was not the slightest foundation, we are happy to remark, for the rumour of Lady Canning's death, which was reported to have reached this country by way of Russia.

Among the miscellaneous intelligence from Bengal we give Bishop Cotton's first charge to his clergy.

Our old friend, the *Calcutta Review*, has again changed hands, having reverted to the able guidance of Mr. Townsend, the well-known editor of the *Friend of India*.

From China there is nothing to report. Lord Elgin had not yet returned from his expedition up the Yang-tze-Kiang, having been much detained by the lowness of water in the river. The French Plenipotentiary, Baron Gros, was still at Hong Kong on the 30th December.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Capt. A. D. Warden, 2nd Gren., N.I., on his way to Kurrupore.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. R. Baynes, Mrs. Dyneby and child, Mr. A. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Carpenter, Mr. Wallis, Lieut. Mallet, Lieut. Col. Clarke, Lieut. Macnaghter, Lieut. Middleton, Messrs. C. M. Donaldson, S. B. Slater, F. Chomley, and E. Lameyer.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Pers. Feb. 15.—Mr. W. Burrell, lady, and infant, Col. Cuppage, Mr. M. C. Chase, lady, and two children, Mrs. Marshall and four children, Mrs. Horne and two children, Mrs. Lewis and child, Mrs. Octavius Watson and child, Capt. Farrington and two children, Lieut. Butler, Capt. Naylor, Mrs. Tomkyns, Miss O'Leary, Mrs. Cann and child, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Fisher, Capt. Newell, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Col. Radcliffe, Capt. Stokes, Lieut. Horne, Rev. Mr. Beecher, and Mrs. Stokes and child, Messrs. Alfred Dismon and Percy H. Salmon.

## BENGAL.

## CAUSE OF THE INDIAN REBELLION.

The Great Mogul, the Emperor of Hindostan, commonly called the King of Delhi, up to the advent of Lord Amherst as Governor General, had been always treated with great respect. The Company's Government had conquered the North-West Provinces as the friend and ally of this king. It was the universal belief of the people of Hindostan Proper, that the Company acted as his subject, holding the country under certain treaties with him. We are not aware of any treaty in existence between these high contracting parties, nor are we aware when it was determined to throw off the allegiance of the Company to this puppet king. Lord Amherst, when at Delhi, forced the king then on the throne, to receive him as an equal, and seat him on a throne beside his Majesty. When this was completed, the old King was so shocked that he burst into tears. This story became pathetic when it travelled through the country. Lord William Bentinck, when at Delhi, would not press upon the King, especially as his economy would not permit him to sanction the expense of the presents required by the Delhi court etiquette; but he curtailed the magnificence of the resident, and reduced his powers, lowering the court of Delhi thereby. Lord Ellenborough not only followed in the same track but appeared himself as the Great Mogul at Delhi, commanding all his friends and brothers, the princes of India, to meet him there. The splendour of that field of cloth of gold no one will ever forget who saw it. The myriads of tents and pennons—the thousands of elephants, —the assemblage of troops of all the provinces of Western India. The armour and picturesque dresses of these, and the army of European artillery, cavalry, and infantry in attendance on Lord Ellenborough, formed a magnificence of spectacle truly grand. This display was made outside the Delhi palace, while inside sat, on a desecrated throne, brooding over his wrongs, the very Mogul, his hundreds of sons and relatives—all Sultans—steeped in poverty, with their attendants; inculcating hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness against the Feringhee usurpers. Food for the Moslem throughout the land. Lord Ellenborough prohibited the further presentation of the annual Nuzur to his Majesty. This Nuzur symbol of allegiance, or acknowledgment of suzerainty, had hitherto been regularly presented by the resident as the representative of the Company. Lord Ellenborough would not, however, confiscate it. He did not approve of confiscation; therefore he ordered the amount to be added to the sum paid annually for his Majesty's civil list. The King refused to receive it in this manner, the Nuzur was a very important acknowledgment; its money value was nothing.

Hence arose another squabble which added more bitterness to the bad feeling of the Moslem people, particularly in Delhi. We have not room to detail all the slights and insults which the Kings of Delhi imagine they suffered, but they all rankled, they all formed the basis of tales and stories against the English which annually flowed over the land—one very important one we must not omit. The East India Company, besides acknowledging him as the Sovereign in India by presenting Nuzurs, also issued the coin in his name up to 1834; when by Act a coinage was struck in the name of Queen Victoria and the East India Company, without, however, declaring the Delhi dynasty to have ceased to reign or proclaiming a new Sovereign. The question of sovereignty was raised, but neither did the King at Delhi nor the people the less observe the progress of the English statesmen.

In 1849 the last apparent to the throne died; he was the eldest son of the now transported corrupt king. An intrigue was immediately

set on foot to obtain the sanction of the Governor-General to the nomination of the youngest son, Jumma Bukht, as heir to the throne, passing over all others. The Governor-General gave no answer, the pear was ripe. He took advantage of the opportunity to propose the abolition of this pageant altogether. We believe Lord Dalhousie proposed to the Court of Directors that no successor should be recognised; that the Great Mogul should cease to reign after the death of the present incumbent. The Court of Directors gave a very timid reply—reluctantly consenting, but leaving the final settlement of the question, and all the responsibility, to Lord Dalhousie.

A negotiation was opened with Futi-hool-Moolk, Mirza Mahommed Sooltan, commonly called Mirza Fokhr-oo-deen, the heir in direct descent, who was a young man of ability and intelligence. He finally agreed to accept the terms proposed; which are said to have been to abdicate the throne, vacate the palace, recognise the English usurpers, retire to the palace at the Kootub, with certain titles and emolument, and allow the large family in the palace to be placed under proper regulation. He was acknowledged heir apparent on some such terms as these being agreed upon, in 1852. The offence given to the reigning King and all the royal family was tremendous: the Begums and the eunuchs took fire, and there is no doubt from this time forward most active steps were taken to create dissensions, and treasonable designs were harboured. Correspondence was entered into with Cabul, Persia, and all Mahomedan princes. Every new Act and law passed by the Legislative Council of India affecting princes and powers in India was scrutinised and perverted. Falsehood flowed from the palace, and was believed. In the midst of these reasonable intrigues, the Act for regulating successions and prohibiting adoption was passed. The annexation of Nagpore, the annexation of Oude, all gave spirit and life to the treason now taking shape and form at Delhi. The army began to look round and count the Europeans in the country, and a general uneasiness was felt.

Now Mirza Fokhr-oo-deen was found to be a great obstacle, the acknowledged heir apparent the friend of the English was in the way. Reports became rife that he was going to turn Christian, or that he was going to aid the Feringhee in forcing Christianity on the people; and in 1855 or 1856 he died. It was reported he died of cholera, but it is now believed that he was poisoned. We do not know if the truth has ever oozed out, but at all events poor Fokhr-oo-deen died at a most convenient period for the conspirators. The lying stories, of which the cartridge tale was one, now increased in intensity; we have no doubt promoted and extended by the King of Oude's followers in Calcutta.

The Hindoos became more uneasy; they did not understand the conspiracy. It was not as yet an organised conspiracy, the poison being circulated to prepare the army and people. The treason was cast upon the waters, to be found after many days. But the fortune of the English was in the ascendant; the apparently ill-judged punishment of eighty mutineers at Meerut brought on the crisis prematurely, and the long-hatched treachery burst upon all parties unexpectedly.

Oude was only waiting for an opportunity which now presented itself, and the talookdars were not slow in showing their dislike of the English and their revenue systems. A policy which nothing but overwhelming force could ever have compelled them to submit to, was tried with most inadequate means. They did not care one iota about the king, or the annexation, but they dreaded *pukka* collectors and benevolent recognition of rights of ryots and village communities.

They knew they would lose power and influence, and everything which they cared for in life,—that they would sink into mere tax ga-

therers, oppressed by a galling superintendence. What wonder that they were prepared on the first glimpse of an opportunity to endeavour to throw off this hateful yoke.

With regard to the English Government, the most remarkable circumstance at this period was its blindness, its fatal reliance on its prestige. The phrases, "We hold India by opinion," "India was gained by the sword, and we hold it by the sword," passed down from generation to generation, until they remained with us but as dry sticks. Our Government never condescended to inquire into the real opinions of the people; the under-current of feeling was ignored. The insolent contempt of what kings, princes, or people could do was so obvious, that the conspirators had a clear field and nothing to fear. The sword our Government held and believed in was the mercenary sword of a native army. Whilst it pursued a very strong policy of usurpation, trampled on all old and rooted habits of the people, initiated strange and incomprehensible measures, no adequate provision was made, by increasing the European army, to support it. We are far from saying the policy was not good which was intended to get rid of so much that was obsolete and mischievous, but we say that Government did not know the danger of its proceedings, and that to its rash acts we owe the rebellion and mutiny of 1857. Whilst Lord Dalhousie was penning his famous remark that we never could be certain for one hour that peace could be maintained in India,—that a cloud on the horizon but as small as a man's hand might suddenly cover the sky with darkness,—at that very time the cloud had risen, but he could not see it; our statesmen were blinded by their pride and egotism. Lord Dalhousie left to his successor a loaded mine with the match lit.

Thus have we rapidly traced the most prominent causes of the mutiny and rebellion,—causes very different from the puerile ideas put forth by the *Times'* correspondent. It was not a consequence of the conduct of a few Englishmen resident in the country, but we owe it to the mistaken policy of Government, which too hastily adopted reforms, unsuited as yet to the state of civilisation in which we found the people, to the paucity of European troops, our real strength, and to the infatuated belief in the loyalty of a mercenary native army, notorious for its mutinous disposition.—*Englishman*, December 29.

## THE MUDRUSSEH.

In 1781, but twenty-five years after the introduction of British power, Warren Hastings founded the Mudrusseh. It was part of his policy at the time to keep up a Mahomedan judiciary, and he determined that they should be educated. A few years afterwards the Mussulman judges were found incapable, and disappeared, their places being supplied by law officers, who, one in each zillah, expound, when called upon, the Mahomedan law. The college, partly for their sake, partly because anglo-Indians in those days had a reverence for all Oriental learning, was maintained. Its ample revenues, Rs. 30,000 a year, were not, however, spent in teaching Arabic. That might have been beneficial in a high degree. The language, though now the sacred tongue of ignorant races, still embalms a literature not without its value. The schools of Bagdad and Cordova may not have rivalled those of modern England or Germany, but they gave us arithmetic, algebra, the elements of chemistry, a beautiful architecture, and poetry which scholars say has much of the fervour of the East. All this, however, was ignored, and the luckless student condemned to study theology and law, the subtle disputations of a few doctors and the Hidayeh. The latter, a commentary on law which brutifies and degrades the really just precepts of the Koran, is at this moment the common law of India. A scholar every now and then wasted a remonstrance, but

the Mahomedan College was exceedingly popular. The teachers were well paid, and taught only those misty dialectics in which Orientals, German professors, and Scotch dominies have always revelled. Science was beneath them, history beyond them, literature a study of which they had no conception. They deemed it more advisable to sharpen their wits, and impoverish their minds by arguments on impossible cases, and quips which to the Western mind seem only farcical, and they were indulged. The pupils liked the system, for it secured them ease, just as much study as they chose, and for the rest a sleepy content, broken only by funeral ceremonies. So matters went on till 1850, when Dr. Sprenger, the best Arabic scholar on this side of India, was appointed President. With the assistance of Government, after a rebellion which the police were called in to quell, he introduced an Anglo-Persian class. This by degrees succeeded; and though the Mussulman gentry still, as a body, detest the heretical learning, several pupils have succeeded in acquiring a fair knowledge of English. The old Arabic studies were, however, left intact, and are, of course, as useless as of old. The students usually learn very little, and the few who do succeed achieve the brilliant intellectual position thus described by the Lieutenant-Governor:—

"A learned Mahomedan in Bengal means a man of extremely narrow, prejudiced and bigoted views, even on the subject of Arabic learning itself. He neither knows nor cares for literature, as we understand the word. He has never read any Arabic poetry, and never means to read any. He probably could not understand it if he were to try. He is profoundly ignorant of all history and geography, even as connected with his favourite language, with his nation, and with his religion. Of science he knows nothing, and does not believe in it when it is explained to him. But (if he be not a pretender, as is very often the case) our Moulavee in Bengal is a skilful grammarian, a verbal logician, a technical rhetorician, and a profound and painful metaphysician. As a lawyer he grounds his knowledge on no general principles, but knows certain formal treatises by heart. As a politician he abhors with consistent zeal the domination of infidels; and as a theologian he is barren, credulous, and casuistical."

In other words, a learned Mahomedan is at the best in the position of a learned "Schoolman" of the fourteenth century, with one difference. The schoolman often did know Greek, if he misused his knowledge. The Mahomedan knows only a part of Arabic, and that part the least useful or available. The question therefore arises, is a Government of the nineteenth century to go on wasting resources in a fruitless endeavour to communicate to a few pupils a half acquaintance with a portion of the most useless knowledge of the fourteenth century, the only result being extensive "political evil"? The College is a "nursery of disaffection," as of course a strictly Mussulman College logically ought to be. Nor can we see how it befits a "neutral" Government to pay money for teaching Mahomedanism. Surely, to employ their own argument, it is "indirect persecution" to spend Hindoo taxes in teaching the Koran.

The Lieutenant-Governor decides in the negative. He would abolish Arabic school altogether, substituting for it an Arabic chair in the University. A really competent professor would keep up all of Arabic learning, viz., the language and the literature, which is worth knowing. Lawyers, under the new code, we certainly shall not want. Theologians it is not our business to create. Conceited dialecticians are a nuisance rather than a benefit, even were the basis of their dialectics a philosophy less antiquated and erroneous. The College, therefore, has no one utility, which the Arabic chair would not possess, while by diverting the attention of Mussulmans to profitless studies, it fosters a spirit and a tendency at variance with intellectual development.

While, however, cordially agreeing in the recommendation to abolish the Mudrusseh, we cannot coincide in two of the arguments put

forward by the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Halliday lays exceeding stress on the difficulty of finding a competent Principal. He says that failing Principal Lees there is no one to succeed him. Arabic knowledge has been neglected by Government until there are really no competent scholars remaining. That is a very narrow view of the resources at the disposal of the Government of India. There may be no Arabic scholars in Bengal, but there must be twenty at least in Western India. We have a Mission at Zanzibar, all kinds of official connection with Muscat. Somebody at Aden must be a decent scholar, and Captain Burton would scarcely pronounce himself wholly disqualified. Besides, if India fails us, Germany is not an unknown land. There must be at least a dozen Arabic scholars in the German Universities to whom Rs. 600 a month would be wealth incalculable. There are always men where there is pay, if it be only to teach Kamschatkan. Mr. Halliday advises also that if the Mudrusseh is kept up, it should be let alone:—

"If, however, we are to do this, it will avowedly be chiefly for the satisfaction of the people; and it is therefore important to bear in mind that it is only by adhering to this obligation in the sense in which it has heretofore been interpreted that we can succeed in satisfying the people for whose sake we are acting. What they chiefly expect and require of us in the old College is, that we shall teach Mahomedan Law in the old books and in the old way. But the moment we 'improve' the College, dissatisfaction begins, and any interference with the established course of teaching is resented as offensive and ineffectual. Moreover, we are certain not to succeed in our improvements; we rouse a passionate discontent, and shall, after all, be infallibly defeated in all our efforts."

That sounds accurate, but contains after all a fallacy. It matters nothing, of course, to a young Mahomedan whether he learns or only half learns a useless science. In either case he adds nothing to his knowledge. But it matters a great deal whether the way in which he learns that science braces his mind or not. Nothing can be much more useless for any purpose of practical life than the Platonic philosophy. Yet it is quite certain that an Englishman who learnt that philosophy thoroughly, who intelligently mastered every difficulty in his way, would be fitter for active life than a lad who learnt it unintelligently. It is not a knowledge of blacksmithing we want to impart, but the muscles which make a blacksmith. Most lads in England might as well learn Kamschatkan as Greek for any advantage they gain in positive knowledge. But the effort to acquire has given their minds a tone no other system of instruction appears able to impart.

While, therefore, we would abolish the Mudrusseh, we believe that it is possible to keep it up, and better to keep it efficient than let it drag on neglected.—*Friend of India.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

NARAIN RAO.—The magistrate and special commissioner of Banda reported upon the trial of Narain Rao and Madho Rao under the Jemadar Mokoond Rao for rebellion and treason against the British Government. The Governor General, taking into consideration the extenuating circumstances in favour of Narain Rao, has remitted so much of the sentence passed upon him as directs transportation beyond seas for life, and has resolved that he shall reside at Hazareebaugh under the surveillance of the magistrate or other local authority during the pleasure of Government, receiving from Government during the period of his detention an allowance of Rs. 700 per mensem.

NONE BUT THE BRAVE, &c.—According to the *Englishman* the Commander-in-Chief's intended return to England is to lay his title and fortune at the feet of a fair lady. It is supposed that he is encouraged in undertaking his new campaign by the example of his illustrious brother in arms, the Duke of Malakoff.

THE ANDAMANS.—The Superintendent of Port Blair lately proposed to Government the following plan for the prevention of collisions between the aborigines and the convicts. The plan is to select a suitable portion of the great Andaman Island of sufficient area for cultivation for many years by several thousand convict settlers, and which, from the natural formation of the land, is susceptible of isolation by a military cordon, and then to expel the aborigines out of the settlement land, and keep them out by the military guard, unless they manifest a desire to cultivate friendly relations. For this purpose the Superintendent has selected the southern, Mouat part of the great Andaman, bounded on the north by Port Blair and Port Mount and the intermediate neck of land about two miles in breadth. On this neck the Superintendent proposed to construct entrenchments, fortlets or stockades and establish a Military Cordon with the local corps of Madrazees, now being raised for service in the Andamans; with a view to protect the convicts from the attacks of the aborigines, and to avoid the necessity for arming the convicts in self-defence. The Government, I understand, observed that it might perhaps be beneficial to the settlement, in a sanitary point of view, to cut a broad vista through the jungle from Port Blair to Port Mouat, and it might have the effect of inducing the savages to keep to the north of the line thus laid down; but if any attempt be made to drive them by force out of the southern part of the island, the orders of the late Court of Directors and of Government, which restrict the use of force against the aborigines, except for the purposes of self-defence, will be contravened. Moreover, it appeared to the President in Council, that the plan formed by the Superintendent is based on an expectation that the number of rebel and mutineer convicts at the settlement will be indefinitely increased, and may amount to several thousands, an expectation which now that an amnesty has been proclaimed and the rebels are beginning to surrender on promise of pardon is not at all likely to be realised. There has been found great difficulty also in inducing men to enlist for the service, and though terms have been offered, some time must elapse before the company of seebundies can be raised and placed at our disposal; even then, as it appeared to Government, the seebundies will be required for the ordinary duties of the settlement, in addition to the Europeans guarding such a line as the Superintendent proposed at a distance from head quarters. Taking these circumstances into consideration, it appeared to the President in Council, that it would be on the whole a more prudent measure, after occupying the island in Port Blair, to clear the main, and gradually and uniformly from the south shore of the bay, establishing advanced posts near the edge of the jungle, leaving only cultivation and the dwelling of the colonists in the rear. In this way the operations of all the convicts will be carried on under the Superintendent's own immediate view, and almost within call of Ross Island, where the Superintendent has established the head quarters of the settlement. It is not likely that the savages would venture out of the jungle to attack the convicts in the cleared country or in the villages, lest should they do so they would be repulsed, and there is no reason for abstaining from the use of such force as might be necessary for the purpose.—*Letter to the Englishman.*

RAJAH OF PACHETE.—The *Harkuru* states that the Rajah of Pachete has been released from Burdwan jail, and is allowed by Government to reside with his family at Santipore. He will be permitted to return to his estates, as soon as the country in that neighbourhood shall have been thoroughly tranquillised.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY has submitted to Government the expediency of founding at Calcutta an imperial museum. The society on certain conditions propose to make over to Government the whole of its collections except the library. The proposal is under consideration.



**OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.**—All officers in the service of Government have been called upon to state their views in reference to the following questions, on the subject of judicial oaths and affirmations; and with a view to obtain a more complete expression of public opinion on this important subject, the questions are now published, with an intimation that the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive any remarks or suggestions which European or native gentlemen, not in the service of Government, may be willing to favour him with. 1st. Is it desirable that any change should be made in the present law respecting oaths and affirmations, with the view especially of improving the character of the evidence given in courts of justice? 2nd. Is it desirable that the Act (V. of 1840) which provides that persons of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion shall make solemn affirmation instead of being compelled to swear by the water of the Ganges or upon the Koran, should be repealed, and that all persons should hereafter be sworn in the manner which may be considered most binding on their conscience? 3rd. Is it desirable that, in lieu of every form of oath and of the solemn affirmation now authorised or required by law, a simple affirmation, without any reference to religious sanction, should be required from all persons, of whatever persuasion? 4th. Is it desirable that witnesses should be examined without oath or affirmation, or any warning as a preliminary to their giving evidence, or with a warning only?

**WANT OF ROADS IN EASTERN BENGAL.**—"I have to observe that the time is not yet come when educational officers in East Bengal can travel by land. A few short pieces of road are beginning to appear here and there, but no one would dream of taking a wheeled conveyance above sixteen miles from Calcutta, as metalled roads fade into mud at that distance. I have heard that a towing path was once completed from Calcutta to the Cobbabuk river for about one hundred miles. It does not now exist; the path made one year would be obliterated the next, owing to the growth of jungle and the rapid melting away of the path, when reduced to its normal state of mud by heavy rains and constant traffic. To keep up the path in its proper state, unceasing attention, much labour, and consequently a heavy expenditure, are required. At present nothing is seen but miserable makeshifts or more generally no makeshifts at all. Even in the few places where a little bank, a foot high and six inches wide at the top, appears as a weak representative of a towing path, it is perpetually broken by small but deep unbridged water courses, through which the boatmen, regardless of crocodiles, swim or flounder up to their necks in water. During the course of a hundred miles I did not see a single bridge even of bamboo. The poorest villager can afford to provide such a structure, but the commerce of India cannot or rather does not. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. It is my duty to visit schools as fast as possible, and therefore it is my business to complain of the obstacles which oppose my travelling with speed."—*From the Report of Mr. H. Woodrow, Inspector of Schools.*

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—The Lahore division it is now decided is to be divided into two commissionships—Lahore and Sealkote: Mr. Cust is to have the latter, and Mr. Saunders from Delhi goes to Lahore. Report says that several other changes are soon to be effected: that Mr. Barnes, Commissioner Cis-Sutlej States, is to be sent to Oude, and that Lord W. M. Hay, Deputy Commissioner of Simlah and Superintendent of the Hill States, goes to Nepaul, but it is not mentioned as yet who are to be the successors of these officers, nor is it finally decided that they leave their present appointments.

**CAPITAL SENTENCES.**—The Governor-General has requested the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that he will cause every sentence of death passed by any of his subordinates under the penal Acts of 1857 to be immediately reported, with a full statement of the case for his consideration, and will direct that no such sentence be carried into effect without his approval and confirmation.

**THE NEW PRESIDENCY.**—A correspondent of the *Phoenix* writing from Agra says, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West is to be appointed on the 11th of January, Lord Canning leaving Allahabad on the 10th. The remaining offices in Agra have been ordered to move to Allahabad during January. No notice, however, has as yet been received by the Sudder Court. Perhaps that venerable and mischievous institution may yet be abolished.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**—Sir Wm. O'Shaughnessy in an official memo, published in the *Bangalore Herald*, expresses his hope that telegraph communication between Bombay and Calcutta via Madras will speedily be instantaneous. Morse's instruments are succeeding admirably. He adds:—"An order lately issued to the department is forwarded for publication, with the view to show to those who wish to employ the telegraph, that every practical precaution is now taken to prevent the disclosure of their private and confidential messages." But is every telegram sent read by Government or not? Is it, for instance, possible to send a telegram to Delhi via Allahabad without some secretary or other seeing it?

**AMERICAN HORSES.**—The *Phoenix* mentions that a batch of South American horses, recently sold in Calcutta, realised between three and four hundred rupees a piece. They were very much out of condition. The *Phoenix* considers the price obtained exceedingly unsatisfactory. How much does he want an ordinary horse to sell for? The price, as it is, is nearly double the English charge for a beast of about the same class, and far superior in strength and speed.

**A FANATIC.**—Do any of our readers recollect a black man, who some six years ago was wandering over India, calling himself Lord Emanuel Gordon, and a missionary of the Church Missionary Society? The man excited some interest, partly by his absurd choice of titles, partly by the odd contrast between his appearance and his education. He looked like a disreputable, under-sized negro, and talked like an educated English gentleman. He has turned up again as a schoolmaster at Jaffna in Ceylon.

**MUTUAL ASSURANCE.**—There has been some discussion in the Calcutta papers as to the position of the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society. We have no opinion to give on the position of the individual association, for the facts published are only assertions, but one thing is patent. The principle of Mutual Assurance, sound everywhere else, is exposed in India to one most serious risk. A whole community may be destroyed at a stroke, and every policyholder is liable not only for his own proportion of loss, but to his last penny as a shareholder in the coparcenary. A writer on this subject in the *Englishman* says:—"The most important consideration in undertaking a risk is the expectation of life of the party applying. One would have thought that the doctor's certificate, and not the opinion of directors, was necessary to determine this point," and therefore many doctors are more necessary than many directors. Is it quite certain that the certificate is a real protection in this country? It is in England, but its value is greatly diminished in a country where an attack of dysentery, or a twinge of the liver may in a week alter the value of life fifty per cent. The next great fortune will be made by the society which abolishes all certificates, and grants policies not according to a fanciful idea of the possible longevity of the applicant, but according to the length of his residence in India.—*Friend of India.*

**MR. RITCHIE.**—The *Hurkaru* says the Puisne Judgeship vacated by Sir Arthur Buller was offered to Mr. Ritchie and rejected. If so, his chance of the chief seat is greatly diminished. Lord Stanley must have known that the offer would be refused.

**BANK OF BENGAL.**—It is reported that Mr. Plumb is about to resign the Secretaryship of the Bank of Bengal, and that he is to be succeeded by Mr. I. H. Fergusson, a good man and true. When this has been properly arranged, the directors will, of course, advertise for candidates.

**HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL OFFICERS IN THE N.W.P.**—We (*Bengal Hurkaru*) have before us an official paper, printed at the *Mofussilite Press*, Agra—entitled the "Distribution of Her Majesty's Civil Officers in the North-Western Provinces on the 1st November, 1858." It was prepared in the Civil Auditor's office, and bears the signature of Mr. J. A. Loch, officiating Civil Auditor. Our readers will doubtless imagine that the Government of the North-Western Provinces has published a good sized pamphlet, something like the work that lately appeared containing the names of all the officers in the department of public works. What, then, will they think when we tell them that the document we allude to is but a single sheet of paper, and the names occupy only three pages? Perhaps, as the civil officers in the North-Western Provinces are counted by thousands, it may be supposed that the printer has used diamond type, and that the names only are published. Not so; it is in long primer type, and about half the space is blank, and in addition to the names of the said "civil officers," their appointments are given, as well as the periods of leave of those on furlough. But not to keep our readers longer in suspense, we announce the astounding intelligence that "Her Majesty's civil officers in the North-Western Provinces" are the ex-company's civil servants!! We are, therefore, most anxious to learn under what head the uncovenanted assistant secretaries, deputy commissioners, deputy magistrates, registrars, accountants, sub-deputy opium agents, postmasters, and hundreds of others employed in the civil department of the Government, are to be classified. The Queen's Proclamation states:—"We do hereby confirm in their several offices, civil and military, all persons now employed in the service of the Honourable East India Company," and the natural inference is that all—both covenanted and uncovenanted—who are filling Civil appointments, are officers of Government. As Mr. Loch thinks otherwise, may we beg him to inform us to what genus in his opinion the uncovenanted officers belong? But seriously speaking, we have in this document, a proof that the "caste" amongst Europeans which prevailed to so ridiculous an extent during the former administration still exists. The barrier which divides the covenanted and the uncovenanted has not been removed by the local authorities, although it is pretty evident that Her Majesty is not desirous of adopting the exclusive system of the old *Qui Hies*.

**CALCUTTA REPORTERS.**—They are introducing a new kind of reporting into Calcutta. Mr. Peterson defended Nusseem Gubbaye, accused of murder. Instead of telling us what Mr. Peterson said, the reporter says:—"Mr. Peterson's appeal to the jury in behalf of his client was energetic, powerful and eloquent, and characterised by that determination to do his utmost to see his client safely through the battle, which as a barrister is so eminently his characteristic. The learned gentleman demolished the oral evidence completely, subjecting it to a species of analysis which must have had the effect of rendering it perfectly worthless in the estimation of the jury." That is reporting made easy with a vengeance.

**AGRICULTURAL BANKS.**—Mr. Hume, the Magistrate of Etawah, lately proposed, we learn from the *Mofussilite*, the establishment of Government Agricultural Banks in the North-West Provinces, for the purpose of advancing loans to Zemindars, so as to extricate them and their properties from the hands of the money lenders. Government, it is said, was not unfriendly to the proposition, but considered that it could hardly take the management of such a concern.

**UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.**—As will be seen from the subjoined extract from the *Englishman*, there was no foundation for the rumour ascribing mutinous conduct to the European troops at Lucknow:—"Our informant now sends us the following explanation. I sent you a letter in which I mentioned a disturbance having occurred in Lucknow among the European troops; guess my astonishment on learning that the report had its origin something like Prior's three black crows.



It appears that a drunken fellow wished that some meeting would take place among the European troops, and this wish was rolled about until it took the form I gave you in my note the other day."

**GOVERNMENT PARTIALITY.**—The President in Council has recommended that every member of the civil service ordered to India with six months' furlough remaining unexpired shall have an extra six months. Moreover, such servant "shall draw from the date on which he was first appointed to act in any office to the date on which he was or may be confirmed in that office, special allowance, which together with his subsistence allowance shall be equal to the full salary of the office, and that his total allowances thus settled shall be regarded as a substantive salary in respect to all deductions made in consequence of leave of absence, whether on account of sickness or otherwise." Whoever else in India does not get justice, the civilians do. The justice, too, is sometimes that kind which Carlyle says the Hohenzollerns loved. "Fair play for all the world; fair play for myself first."

**AFFRAY IN CASHMERE.**—The *Punjabee* reports that a British officer, Lieut. H. H. Godwin Austen, has been attacked and nearly murdered in Cashmere. He was at a village about twenty miles from Jummoo, and asked the headman his road, when he was called a kafir, and attacked. Lieut. Austen drew his sword, but was knocked down by a blow from a club, and left senseless on the ground. The village, it appears, is full of escaped poorbeahs, whom the Maharajah is still most reluctant to hunt out.

**STUD DEPARTMENT.**—for the future all officers appointed to the Stud Department will be for the first year on probation. At the end of that time they will be examined in Hindostanee, arithmetic, and the management of horses, purchase of fodder, and office system generally. The candidate is specially to prove "his ability to prepare monthly disbursements from checked accounts of native agents, with an account current, and his knowledge of the vouchers required to support charges under the different heads of expenditure." An English stud master really understanding his work will, of course, under such circumstances, be wholly useless.

**SCARCELY CREDIBLE.**—The *Delhi Gazette* publishes an extraordinary rumour. "Somebody," it is said, "has altered the word 'arms' in the proclamation to 'hand mills,' thus making it penal for any one to possess or use the latter, and the same individual has made another alteration in that document to the effect, that no flour, attah, &c., is to be made except by the servants of the State, or by persons licensed by the State."

**CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.**—It is reported that there is an intention on the part of Government to disband the Calcutta Volunteer Guards. We (*Hurkaru*) think that to do so would be a great mistake, and, therefore, we hope that the report may prove to be without foundation. What is wanted is not to break up the regiment altogether, but to place it somewhat on the footing of the yeomanry corps at home. The constant weekly parades should be discontinued, but the regiment should be kept up, and the men called out for exercise for a fortnight in every year, or perhaps even for a fortnight in every six months. On that footing the corps would remain always available, in case its services should be required again, which it is perfectly possible they may be; and we doubt not that many who have got tired of constant parades and have resigned would, if requested to do so, be glad to restore their names to the rolls. The regiment having been once got up at a very considerable expense, it seems a very great pity that it should not be retained at least as a nucleus on which upon any occasion a larger corps might be formed.

**JAIL INSPECTORS.**—The *Englishman* gives the following list of salaries sanctioned by the Home Government for five inspectors of jails:—In Bengal, Rs. 28,000 per annum; in N. W. Provinces, 22,000 do.; in the Punjab, 18,000 do.; in Madras, 22,000 do.; in Bombay, 22,000 do.

**CHARGE BY THE METROPOLITAN.**—"Bishop's Palace, Nov. 23, 1858.—My Reverend Brethren,—The public prints will have announced to you my arrival in India, and installation into this Episcopal See and Diocese. In assuming an office of such great responsibility at a crisis so important in the history of India as the present, I earnestly desire the prayers of my brethren the clergy, and of all faithful Christians, that I may be strengthened by God's spirit to fulfil the high trust which has been unexpectedly committed to me, and that while I am permitted to preside over this diocese, whether this be for as short a time as that allotted to its earlier bishops, or whether my Episcopate approach in length to that of my revered predecessor, who has just entered into his rest full of years and honour, the cause of Christ's Church may not suffer in my hands. The clergy of India have before them two great objects: first, that of bringing the Gospel practically home to the hearts of all who call themselves Christians, and next of extending among the heathen, by all legitimate means, the knowledge of God's revealed will. Though for each of these duties in this country a separate division of the Christian ministry is directly responsible, yet the two are in fact inseparably connected, both are equally under the care of the Bishop, and it is impossible for any one rightly to discharge the one, unless he also appreciates the greatness of the other. A Missionary's best hope for converting unbelievers consists in showing forth the practical power of the Gospel in his own life, and helping all Europeans to exhibit it in theirs, just as of old the lives of Christians prove to the heathen the truth and excellence of Christianity. More particularly should he be anxious at this time to quiet all those feelings of exasperation which the crimes committed during the mutiny have naturally produced, and which must be equally injurious to the growth of Christian faith and love, both in our own hearts and among the heathen, who are so closely associated with us, and for whom, as for ourselves, Christ has died. Again, a chaplain who feels no interest in the extension of Christ's gospel among those who as yet are strangers to it, will soon find that his own heart grows cold, that his faith is weakened, that his work among his own flock is carelessly and imperfectly performed. It is impossible for any one to be indifferent to the progress and extension of God's truth among his fellow men, who feels and knows that, according to our Lord's Prayer for His disciples, by this truth he himself is sanctified, that through it alone he is enabled now to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God, and to look forward hereafter to a perfect communion with Him and with His Son. Nor indeed can the clergy feel that they have all a common object, if either class is uninterested in the work of the other; for if one member suffer, all the members should suffer with it, or if one member is honoured, all the members should rejoice with it. All, therefore, I trust will feel that though the special duties of each may differ, yet we are fellow-workers in the same vineyard, sent forth to serve one Master, looking forward to the day when he will come to demand of each and all the fruits of our common labours. 1. With reference to the first of these objects, I am exceedingly desirous of pressing upon your attention the claims of the Diocesan Additional Clergy Society, and the Church Building Fund. I hope that at least every clergyman ministering to Europeans will take all measures in his power for collecting subscriptions and increasing the resources of each. Of the two, the claims of the first seem to me at present the more urgent, for we may hope that when, through the exertions of a devoted Christian minister, a living church of faithful men is built up in any place, the material church of wood and stone will soon follow. At the same time, as the existence of a central fund to excite and assist all local efforts is of the highest importance, I trust that the Church Building Society will not be neglected. But in regard to the Additional

Clergy Society, I should feel greatly obliged if every one belonging to this division of my clergy would regularly preach or cause to be preached a sermon for it once a year, besides exerting himself to collect annual subscriptions. I would even suggest that Quinquagesima Sunday should, if possible, always be set apart for this purpose throughout the diocese. The liberal offer of the Government to add one hundred rupees a month to the salary of any clergyman supported by such voluntary efforts, ought to stir up our own zeal and anxiety to increase its means of usefulness, while the actual and probable increase to the number of Europeans in India makes it daily more necessary to exert ourselves for their highest good. 2. I have heard with great pleasure that it is in contemplation to commemorate the character and episcopate of Bishop Wilson in the N. W. Provinces, by raising a fund for a native pastorate. As the project is yet in its infancy, I will do no more at present than express my cordial approbation of it, both as a permanent memorial of one, whose name is inseparably connected with the Christian cause in India, and as a scheme from which, by God's blessing, great good is likely to result, both in preserving from evil those who are already won from heathenism, and in adding others to the church of Christ. We are all no doubt agreed that our blessed Lord has forbidden us to attempt to increase the number of His disciples, except by convincing the conscience and influencing the heart. No secular interference, no fear and no favour, no weapons but Christian precepts and the pure example of Christian holiness and self-sacrifice, may be employed in the glorious work of winning citizens to that kingdom which is not of this world. And therefore we must remember, that as Christ permits no means but these, so He requires us to use these constantly and devoutly, in the spirit of self-denying activity, and gentle piety, and firm resistance to evil, to devise constantly new schemes for employing them more efficiently, and above all, to live in constant prayer for His blessing, that our weakness may be strengthened by His power, and our erring judgment taught by His wisdom. It is my earnest desire to have before me as soon as possible the means of forming an accurate opinion on the state of the diocese. I will, therefore, ask the chaplains to be punctual in sending me the quarterly returns of their spiritual duties, and I invite all the clergy to the freest communication with myself, not only that I may, as far as I am able, help them by my best advice and encouragement, but that I may myself be informed by their experience. I pray God to have you and all to whom you minister in His holy keeping, and I remain, your faithful friend and brother, G. E. L. CALCUTTA."

**DONATIONS TO OFFICERS' WIDOWS.**—The Honourable the President in Council has been pleased, with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General, to rule, that in the case of widows of all officers below the rank of field officers who have lost all or nearly all their property in the mutiny, a donation shall be given to the widows equal to what would have been allowed to the husbands, had they survived.

**THE BAMBOO.**—The gardener of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India gives an instance of the extraordinary growth of the bamboo. The shoot was planted in July last, and in four months had attained the height of forty-five feet, and a width of twenty-two inches. The plant must have grown the sixth of an inch an hour, a speed nearly, if not quite, visible to a careful watcher.

**INDIAN LIVE STOCK.**—The Calcutta journals announce the arrival of 105 elephants on board the *Belgravia*. They were brought from Maulmain, and form the largest cargo of these animals ever imported in a single vessel.

**THE NEW PIER.**—The *Bombay Standard* mentions that a tender for building a screw pier at Madras has been accepted by the Council of India. The price to be paid is £103,000 and the work is to be completed in two years and a-half.

**CAPTAIN LEWIS PELLY**, 17th N.I., is appointed major of brigade to the Scinde Irregular Horse.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 24. Gertrude, Roberts, Melbourne; Wm. Sturgis, Cook, Accapulo; Margaret, Mackenzie, Moulmein; Martaban, Lawson, Java and Macao.—25. Queen of Martaban, Bacon, Bassein; Arachne, Sharp, Liverpool; Bellona, Miller, Liverpool.—26. Tirrel, Morgan, Liverpool; Alma, Booth, Moulmein; Belgravia, Wharton, Moulmein; str. Sydney, Nebbett, Moulmein.—27. Str. Comandant, Stranding, Madras; Hindostan, Stewart, Suez.—28. Tubal Cain, Wells, Moulmein; str. Fire Queen, Barbank, Moulmein.—29. Edith Byrne, Anderson, Liverpool; Seargo, Crowell, Geelong, str. Fiery Cross, White, China.—30. City of Canton, Blair, Glasgow.—Jan. 1. Ocean Queen, Hall, Liverpool.—2. Bengal, Renoldson, Suez; Fort George, Smith, London.—3. Gosforth, Porteous, London.—4. Octavius, Pike, Singapore; Clemence et Leucie, Biele, Nantes.—5. Haulet, Leonce, Singapore; Simla, Williams, Liverpool.—7. Str. Burnah, Gray, Moulmein.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Bengal.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Cook and two Misses Cook, Mrs. Rabun, Mrs. Seuberg, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Wade, Mr. Seaman, Mrs. Carnac, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Scott and two friends, Mr. Cartner, Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. West, Mr. Harschel, Miss Glass, Mr. Dulop, Lieut. Laing, Col. and Mrs. Swinley and two children, Capt. Thomas, Mrs. Cawley, Messrs. Wright, Hodson, Shakespeare, Thompson, and McSwaine, Col. Troup, Capt. Palmer, Messrs. Westmoreland, Morris, and Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Ord, Rev. H. Beamish, Messrs. Campbell, Quill, and Danbuz, Miss Browne, Miss McTier. From MARSEILLES.—Paymaster Small, Mr. Granville, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Smythe and son, Mr. Adam, Mr. Harriott, Maj. James, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Rev. W. Tarneton. From MALTA.—Mr. De Souza. From ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Thompson, Currie, and Von der Heilen. From SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Gubbins. From ADEN.—Mr. Tapping. From GALLE.—Messrs. Dawson and Dalziel. From HONG KONG.—Messrs. Ellis and Cousins. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Bruin. From MADRAS.—Miss Mansell, Lieut. Rawlins, Rev. Mr. Schatz, Lieut. Ouchterlony, Lieut. Pritchard, Col. Paddy, Dr. Harrison. Per Burnah, Messrs. Gordon, Iherz, Tulloh, Manook, Catchick, Sarkies, E. Manook, Ow-n. Burridge, Boyd, Pereira, and D'Cruxe, Mrs. Bullen and two children, Mrs. and Miss Gray, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Campbell, Capt. Campbell, MacMaster, Scott, and Porter, Surg. O'Leary and Gains, Hon. Capt. Herbert, Lieut. Col. Hickey, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Rogers. Per str. Dunstan, Mr. Delaney, Mr. Beatson, Rev. Macarthur. Per South Shore, S. L. Payne, Mariner, and T. P. Morton. Per Baltic, Chas. C. S. Sale, Dr. Brown, Lieut. Hamilton, Messrs. C. Wallis, E. Sheppard, Galskin, Tushanck, and Cox. Per Gosforth, Mrs. Leeds and child, Mrs. Pask and child, Mr. Gosdall, Mr. McKenzie, Lieut. Underwood, 2nd Regt., Ens. W. Becher, 37th Regt., Ens. C. W. H. Wilson, 6th Regt., Ens. H. J. Brown, 50th Regt., Ens. R. M. Gill, 56th Regt., Ens. R. Hull, 5th Regt., Asst. surg. W. Sower.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 24. Charger, Heard, Boston; W. W. Smith, Liverpool; Himalaya, Millett, Mauritius.—25. Coosawatee, Paxton, Boston; str. Alma, Henry, Suez.—26. Starley, Allen, Boston.—27. Undaunted, Freeman, Boston; Southern Cross, Howe, Boston; Rip. Anna Maria, Row, Rangoon and Moulmein; Earl of Derby, Cleaver, Mauritius.—28. Alert, Price, Galle; Abbott Lawrence, Davis, Boston.—31. Victor Emmanuel, Kenny, Liverpool; Woodcote, Fleming, Colombo; Helen Wallace, Henry, Liverpool; Noble, Stover, Boston; Madge Widmore, Darlington, Queenstown; Merchantman, Brown, London.—Jan. 2. Harvest Home, Harvey, Melbourne; Wm. Stevenson, Morice, Rangoon; Zemindar, Jarvis, Mauritius; Edwin Forrest, Crocker, New York; Englishman, Sharp, Penang; Shepherd Knapp, York, New York; T. H. Becker, Varker, Galle.—3. Str. Arminem, Fowler, Sydney.—4. Souvance, Manard, Mauritius and Bourbon; Martaban, Jonghu, Liverpool; John Tucker, Lindsay, Philadelphia.—5. Belgravia, Wharton, Moulmein; str. Sydney, Nebbett, Port Blair; str. Baltic, Durban, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—9. P. and O. str. Neutis, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Blenheim to LONDON.—Mrs. C. Currie and three children, Mr. Clarkson, Mrs. Col. Clarkson, and four children, Maj. and Mrs. Bryant and two children, Gen. Cox, Colonel Ramsay, Maj. and Mrs. Oakes, Capt. F. A. Dirom, Mrs. Gibbs and three children, Mr. R. H. Hollingbery's two children, Mr. Normans and Capt. Short's two children, Mrs. Ledger, Mrs. Gardner, Mr. P. Bair, Col. Deyrell's child. Per Holmsdale to LONDON.—Mr. Lloyd and family five children, Mr. Cleghorn and family three children, Mrs. Peacock and child, Gen. Moule and widow of the late Lieut. H. R. Stewart, Mrs. and Miss Stewart and Maj. Gen. Moule, Capt. and Mrs. Willis and four children, Maj. Mrs. Sismore and children, Lieut. Harrington. Per str. Nemesis.—For MADRAS.—Col. Smith, Lieut. Whitlock, Messrs. Worthington and Elias, Mrs. Brown. For GALLE.—Mr. Reginald Bright. For SUEZ.—Capt. Pott, Maj. A. B. Johnson, Sir Arthur Buller. For ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. Brown, Col. Coke, Mr. Reniers, Mr. F. W. Vere, Capt. Depree, Mr. G. C. Taylor, Capt. Francis. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Keon. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Carpenter, Mr. Wallis, Lieut. Mallet, Lieut. Col. Clarke, Lieut. Macnaghter, Lieut. Middleton. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Horne and two children, Mrs. Lewis and child, Mrs. Octavius Watson and child, Capt. Farrington and two children, Lieut. Butler, Capt. Naylor, Mrs. Foulkys, Miss D'Oyley, Mrs. Cann and child, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Fisher, Capt. Newell, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Col. Rudcliffe, Capt. Stokes, Lieut. Home, Rev. Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Stokes and child.

THE NAWAB OF FURRUCKABAD, named Doola, who was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, has been released.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 8, 1859.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent. ....	Nominal.	
Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	14 0 to 14 4	
Sicca Rupee 4 do. ....	14 0 to 14 8	
Company's Rupee 5 do. ....	7 0 to 7 2	

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	7 per ct.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000	each 6400 to 6450
Agra Bank .....	500	" 625 to 650
North-Western Bank .....	400	" 130 to 135
Delhi Bank .....	500	" nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000	" 2200 to 2225
Ganges Company .....	1500	" 1550 to 1600
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	" 1450 to 1500
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1000	" 750 to 775
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	" 315 to 325
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	" 800 to 850
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	" 10
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10	" part to 1 pm.
Assam Company .....	200	" 320 to 330
East-India Railway Company .....	120	" part to 5 rs. dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) ..	100	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	20	" part to 6 rs. dis.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 0 to 2 0 1/2
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 0 to 2 1
American Bills under credit, do. ....	1 1 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	2 0
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	2 0

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On 4 per cent. Company's Paper ...	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 80
Do. ....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 80
5 Do. ....	100	" 80

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	4 to 10 4
Doubloons .....	"	31 0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	"	16 8 to 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs .....	"	22 12 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 2 to 15 4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	2 to 16 4
Gold Dust .....	"	16 0 to 16 2
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	"	104 8 to 104 10
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 221	0 to 221 4
Mexican do. ....	"	223 8 to 223 1

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 17s. 6d. To Liverpool, £1. 12s. 6d.

EXPORTS *Calcutta, Jan. 8.*—Exports remain generally inactive for Great Britain and America. The native merchants who have been holding firmly were inclined to give away when freights took an upward tendency, in consequence of the demand for Ceylon, which prevented any further operations for England. *Indigo* sells freely at the public auctions at a slight reduction. *Rau Silk* dull, and nothing doing. *Sugar* in demand for Bombay. *Saltpetre* is held firmer since the arrival of better accounts from England, but the stocks are heavy, and the quantity expected from the interior is large. *Jute* begun to be inquired after, but has again fallen into disfavour owing to the movement in freights. *Rice* for En. had neglected from the same cause. *Linsed* quiet. *Rape* and other seeds in moderate demand. *Corals* still neglected, all parties waiting further advice. *Hides*—stock moderate, and supply moderate; the demand continues brisk for the better sorts. *Snufflower*—good parcels command high prices and are sought after. *Catch*—no new arrivals and prices sustained.

IMPORTS *Calcutta, Jan. 8.*—During the last fortnight the position of the market has been quiet, and very few transactions have taken place. Prices of nearly all fine goods are very well sustained, and in some instances an advance has taken place. Advances from the principal up-country markets continue unfavourable, nor do they give us any hope of an immediate improvement, owing to the late very heavy despatches for all the up-country markets. The stocks begin to increase, and some time must pass, therefore, before we can expect our market to improve. The *Metal* market begins to show symptoms of animation, and as up-country transit becomes easier, a further general improvement may be looked for, as most up-country marts are bare of stocks. Freights to the North-West continue high, which materially affects the despatches of metals. There is a better feeling for copper in the market, but prices are still very low. Australian copper is much wanted.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

QUICK WORK.—The message from Bangalore announcing the defeat of Feroze Shah was sent at 5.20, on the 19th December. It was received in Calcutta at 6.20, and the difference of longitude reduces the time to sixteen minutes. This is splendid work, and shows a great improvement in the condition of the telegraph.

PROFITS OF COFFEE CULTIVATION.—The *Madras Athenaeum* publishes, on the authority of a coffee-planter of fifteen years' experience, the following estimate of the expenditure to be incurred, and the profits to be expected, from the cultivation of coffee on the Neilgherries:—"The size of the estate was one hundred acres, the purchase-money of which, at three rupees an acre, amounted to Rs. 300. The first year's operations were as follows:—bringing into cultivation (felling forest, planting, &c., all the details being given), Rs. 2,797-8-0; tools, Rs. 210; weeding, Rs. 960; temporary buildings, Rs. 110; superintendence (manager and others), Rs. 2,196. The second year's operations were the same in kind, but less costly. The same may be said of the third and fourth years, but in these last periods another item entered with the expenditure, namely, gathering the crop; which for the small yield of the third year was Rs. 1,325, and for the increased crop of the fourth year Rs. 3,650. The total amount of expenditure on all heads (inclusive of interest at 5 per cent.) was, for the four years, Rs. 24,000, or £2,400. But the crops in the two last years realised Rs. 32,000, or £3,200, giving a profit of Rs. 8,000, or £800; not a bad return for the expenditure, it being of course presumed that the operations on the estate were conducted on the best and most economical system. But it is not until the fifth year that a coffee estate yields its full harvest to the owner. Then it is, too, that the greatest expenditure is incurred—the bungalow, stores, and coolies—lines are completed in that period; and the gathering, carrying, and exporting the crop of fifty tons of coffee amount to a very considerable sum. The total expenditure of the fifth year is put down in our statement at Rs. 16,000, or £1,600, but the selling price of fifty tons of coffee being estimated at Rs. 30,000, or £3,000, gives the handsome profit of Rs. 14,000, or £1,400, and this after deducting large items of expenditure in the construction of a house and buildings. It has been seen that a fair return was yielded after four years' operations, during which period the capital sunk amounted to £2,400. Supposing this to have been derived entirely from the owner's private funds, it is certain that for the fifth year's operations he could have raised sufficient capital upon easy terms to have carried them in. It will be seen, therefore, how comparatively small a capital is required to enable the colonist to realise a good thing in one species only of agricultural enterprise in India. In the fifth year the person starting with £2,400 gets a profit of £1,400; or, with £1,200 an income of £700, and this, too, on the assumption that he not only does not do the work of a labourer, but employs a European manager on a salary of Rs. 150 a month; which, if he himself superintends operations, is just so much saved. In the sixth year the profit, owing to the cessure of expenditure on buildings, would be doubled."

A NOVEL PHENOMENON has been observed at Madras. A living whale was seen off the beach at St. Thome. It was first recognised by its tail, fin, and a portion of his back. Soon after the monster presented his whole body. This is, perhaps, the first example of a whale traversing the warm regions of the Indian Ocean. In Bombay dead ones are occasionally found stranded.

WATER & RAIL.—The Government of Madras have decided upon giving Cochin water communication with Jeypore, or with some point on the Ponany river, in conjunction with the railway, instead of entertaining the idea of a branch line. The estimated cost of a branch line was Rs. 31,20,000, whilst, on the other hand, a canal can, it is said, be completed for Rs. 3,00,000.

SIR CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON made a farewell charge to the grand jury. In this charge he referred to the fact that India had been brought under the direct government of the Crown, and observed that he confidently expected great benefits from the change. One of these benefits, Sir C. Rawlinson seemed to think, would be the abolition of centralization and the introduction of self government, ample materials for the carrying on of which, he contended, existed in this







on 28th December, on his way from Dickoya Estate, Ambegamao. He was forty-two years old at the time of his death, and leaves behind him a wife and a large family, without, we fear, any provision.

**THE PEARL OYSTER.**—"I have the pleasure of announcing to the scientific world, that I found the ovaries of a pearl oyster filled with pearls of various size and shape. I have preserved the specimen for transmission to Professor Owen, to be by him placed on the shelves of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons as a proof of the accuracy of the late Sir Everard Home's doctrine, which has for many years been exploded. I obtained from one of the ovaries as many as thirty-two pearls, and the other egg bag, still unopened, seems to contain as many more."—*Dr. Kellart's Report.*

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Our advices from Cabul are to the 16th Dec.

The agent of the King of Bokhara arrived at Cabul on the 24th November, and on being asked by the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan whether the taking of Kokan had cost his master any bloodshed, he replied that he was only opposed by Meer Roostum Beg, ruler of Ourateea, whom he had dethroned, and appointed Bazar Beg, one of the King's own tribe, in his place. On the 27th a letter was received from Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan, from Bameean, stating that Meer Hujjub Ally, who had been turned out, had returned and presented twenty slave girls and boys to him. The country of Ekka Oolung had been given to him; and he (Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan) had married his daughter. Also that the perwunnah for Sirdar Ahmed Khan, who had marched for Bulk, and is waiting at Seeghan, had been sent to him. On the 28th Abdool Guffar Khan, son of Nawab Jubbar Khan, petitioned that when on his way to Cabul he had arrived near Jachee, the people of the Ahmudzie tribe plundered all the cattle and property belonging to him and some merchants who accompanied him. The Dost wrote to Mahomed Azeem Khan to investigate the matter, and to keep strict watch on the road to Kurram. On the 30th the Ameer sent for the agent of Bokhara, and, after giving a khillut of shawls and cash, and a letter of congratulation to the King, dismissed him. The Dost also deputed Ameer Mahomed Khan as his agent to the King of Bokhara. On the 2nd December news was received from Peshawur that two infantry and one cavalry regiments, with eight guns, of the British, were encamped at a place called Thanah Boorj Hurree Sing. On this Sirdar Koosh Dil Khan persuaded the Ameer not to go to Jellalabad. The Ameer said that he was a friend of the British Government, and that his going there would do the British no harm. On the 3rd the Dost ordered Meer Dad Khan to proceed to Jellalabad the next day. He (Meer Dad Khan) proposed to wait at Sees Sungh for the Dost's arrival, and accompany him to Jellalabad.

A quarrel having taken place between a Hindoo and Mussulman, both sellers of salt, the former beat the latter so severely that he died a few days after the occurrence. The culprit has ran away, and Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan has arrested all the Hindoos of the city, and ordered that they should either produce the man or pay a fine of 2,000 Rs. On the 5th Naib Zoolfakar Khan returned from Huzara, where he had been sent to collect revenue. He has brought with him some sheep, cows, and blankets, which he presented to the Ameer, who was greatly pleased by them. The Ameer also inspected his Artillery horses this day, some of which were rejected and replaced by others. On the 6th a letter was received from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan, stating that, owing to a large number of Kohistanes coming into Koondooz, the price of provisions and stores has risen a great deal, and grain is selling at thirty-five seers per rupee. On the 7th Dost Mahomed

Khan issued pay to the regiments of Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan and Sirdar Mahomed Hussun Khan, and also paid their arrears. On the 8th a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan stated that the King of Bokhara has sent an agent to the Ruler of Hissar, with instructions to request him that he should give aid to the ruler of Koondooz in case the Affghans make an attack on the Goondooz. He (the King) has also informed the ruler of Koondooz by an agent of his instructions to the ruler of Hissar. On the 9th a quarrel took place between a servant of Sirdar Gholam Maheodeen Khan and Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan's Nazir, when the former fired a gun, which missing the latter, hit the son of a grocer, who died of the wound on the 12th. Mahomed Shureef Khan made over the murderer to the relatives of the deceased, who cut him in pieces. On the 10th a company of rifles and one hundred sowars with ten camels of Mahomed Azum Khan arrived in Cabul. On the 11th a paper was received from Mahomed Azum Khan, asking permission to have an interview with the Ameer, as he had something very private to say. The Ameer replied that he should either communicate the secret through a confidential person, or present himself in Oospan. On the 13th, a letter was received from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan from Balkh, stating that the Ruler of Koghan had sent his son with a present of ninety horses, ninety camels, nine white hawks, forty slave girls and boys, and eighteen thousand Tillas, to the King of Bokhara, who had accepted them and was greatly pleased. On the 14th, Dost Mahomed Khan ordered all his courtiers to present themselves, as he was going to Jellalabad. They accompanied him to Sees Sung, where the Ameer arrived in the evening with about eight or nine thousand men. On the 16th, the Ameer arrived at Boodkhak and sent orders to Nawab Foujdar Khan to present himself at this place.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

## BURMAH.

THE KING OF AVA, it seems, has taken a lesson in King-craft, and given up, under a pressure which he could not withstand, the position which he so long occupied, of the sole trader in his dominions. Starvation and discontent among the people compelled the royal merchant to give up his cherished monopolies, and instead thereof, he has adopted the more usual method of replenishing his treasury by imposts on goods imported and exported into and from his dominions. These imposts, as we learn from a correspondent, have been fixed at the following rates:—On all exports an *ad valorem* duty of six per cent. On imports an addition of two per cent. to the original duty of ten per cent., making twelve per cent., and an increase of the tax called "*goin*," from two to two-and-a-half per cent., giving an aggregate import duty of fourteen-and-a-half per cent. It is said that two products are still exempted from the influence of the newly-introduced free-trade principles, viz., timber and earth-oil, but even these remaining monopolies are said to be threatened with an early abolition. Possibly free-trade in timber is excluded, in humble imitation of the system pursued by his Majesty's enlightened British neighbours, but if the monopoly is not better managed, or does not pay better, in Burmah Proper than in Pegu, we should imagine it will not be very long maintained. We find in Major Phayre's report on the administration of Pegu for 1857-58, that the total timber revenue amounted to Rs. 1,17,286-5-3; add to this the amount realised from "forest produce" 11,238-14-4; and we have a total of Rupees 1,28,525-3-7; against this we have to set off the expenses of "forest department," or Rupees 2,55,112-10-11; and we have this notable monopoly producing a clear loss to the state in one year of Rs. 1,26,587-4. If these are the results of our monopoly under the able and vigilant supervision in which it rejoices, what can his Majesty of Burmah expect from his?—*Rangoon Times, Dec. 4.*

**THE LATE REBELLION.**—Some of the Twantay rioters and would-be insurgents, we are happy to learn, have been already disposed of. Of ten, who were in the first instance arraigned before the court of the Commissioner, the sentences are as follows:—Condemned to death, 3; ditto to transportation for life, 4; ditto to transportation for 14 years, 2; ditto to imprisonment for seven years, with hard labour in irons, 1; total, 10. Thus miserably close the careers of ten of the heaven-inspired founders of a new monarchy. The three convicts upon whom sentence of death has been passed are Shwe Hla, the leader of the enterprise, Shwe Meik, and Nga Thoon Tha, two of his most active abettors; and of those sentenced to transportation for life the principal is Moung Huyeen, for whom a fate of this description has long been anticipated by those who knew him most intimately. He, as we are informed, is one of those who were charged with the murder of the late Mr. George Macral, and although, with others of a similar stamp, he escaped through a defect in the legal evidence, the conviction was very generally entertained that he was far from guiltless in that matter.—*Times, Dec. 8.*

**NEWS FROM BURMAH** was brought yesterday by the *Megara* to the effect that the King of Ava was dead, and that his successor had declared war against the English. The first part of the intelligence is probably correct, the latter, however, is more than doubtful, and probably originated in the fact that the successor to the throne of Burmah was at the head of the old war party.—*Madras Spectator, Dec. 22.*

**ABOLITION OF THE ROYAL MONOPOLY.**—It is stated that the King of Burmah has abandoned his position as sole trader. The excessive discontent of the people has induced him to abolish the monopolies, and impose instead an *ad valorem* duty of 6 per cent. on exports, and 12 per cent. on imports. Timber and earth-oil must still, however, be sold to the King at a fixed rate.

**DACOITS.**—It is announced that fears are entertained in Pegu of an emeute near Meaday. A body of 2,000 men have been for some time collecting at a post twenty miles from the frontier, and three companies of Europeans with two guns have been sent out to oppose their entrance into the province. A further reinforcement has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The 2,000 men are believed to be mere dacoits, emboldened by the comparatively defenceless condition of the frontier.

## THE STRAITS.

**COLONEL CAVENAGH**, it is said, has been appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements. The appointment is mentioned as an undoubted fact, but is one we find it difficult to believe. Colonel Cavenagh is a gallant soldier, an excellent political officer, but the interests of Singapore are purely mercantile.

**A WISE MEASURE.**—The *Straits Times* announces that an European regiment is for the future to be stationed at Singapore. The first Highland corps relieved will be sent on to that station. The climate is said to be excellent, and the place will form a kind of sanatorium. It appears certain, notwithstanding the refusal to accept Sarawak, that our interests in China must increase, and Singapore is perhaps the best available basis.

**A DUTCH STEAM COMPANY** intends to run vessels between Java and Borneo, Singapore and China. They hope gradually to extend their operations all over the Archipelago. They will be valuable feeders to the P. and O. Company, which will collect the streams of passengers at Singapore.

**THE GOVERNMENT OF BATAVIA** are about to send a powerful expedition against Boni, the leading State in the Celebes. The expedition will comprise 5,000 men, and the object is supposed to be conquest.



# Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, Dec. 28.*—No. 1721.—Returned to duty on this estab. :—

Lieut. W. Phaire, 54th N.I.; date of arr. at Fort St. George, Nov. 2, 1858.

No. 1722.—Lieut. col. F. C. Burnett, art.; date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 18.

No. 1724.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur., on leave :—

Capt. J. I. Willes, 69th N.I., asst. comisy. gen., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 1728.—Lieut. col. H. Boyd, 59th N.I., has leave fr. 15th inst. to April 1, 1859, to Bombay, prep. to Eur., under old regs., m.c.

No. 1729.—Lieut. C. F. Middleton, 40th N.I., adjt. Meerut inf. levy, has leave, 15 mo., to Eur., under new regs.

No. 1730.—Maj. gen. J. Moule, col. 33rd N.I., 18 mo., to Eur., under old regs.

*Military Dep., Fort William, Dec. 29.*—No. 1,735.—Lieut. F. D. Harrington, 12th N.I., has leave to Eur. m. c. 18 mo. under the new regs.

Capt. S. Pott, engineers, exe. eng., 11th div. of Public Works, has leave to Eur. m. c. 15 mo., under new regs.

Capt. E. Oakes, 6th Eur. regt., has leave m. c. to Eur. 15 mo. under the old regs.

Dec. 30.—No. 1,738.—Lieut. F. J. Ellis, 58th N.I., to be capt. fr. Dec. 26, v. Carter, res.

Ena. T. T. Tucker, 58th N.I., to be lieut. fr. Dec. 26, v. Carter, res.

No. 1,737.—Admitted to the serv. as a cadet of inf. on this estab., and prom. to ens. :—

Inf.—Mr. G. B. Lee, date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 24.

No. 1,738.—Orders, by the Resident at Hyderabad, confirmed :—

No. 298.—Dec. 7.—Confirming station order by Capt. Scott, com. at Aurungabad, dated Nov. 8, directing Asst. surg. Day, 2nd inf. Hyderabad contingent, to assu. med. ch. of details of 3rd cav., 4th comp. art. and 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, on dep. of Surg. Mackenzie.

No. 299.—Confirming regtal. ord. by Capt. G. Nightingale, com. 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, dated Nov. 10, directing Lieut. Johnson to continue to discharge duties of adj. prep. to joining his regt.

No. 1,739.—Returned to duty :—

Lieut. R. C. Money, 32nd N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 25.

H.M.'s 3rd Foot.

No. 1,740.—The 1st batt. of H.M.'s 3rd, the Buffs, arrived in the P. and O. Comp.'s st. ship *Hindooistan*, is brought on estab. of the Bengal presy. fr. date of landing.

No. 1,742.—Promotions in ordnance commissariat dept. :—

Dep. asst. comy. Lieut. J. Lamb, vet. estab., to be asst. commissary of ord., v. Ryley, dec.

No. 1,745.—Mr. W. J. Parker is adm. to the serv. as a cadet of inf. fr. 6th inst., and prom. to ens.

No. 1,746.—Promotions :—

Artillery.—Lieut. col. A. Abbott, c.b., to be col. fr. Nov. 14, v. Maj. gen. H. J. Wood, dec.

Capt. C. Hogge to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 14, v. Wood, dec.

Capt. W. J. Gray is brought on estab. of capt., to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 14, v. Maj. gen. H. J. Wood, dec.

No. 1,747.—Capt. A. B. Johnson, 5th N.I., brig. maj., Cawnpore, has leave to Eur. on m.c. 15 mo., under new regs.

*Home Dept., Dec. 29.*—Mr. J. C. Wilson resigned the C.S. from May 1, 1859.

Dec. 30.—Rev. J. F. A. Garvin, asst. chap., has leave to England, for 15 mo., m.c.

*Foreign Dept., Dec. 31.*—Asst. surg. H. R. Oswald, in med. ch. of Nuggur div. in Mysore, has leave on m.c. for 4 weeks, to proc. to Madras, prep. to Europe.

Mr. C. Phillips, offic. as an extra asst. commis. in Pegu, is permanently appd. to that post, in room of B. T. Sevestre.

Lieut. C. W. Street, 46th N.I., is temply. placed at disposal of commis. in Pegu for civil emp.

Mr. F. Cooper, dep. commis. Punjab, has 15 days' privilege leave.

*Public Works Dept.*—The leave to Mr. W. Wilmot, c.e., 4th class.

Dec. 28.—Mr. H. Prince, civil engr., is app. an asst. eng. of 2nd class, dept. public works, fr. Sept. 28, 1858, and posted to Bengal.

Dec. 29.—Mr. H. Dewes, asst. eng. 1st class, dept. public works, has leave for 12 mo., on m.c., to Eur. Mr. Dewes is also allowed 1 mo.'s special sick leave fr. 4th prox., in ext.

Jan. 3.—No. 2, of 1859.—The undermen. officers to Eur., on leave, m.c. :—

Brev. col. J. Coke, 10th N.I., 15 mo., under new regs.

Brev. maj. S. J. Browne, 46th N.I., com. of 2nd Punjab irreg. cav., 18 mo., under new regs.

Capt. O. J. M.L. Farrington, 4th N.I., dep. commis. of Jullundur, 15 mo. under new regs.

Jan. 4.—No. 3.—Admitted to the serv. and prom. to ens. :—

Inf.—Mr. H. V. Riddell; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 13, 1858.

No. 5.—The serv. of Capt. H. N. Davies, 25th N.I., are temp. pl. at disp. of Forg. Dep.

No. 6.—Orders by Resident at Hyderabad confirmed :—

Dec. 11.—No. 303.—Direct. Capt. Woodcock, 2nd in com., 3rd inf. Hyderabad cont., to assu. com. of 5th inf., Hyderabad cont., as a temp. arrangement.

Dec. 15.—No. 308.—Confirming regtal. order by Lieut. Macquoid, 2nd in com. 1st inf., Hyderabad cont., do. du. with 5th inf., Hyderabad cont., Dec. 2, 1858, assu. com. of 5th inf., Hyderabad cont., v. Hare, dec.

No. 7.—Promotions :—

2nd N.I., grens.—Lieut. H. R. Garden, to be capt., and Ens. J. R. Marrett, to be lieut. fr. Dec. 25, 1858, v. Warden, dec.

No. 8.—Promotions :—Inf.—Maj. E. R. Mainwaring, to be lieut. col.

16th N.I.—Capt. T. J. Gardiner, to be maj., Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, to be capt., and Ens. R. P. Davis, to be lieut. from Nov. 25, v. Lieut. col. G. Tylee, retired.

48th N.I.—Ens. R. Atkins, to be lieut. fr. June 7, v. Hay, dec.

60th N.I.—Ens. R. M. Clifford, to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, 1858, (in the army,) v. Lieut. Walker.

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. J. N. Tresidder, to be surg. fr. Dec. 22, v. Surg. A. Paton, dec.

The prom. of Ens. C. H. Webb, 60th N.I. in G. O. No. 1,499, of 5th ult., is cance.

Jan. 1, 1859.—The Rev. FitzH. W. Ellis, asst. chap., is prom. to the rank of chaplain, from this date, v. J. Becher, ret.

Jan. 3, 1859.—The president in council is pleased to make the following appointments in the electric telegraph department :—

Mr. H. P. Owen to be dep. superint. at Bombay.

Mr. T. Blisset to be dep. superint. at Madras.

Mr. W. W. Mayes to be dep. superint. of the East Coast line.

Jan. 4.—Mr. G. E. Watson, of C.S., who reported his return from sick leave on the 1st inst., is re-attached to the N.W. Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude.

Mr. C. B. Garrett, of C. S., is reported qualified for the public serv., and attached to Bengal div. of the pres. of Fort William

Jan. 4.—Messrs. H. L. Wynne, H. Morris, and A. Brown, are admitted to the civil serv. on this estab.

*Public Works Dept. Fort William, Jan. 3.*—Major J. H. Maxwell, Bengal engr., is app. exec. engr. 1st class, and posted to Gwalior div., fr. 21st ult.

### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Dec. 18.*—No. 5,288.—Brig. gen. G. St. P. Lawrence to be agent to Gov. gen. for States of Rajpootana; to have effect fr. Sept. 11, 1857, the date on which the office was vacated by Maj. gen. Sir J. Outram.

Dec. 20.—No. 5,299.—The Gov. Gen. is pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Oude commission :—

Mr. G. H. Lawrence, dep. commr. of 3rd class, to be dep. commr. of 2nd class.

Capt. W. H. Hawes, supern. dep. commr. of 3rd class, to be dep. commr. of 3rd class.

No. 5,313.—The Gov. Gen. is pleased to promote the undermen. officers of the Punjab commission :—

Mr. J. Vaughan, extra asst. 2nd class, to be extra asst. 1st class.

Mr. G. Westropp, extra asst. 3rd class, to be extra asst. 2nd class.

Dec. 18.—No. 102.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to confirm the leave for 2 mo., m.c., granted by the Chief commr. of the Punjab to Capt. W. Henderson, Bengal engr., exec. engr. Attock div., Lahore and Peshawur roads, fr. Jan. 1, to enable him to proc. to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Europe.

Dec. 23.—No. 5,400.—Lieut. W. L. P. Drummond, 38th N.I., to be a district comdt. in Oude police, in room of late Lieut. Bradford.

No. 5,410.—Capt. E. L. Dennys, 11th N.I., supt. of Sudder Bazar and Abkaree, Lucknow, to be cantonment jt. mag.

No. 601.—Staff.—Brev. maj. H. M. Jones, H.M.'s 18th L.L. to be a de. c. to C. in C., v. Bowles, res.

*Commissariat Dept., Dec. 27.*—No. 602.—Capt. J. A. Vaurenen, 54th N.I., to offic. as a sub asst. com. gen.

No. 5,396.—Mr. J. Van Agnew to offic. as mag. and coll. of Saharunpoor.

Dec. 23.—No. 2,125.—Mr. R. C. Oldfield, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Agra, has leave to presy., prep. to furl. to England.

Dec. 29.—No. 5,456.—The serv. of Capt. J. L. Sherwill, asst. rev. surveyor, Derajat, placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal.

No. 5,464.—Mr. R. Simson, C.S., under sec. to govt. of India, in Foreign dept., resu. ch. of his office on Dec. 28.

No. 5,466.—Mr. S. S. Hogg, asst. commr. of 1st class in Punjab, to be a supernum. dep. commr. of 3rd class in province of Oude.

Mr. B. Hardinge, asst. commr. of 2nd class, to be asst. commr. of 1st class in Punjab.

Lieut. C. Hall, asst. commr. of 3rd class, to be asst. commr. of 2nd class in Punjab.

No. 607.—Lieut. I. T. Prichard, 15th N.I., offic. sub asst. comy. gen., has leave for 3 mo., to Agra prep. to res. the service.

Dec. 30.—No. 609.—The serv. of Lieut. H. Fraser, 46th Madras N.I., and 2nd in com. of 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent, are placed at disp. of Foreign dept., with the Gov. Gen., for appointment to Hyderabad esidency.

Allahabad brigade ord., 1st inst., directing Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer to do du. in general depot hospital, is confirmed.

Asst. surg. B. Banbury to assume med. ch. of depot hosp. at Sasseram.

Unattached Ens. J. McNally to do du. with 3rd co. 3rd batt. art. as a temp. arrangement.

Capt. C. H. Hutchinson, Mad. art., for 6 mo., fr. Dec. 24, to Madras, on m.c.

Dec. 30.—Mr. Taylor, of Jaunpoor, is vested with pow. of mag. and dep. coll., subject to his passing prescribed exam. hereafter.

Dec. 28.—The app. of Lieut. T. E. Vander Gucht, 5th N.I., and Lieut. H. B. Stuart, 18th N.I., adja. of military police in districts of Seonee and Narsingpore, dated 14th August last, are cancelled from 20th inst., and their serv. repl. at disposal of military dep.

Allahabad, Dec. 24.—Mr. Carroll to offic. as adj. of mil. police in Seonee dis., v. Vander Gucht.

Mr. J. J. Highins to offic. as adj. of military police in Narsingpore dist. on prob., v. Lieut. Steuart.

### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Dec. 17.—Lieut. R. Stewart to be marriage registrar of Cachar.

Dec. 20.—Capt. W. S. Row, has leave for 4 weeks, prep. to proc. to Eur. on m.c.

Nov. 20.—The services of Mr. W. Boate, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, are placed at disp. of the govt. of India.

Dec. 23.—Mr. W. O'Reilly, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad, vested with full powers of a mag. in that district.

Dec. 29.—Lieut. and adjt. W. Campbell to offic. as 2nd in com. of cav., 1st Bengal police batt.

Lieut. A. N. M. MacGregor to offic. as adjt. 1st Bengal police batt.

Mr. H. W. Graham to offic. as Civil asst. surg. of Tipperah.

Dec. 23.—Mr. W. J. Herschel, in charge of sub-div. of Aurungabad, has leave for 3 mo.

Dec. 29.—Mr. T. J. Maltby, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly, for 1 mo.

Dec. 23.—Mr. C. H. Campbell, offic. coll. of Mymensing, is vested with powers under reg. 7 of 1821, in dists. of Mymensing, Dacca, Pubna, Sylhet, Rungpore, Furreedpore, Tipperah, and Rajshaye.

Dec. 29.—Capt. A. K. Comber to offic. as 2nd class princ. assist. to commr. of Assam, at Nowgong.

Lieut. A. Seonce, jun. asst. to commr. of Assam, to ch. of North Cachar.

This cancels the orders of Oct. 13 last.

Dec. 30.—Mr. C. M. Armstrong, asst. sub dep. opium agent in the Behar div., to offic. as a sub dep. opium agent in that agency.

Dec. 28.—The Rev. W. Winchester has leave for 1 mo., prep. to res. the service.

Dec. 29.—Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, dep. coll. attached to rev. survey, 4th or west division, has leave for 1 mo., under sec. 7 of the revised unconv. absentee rules.

Dec. 27.—Capt. E. P. Lloyd, offic. jun. asst. to commr. of Assam at Kamroop, is rep. to have passed a successful examination in the vernac. languages.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Orders confirmed :—

By Capt. R. C. Stevenson, 3rd Eur. regt., comg. a detachment, dated 10th ult., directing Asst. surg. P. M. Crosbie, in med. ch., to afford med. aid to a detachmt. of Alexander's horse.

Peshawur art. div. order, 11th ult., directing Lieut. J. H. Annand to do du. with 3rd comp. 6th batt. and No. 19 light field batt.

Benares station order, 29th ult., directing Staff asst. surg. C. E. LeFebure, arr. fr. presy. to do du. in depot hospital, fr. 27th idem.

Dec. 3.—The following medical arrangements are directed, upon the recommendation of the Deputy inspector gen. H.M.'s hospitals and Superint. surg. at Lucknow :—

Asst. surg. E. Bonavia, m.d., attached to the field hospital, is placed at disp. of the Chief commr. of

Oude, for employ. with Oude mil. police, proceeding on service.

Asst. surg. W. P. Harris, M.D., H.M.'s Indian mil. forces, upon being relieved from med. ch. of detach. 1st batt. 60th rifles, now at Lucknow, will do du. in field hospital at that station.

Brev. lieut. col. H. H. Maxwell, 4th co. 6th batt. arty., has leave fr. Nov. 1 to April 1, 1859, in ext., to remain at Simla, on m.c.

Lieut. C. W. Thomas, 3rd Eur. cav., has leave fr. Oct. 5 to Jan. 5, to Presidency, prep. to apply. for furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Lieut. col. J. Powell, 55th N.I., fr. Nov. 25 to March 25, 1859, in ext., to Calcutta, prep. to apply. for furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Asst. surg. R. Mior, M.D., fr. Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, 1859, to Calcutta, prep. to apply. for furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Dec. 6.—Capt. W. D. Grant, 50th Madras N.I., is to proc. to Barrackpore, and report himself to the officer comdg. the Eur. recruit. depot, in view to being employed on duty with a detach. about to proceed to Allahabad.

Capt. E. Atlay to be commandant.

Unattached Ens. W. Cliff to be adjt.

Unattached Ens. J. McNamara to be qr. mr.

Ens. J. C. Stewart, 6th Eur. regt., passed the prescribed colloq. examn. on 15th ult.

Surg. H. J. Thornton is to place himself under the orders of the officer comg. the Gwalior div.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. D. Pott, comg. the 47th N.I., dated 3rd ult., appg. Brev. capt. W. Walcott, to act as adjt. v. Lieut. T. Buttanshaw, removed to 28th N.I.

Meerut div. order, 1st inst., appg. Capt. R. Blackall, 75th foot, to offic. as dep. judge advocate gen. of the div., v. F. J. Harriott.

The following Allahabad Brigade orders are confirmed:—

Dated the 1st inst.—Direct. Asst. surg. T. Mathew, M.B., in med. ch. of the ½ battery 2nd tr., 2nd brig. h. art., to afford med. aid to a detach. of royal art., and to do du. also in the general depot hospital, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 4th inst.—Directing Vet. surg. J. G. Bushman, 1st Eur. L.C., to aff. prof. aid to the horses of the ½ battery 2nd troop, 2nd brigade h. art.

Dated 5th inst.—Directg. Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer, attached to general depot hosp., to afford med. aid to the half battery 2nd tr. 2nd brig. h. art., and detach. royal art., v. Mathew.

Asst. surg. H. E. Busted, h. art., has leave for 4 mo., fr. Nov. 30, 1858, to Madras and Bangalore, on m.c. This cancels the leave granted him in G. O. of 17th ult.

Lieut. E. H. Macnaghten, 2nd Eur. L.C., has leave fr. Dec. 1 to Feb. 1, 1859, to pres., prep. to apply. for furl. to Eur. on m.c.

Vet. surg. T. Hickman, Peshawur L. horse, has leave fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 2, in ext., to enable him to join.

Maj. gen. C. D. Wilkinson, C.B., has leave fr. Dec. 15 to March 15, 1859, to pres., prep. to apply. for furl. to Europe.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Dec. 8.—Lieut. H. R. Bradford, 36th N.I., proc. on furl. to Eur., to do du. with invalids of H.M.'s Indian service of the present season, proc. to England.

Orders by Maj. W. O. Lennox, comdg. eng. force in field, confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 26.—Staff Surg. J. C. Haverty to med. ch. of pontoon train, and of the men attached to the engr. park.

Dated 31st idem.—Asst. surg. W. S. Russell, H.M.'s 27th regt., to med. ch. of pontoon train and men of engr. park, v. Surg. Haverty.

Dated 21st ult.—Asst. surg. W. S. Russell, H.M.'s 27th regt., to med. ch. of a detach. 24th Punjab inf. (pioneers), fr. 9th idem.

Orders confirmed:—

Barrackpore station order, 15th ult., app. Ens. E. C. Brown, H.M.'s 48th regt., to act as musketry instructor to 4th Eur. regt., temp.

Rohilcund div. order, 21st ult., dir. Asst. surg. D. B. Smith, in med. ch. of art. at Bareilly, to proc. into dist. in med. ch. of 5th troop 1st brig. horse art., and detach. Rohilcund horse and 17th Punjab inf.; and Asst. surg. J. C. Morice, to rec. med. ch. of art. div., v. Asst. surg. Smith.

Cawnpore sta. order, 22nd ult., Asst. surg. J. H. Beath, of the royal serv., to afford med. aid to regt. of Lucknow and sick of Cawnpore levy, v. Clifford.

Cawnpore order, 23rd ult., Asst. surg. W. P. Harris, do. du. in gen. field hosp., to afford med. aid to a detach. proc. to Lucknow, and to ret. to Cawnpore by first opportunity.

By Col. R. D. Kelly, comdg. Azimghur column, 24th ult., dir. Asst. surg. E. McKellar, of Jat horse, to afford med. aid also to 7th Punjab inf.; and Asst. surg. W. Howard to proc. to Fyzabad in med. ch. of a detach. of Jat horse and a wing of H.M.'s 34th foot.

Dec. 8.—Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Brev. maj. A. B. Johnson, fr. Nov. 22, to date of embarkation, to Calcutta, prep. to Europe, m.c.

Infantry.—Maj. gen. G. Tomkyns, fr. Dec. 1 to March 1, 1859, to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur.

37th N.I.—Lieut. J. Brander, offic. adjt. 8th irreg. cav., fr. Oct. 8 to date of embarkation, in ext., to Calcutta, m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe.

49th N.I.—Col. N. Jones, fr. Dec. 1 to Feb. 15, 1859, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, under old rules.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. Wood, fr. Nov. 22 to Feb. 22, 1859, to pres., prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c.

Dec. 9.—2nd Gwalior Inf.—Brev. Capt. T. Thatcher, 11th Bombay N.I., to be comm.

Vet. surg. J. G. Bushman, attached to 1st Eur. L.C., to do du. with 3rd brigade horse art., to join hd. qrs. without delay.

Asst. surg. J. Miller, Madras med. serv., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 6th inst.

Futteeport station orders confirmed:—

Dated 21st ult.—App. Lieut. H. A. Hare, 17th Madras N.I., to act as station staff, v. Fagan.

Dated 24th ult.—Attaching Lieut. W. P. Mortimer, 80th foot, to Cawnpore levy as offic. adj., and directing Surg. F. M. Clifford to afford med. aid to a detach. of Allahabad mounted police at Futteeport.

Dated 28th ult.—Directing Surg. F. M. Clifford to aff. med. aid to civil station and the police.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brig. Horsford, com. a field force, dated 19th ult., appg. Capt. W. D. Hoste, of the 5th Punjab rifles, to be brig. qr. mr. to the force in add. to his other du.

Dinapore station order, dated 30th ult., Surg. G. Saunders to med. ch. of depot hospital forming at Dinapore; Asst. surg. F. W. A. de Faback to do du.

By Brig. F. Rowcroft, com. Goruckpore district, dated 1st inst., appg. Lieut. H. A. C. Wroughton, H.M.'s 13th L.I., to offic. (temp.) as 2nd in com. of Bengal Yeomanry Cav.

Leave of absence:—

Brig. staff.—Brig. J. Steel, com. at Umballah, fr. Jan. 5 to April 5, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur., m.c.

Art.—Capt. C. W. Timbrell, fr. Dec. 15 to Feb. 28, 1859, in ext.

1st E. B. Fus.—Capt. C. R. Wreford, fr. Nov. 13 to March 13, 1859, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur., m.c.

17th N.I.—Lieut. W. W. F. Hay, for 2 mo., to pres., prep. to Eur.

40th N.I.—Lieut. C. F. Middleton, adjt. of Meerut levy, fr. Dec. 3 to Feb. 3, 1859, to pres., prep. to Eur., m.c.

Dec. 14.—66th or Goorka L.I.—Lieut. R. S. Graves to be interp. and qr. mr.

Lieut. C. J. Richards, 38th Madras N.I., is to join depot at Howrah, in view to proc. up country in ch. of detach. of Madras troops.

Asst. surg. C. Hatchell, attached to 3rd Eur. regt., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 13th ult.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brigdr. F. Rowcroft, comdg. Goruckpore dist., Oct. 9, app. Maj. J. W. Cox, H.M.'s 13th L.I., to act (temp.) as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to the force.

Agra order, Oct. 22, app. Capt. H. R. Corfield, 9th N.I., to offic. as interp. to H.M.'s 13th L.I., and dir. him to join.

Lahore brig. order, Oct. 22, app. Lieut. A. Stewart, 16th N.I., offic. cantonment jt. magis., to act as station interp.

Dec. 17.—Lieut. R. R. Hennessy, 64th foot, is app. adjt. of Eur. inf. recruit batt. at Allahabad.

BREAKING UP OF THE INFANTRY RECRUIT BATTALION.

The batt. of Eur. inf. recruits formed at Allahabad by G.O. of 26th ult., is to be broken up, and all apps. connected with it will cease from the date of publication of this order at that station.

2. All officers and men attached to the batt. will proc. and join the regts. to which they respectively belong.

The undermen. officers passed colloq. exam.:—

Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, medical dep., on 11th ult.

Lieut. E. D. Page, attached to Meade's irreg. horse, on 1st inst.

Orders confirmed:—

By Capt. P. Drummond, comg. at Budaon, Oct. 23, directing Asst. surg. H. Stewart to afford med. aid to Bareilly levy depot of 1st Sikh inf., and detachments of 17th Punjab inf. and 17th irreg. cav.

By Col. R. D. Kelly, comg. Azimghur column, Oct. 26, appg. Lieut. J. C. Hamilton, 6th Eur. regt., to be detach. staff.

By Capt. H. P. de Teissier, comg. 7th batt. arty., dated 22nd ult., appg. Capt. W. K. Fooks, 1st comp., to act as adjt. and qr. mr. to the battalion, in addition to his other duties, dur. abs. on du. of Capt. T. P. Smith.

By Lieut. col. W. W. Turner, comg. troops on Grand Trunk Road, dated 2nd inst., directing Asst. surg. R. Banbury to assume med. charge of depot hospital at Saseeram.

By Brev. maj. H. Hammond, comg. arty. div. at Bareilly, dated 6th inst., directing unatt. Ens. J. McNally to do du. with 3rd comp. 3rd batt. as a temp. arrangement.

Dec. 18.—Lieut. col. E. G. J. Champneys, on staff emp., removed fr. 66th N.I. to 5th Eur. regt.; and Lieut. col. W. St. L. Mitchell fr. latter to former corps.

Orders confirmed:—

Gwalior div. order, 3rd ult., directing Lieut. H. S. Cochrane, H.M.'s 86th regt., to do du. with Meade's horse.

By Capt. J. F. Murray, comg. Kurrachee depot, dated 8th ult., appg. Lieut. A. Tibcaudo, 7th Royal fus., to be adjt. to depot, v. Prendergast.

Pres. div. order, 14th ult., appg. Lieut. J. S. Oliphant, 5th Eur. inf., to do du. with a detach. of recruits of that corps procg. to Berhampore.

By Capt. T. Watson, comg. 12th irreg. cav., dated 20th ult., appg. Lieut. J. H. Tyler, acting adjt., to offic. also as 2nd in com. as a temp. arrangement.

By Lieut. col. J. H. Smyth, comg. horse arty. at Bareilly, dated 21st ult., directing Asst. surg. D. B. Smith, of 1st brig., to afford med. aid to detachts. of Rohilcund horse and 17th Punjab inf. proc. on service; and Asst. surg. Smith to afford med. aid to detachts. proc. on service.

Lieut. H. M. Cadell, Bengal horse art., to be staff officer to a detach. proc. on service.

By Brig. F. Rowcroft, comg. Goruckpore district, dated 1st inst., directing Asst. surg. A. Garden, Bengal yeo. cav., to afford med. aid to hd. qrs. A comp. 3rd batt. Madras arty., and No. 2 horse field batty. attached.

Rohilcund and Kemaon div. order, dated 1st inst., appg. Lieut. F. S. S. Brind, 44th N.I., to do du. with 66th or Goorkha L.I.

Dec. 19.—The serv. of Ens. W. Hamilton, 61st N.I., attached to 64th foot, are placed at disp. of chief commr. of the Punjab for duty as a supern. with 11th Punjab inf. at Multan.

Leave of absence:—

1st Eur. Bengal Fus.—Lieut. T. A. Butler, fr. Nov. 26 to Feb. 25, 1859, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur., m.c.

12th N.I.—Lieut. F. D. Harrington, fr. Dec. 1 to Feb. 3, 1859, to pres., m.c., prep. to Eur.

5th Madras N.I.—Lieut. W. Whitlock, A. de C. to Gen. Whitlock, fr. Dec. 5 to Dec. 1, 1859, to Bangalore and Neigherries, m.c.

Invalid Estab.—Lieut. O. Campbell, fr. Dec. 15 to Feb. 28, 1859, to Calcutta, prep. to furl., m.c.

Orders confirmed:—

Gwalior Inf.—Lieut. W. W. Clark, 2nd in com., to act also as adjt.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Dec. 14.—Brev. maj. R. Blakeney, 84th foot, to rel. Maj. E. Chippendall, 19th foot, proceeding to join his regt. fr. com. of Dum Dum prov. batt.

Capt. A. A. Dick, 29th foot, to the com. of the Chinsurah depot, v. Maj. R. Hawkes, 80th foot, proceeding to join his corps.

Staff surg. Rhys to afford med. aid to the detach. 2nd trp. 2nd brig. Bengal h. art. and Q field batt. roy. h. art.

1st Troop 2nd Brigade H.A.—Lieut. J. Alexander, fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 31, in ext., to rem. at Meerut.

Passed their examination in the vernacular language:—

Capt. F. Fane, 87th foot; Lieut. W. G. Trevor, 80th foot; and Asst. surg. C. A. Innes, M.D., 52nd foot.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Baraich, Dec. 19.—The servs. of Brev. maj. H. M. Jones, 13th foot, is placed at disp. of Govt.

Asst. surg. P. N. Jackson, 13th foot, will proc. to join his regt.

Staff asst. surg. C. B. Mathew will proc. to join 34th foot, at Acherpore, where his services are urgently required.

Ens. W. D. Macturk to do du. with H.M.'s 5th fus.; to join.

The order issued by Brig. F. Rowcroft, comg. Goruckpore dist., dated 2nd inst., appg. Asst. surg. A. H. Hilson to be Asst. field surg. to the force, on a staff allowance of 200 Rs. per mensem, with effect fr. July 10, confirmed.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brig. E. B. Hale, comg. a moveable column, dated Oct. 17, directing Asst. surg. T. J. Biddle, 8th foot, to afford med. aid to staff of the column.

Sirhind div. ord., dated 28th ult., directing unatt. Ens. G. Bradley to proc. to Agra, for employ. with a co. of arty. being raised there; and Capt. R. M. Nott, 64th N.I., to proc. to Dugshaie and relieve Capt. G. G. Newton, 12th foot, fr. com. of depot there.

Meerut div. order, 3rd inst., app. Lieut. C. A. Reid and A. I. Shuldham, 20th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., and adjt. respectively, of Meerut levy, v. Middleton.

Cawnpore div. order, 4th inst., app. Surg. F. M. Clifford to med. ch. of regt. of Lucknow; and Surg. P. G. Lay to med. ch. of Cawnpore levy, v. Clifford.

By Brigds. F. Rowcroft, comdg. in Goruckpore dist., 4th inst., direct. vety. Surg. F. Knight, Bengal yeomanry cav., to afford professional aid to the horses of No 2 Madras light field battery.

7th inst., app. Asst. surg. J. C. Dickinson, do. du. with regt. of Ferozepore to be asst. field surg., v. Hilson.

Dec. 24.—The following G.O. issued to the force in the field having had the sanction of Government, are published to the army:—

Nov. 16.—Directg. Brig. F. G. A. (Pinckney, C.B., commg. the Sultanpore district of Oude, to transfer his head quarters from Amethoe to Shunkurpore

which will be included in the Sultanpore district command.

Transferring Lieut. T. Acton, maj. of brigade, and Capt. J. W. T. O'Brien, offic. dep. asst. Q.M. gen., from the force under comm. of Brig. E. R. Wetherall, c.b., to Brig. Taylor's brigade; and directg. Brig. Wetherall to nominate an officer to offic. temp. as brigade maj., who will perform the staff duties of the troops in camp at hd. qrs. under the orders of the brigadier.

Placing the undermentioned officers at the disposal of Maj. H. Bruce, c.b., chief superint. of police in Oude, for employ. with the Oude military police, as a temp. arrangement:—

Ens. R. Stainforth, att. to 3rd batt. rifle brig.  
Unatt. Ens. J. Kelly, Madras estab.  
Presidency division orders confirmed:—  
17th ult.—Appg. surg. H. N. Elton, 32nd N.I., to med. ch. of recruit depot at Barrackpore, as a temp. arrangement, v. Hutchinson.

Orders confirmed:—  
By Lieut. col. E. A. Holdich, c.b., commg. at Berhampore, dated 21st ult., directing Surg. J. Lamprey, of the prov. batt., to afford med. aid to a detach. of 6th Bengal Eur. regt. arr. at the station.

Allahabad brigade order dated 7th inst., appg. Lieut. W. Ramsay, 10th Madras N.I., to the com. of invalids proceeding to Calcutta on the flat *Houghly*.  
52nd N.I.—Lieut. W. H. Jackson has leave fr. Dec. 8 to March 8, to v. Calcutta, prep. to apply. for fur. to Eur. on m. c., new rules.

Lieut. E. T. Kemp, 61st N.I., has leave fr. Oct. 18 to Nov. 15, in ext. to enable him to join.

Surg. surg. A. Davidson, M.D., has leave fr. Feb. 2 to April 2, to Calcutta, on m. c., new rules, prep. to apply. for leave to Eur. and ret. fr. the serv.

Supering. Surg. J. Greig has leave fr. Dec. 9 to April 12, to Calcutta, on m. c., new rules, prep. to apply. for furl. to Eur.

Surg. E. B. Thring has leave fr. Dec. 6 to March 6, to Calcutta, on m. c., old rules, prep. to apply. for furl.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Dec. 1.

No. 151.—Staff surg. C. Scott will proc. to Lahore and ass. d. of principal med. officer of Queen's troops in Punjab.

Dec. 6.—The G. O. Nov. 18, directing Capt. L. O'Connor, 1st batt. 23rd foot, to proc. to England, for the purpose of joining regt. depot, is cane.

Head Qrs. Camp, Mahomedpore, Dec. 9.—Passed examination in Hindostanee language:—Capt. S. C. Jackson, 70th foot.

By the officer com. 1st batt. 8th foot, dated Dec. 4, app. Lieut. R. L. G. McGregor to act as qr. mr. v. Longfield, prom., fr. Dec. 3.

By the officer com. 1st batt. 10th foot, Nov. 18, app. Lieut. M. McP. Battye to act as adjt. fr. 15th idem.

By the officer com. 35th foot, dated Oct. 11, app. Lieut. R. H. W. Troup to act as interp. to regt. fr. 9th idem.

By the officer com. 61st foot, dated Dec. 3, app. Ens. W. S. Nugent to act as regt. instructor of musketry, fr. 1st idem.

By the officer com. 70th foot, Oct. 23, app. Ens. J. Beldham to act as qr. mr., v. Nevell, procdg. with invalids.

By the officer com. 78th foot, dated Oct. 12, app. Lieut. G. D. Barker to act as adjt.

By the officer com. 2nd batt. rifle brig., Nov. 28, app. Ens. G. S. Byng to act as interp. to batt.

Leave of absence:—  
6th Foot.—Surg. H. V. Bindon, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c.

7th Foot.—Capt. J. Cooper, to Bombay, from Nov. 12 to Feb. 12, 1859.

29th Foot.—Capt. E. J. N. Burton, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, for 6 mo., m.c.

34th Foot.—Ens. C. H. Webb, to Calcutta, fr. Dec. 2 to Feb. 5, 1859, m.c.; Asst. surg. W. T. Paliologus, to Calcutta, fr. Nov. 12, 1858, to Jan. 16, 1859, m.c.

Head Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Dec. 3.—Asst. surg. T. Sharkey, 97th foot, will take med. ch. of draft for 1st batt. 60th foot, now at Lucknow, and proc. with it to head qrs. of batt.; after which he will repair to army head qrs., and report himself to Dr. A. Gordon, c.b., dep. inspector gen. H.M.'s hospitals.

The prom. of Ens. S. G. Haskisson, 80th foot, into 2nd batt. 12th foot, having been cane., the leave of abs. granted him is cane.

Col. M. G. Dennis, 60th foot, having rejoined his regt., the unexpired portion of leave granted him is cancelled.

Orders confirmed:—  
By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, granting leave to the undermen. officers, to proceed to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. col. J. R. H. Rose.

24th Foot.—Asst. surg. R. Wolseley.

27th Foot.—Col. U. Williamson.

86th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. Fry.  
95th Foot.—Capt. E. D. Smith; and Surg. J. Ewing.

By the gen. officer comdg. Pres. div., Nov. 14 and 18, granting leave of abs. to the undermen., to England, under new rules, for m.c.:—

2nd Drag. Gds.—Capt. O. F. C. Bridgeman.

7th Drag. Gds.—Col. A. C. Bentinck.

9th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. A. Morrogh.

Royal Art.—Asst. surg. H. B. Franklyn.

5th Foot 1st batt.—Lieut. G. E. Massy.

64th Foot.—Maj. A. P. Bowlby.

By the gen. officer comdg. Cawnpore div., Feb. 24, Staff Asst. surg. J. H. Beath, to do du. at gen. field hosp. at that station.

By the brigdr. comdg. at Allahabad:—

Dec. 1.—Staff Surg. T. B. Reid, to proc. to Cawnpore, en route to join hd. qrs. camp at Lucknow, reporting himself for du. to Dr. Gordon, dep. insp. gen. H.M.'s hosps.

Dec. 5.—Staff Surg. H. T. Reade to take med. ch. of provisional batt. fr. Asst. surg. Rendell, 55th foot.

Staff Surg. H. T. Reade, in med. ch. of provisional batt., to afford med. aid to a detach. 29th foot.

Dec. 9.—Dir. Asst. surg. Robertson, 2nd batt. rifle brig., to proc. in med. ch. of invalids on board the *Houghly*.

Asst. surg. Robertson, 79th foot, to proc. in med. ch. of invalids on board the *Kallee*.

87th Foot.—Lieut. B. D. Musgrave, to Bombay or Kurrachee, for 3 mo., fr. Nov. 4, for m.c.

At the recommendation of the inspector general of hospitals, Staff surg. A. Smith and J. Moffat will proc. to Allahabad, where their services are urgently required.

11d. Qrs., Camp Kurrumpore, Dec. 15.—The undermentioned officer has passed his examination in Hindostanee:—

Capt. A. M. Calvert, Royal Art.

The following officers have passed their examinations in vernacular language:—

Ens. F. R. Macnamara, 93rd foot.

Ens. F. G. Coleridge, 42nd foot.

Lieut. A. J. C. Birch, 24th foot.

Capt. Fitzroy, 2nd batt. rifle brig.

Captain W. Freemantle, 2nd foot.

Ens. G. S. Byng, 2nd foot.

Lieut. C. E. Stewart, 27th foot.

Lieuts. Sherlock, 35th, and Vicars, 61st foot, have passed in Hindostanee, and not in the vernacular.

11d. Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Dec. 3.—The undermentioned have acquired proficiency in the vernacular language:—

Ens. H. W. Feilden, 42nd foot.

Lieut. W. W. Sherlock, 35th foot.

Lieut. and adjt. H. G. A. Vicars, 61st foot.

Maj. J. Drysdale, 42nd foot.

Capt. D. Macpherson, 42nd foot.

Ens. J. E. Christie, 42nd foot.

The Rev. M. Cuffe, offic. chaplain to H.M.'s Roman Catholic troops in India, to proc. to Lucknow.

Dec. 11.—Directing Asst. surg. Lithgow, 75th foot, to proc. in med. ch. of invalids on board the *Gogra*.

By the brig. comg. Shahjehanpore dated Oct. 28, directing Lieut. J. Preston, 3rd batt. 60th foot, to do du. with 1st batt. (temp.)

By the brig. comg. at Ferozepore, dated Nov. 23, appg. the following additional officers to do du. with detach. of invalids proceeding to Kurrachee, under com. of Maj. Allan, 81st foot.

24th Foot.—Capt. W. V. Munnings.

27th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Gresoon.

By Brig. Douglas, cong. field force, Oct. 23, granting leave to Lieut. col. E. H. Hutchinson, m.c.

53rd Foot.—Lieut. and Adj. J. Macneill, to Calcutta, for 1 mo. fr. Allahabad, m.c.

60th Foot.—Capt. J. Maguire, to Calcutta for 2 mo., fr. Oct. 24, m.c.

61st Foot.—Capt. C. R. Richardson, in anticipation of the *Gazette* announcing his transf. to 11th foot.

Calcutta, Dec. 27, Hd. Qrs., camp Deras, Dec. 13.—

20th Foot.—Lieuts. F. Mansel and J. Aldridge, 1st and 2nd batts., are perm. to exc. batts., Dec. 12.

Cpts. B. G. Dashwood and H. E. Quin, 1st and 2nd batts., are perm. to exc. batts., Dec. 12.

## Batta to Medical Officers.

The following extract, paragraph 19, of a military letter from the hon. the Court of Directors to the Govt. of India, No. 288, Sept. 1, 1858, is published in general orders:—

"Letter dated June 18, 1858, No. 92, paragraphs 4 and 7.—Claim of Dr. McAndrew, Inspector-general of her Majesty's hospitals, to share in the donation batta granted for Delhi and Lucknow, in the rank of colonel, which is his relative rank with military officers—Government express their opinion that the higher grades of medical officers should be placed with respect to donation batta on the footing of corresponding ranks in the army."

We concur with you in opinion that the higher grades of medical officers, both of her Majesty's and the Company's service, should be placed with respect to donation batta, on the same footing as the ranks

in the army with which they have relative rank, namely:—

Director general, with brigadier general.  
Inspector general, with colonels.  
Superintending surgeon and deputy inspector general, with lieutenant colonels.  
Senior surgeon, with major.  
The donation batta for the late services will be issued accordingly.

## MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Dec. 28.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. E. G. Thomas, special asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar for 1 mo., to Neilgherry Hills.

Capt. F. J. Moberly, acting 1st class district engr., to be actg. district engr. Tanjore, v. Birdwood.

Capt. J. G. Ryves, 2nd class district engr., to be district engr. Madura, v. Scott.

Capt. R. F. Oakes, 2nd class district engr., to be district engr. Trichinopoly, v. Ryves.

Lieut. G. M. Payne, executive engr. 3rd class, to be actg. district engr. 2nd class, to complete estab.

Lieut. J. Beatty, executive engr., 4th class, to be actg. exec. engr. 3rd class, to complete estab.

Mr. H. B. Smith, asst. exec. engr., to be actg. exec. engr. 4th class, to complete estab.

Mr. A. Lawford, asst. exec. engr., to offic. as exec. engr., 4th class, to complete estab.

Mr. W. Rundall, offic. asst. exec. engr., to be an asst. exec. engr., to complete estab.

Mr. G. M. T. Powell, offic. asst. exec. engr., to be an asst. exec. engr., to complete estab.

Mr. W. Anderson, actg. sub overseer, 1st class, 3rd grade, civil architect's dept., to be sub overseer, 1st class, 3rd grade, v. Webb, prom.

Dec. 28.—Inf. Vol. Gds.—Mr. H. Fox to be qr. mr. No. 510.—Capt. C. W. Taylor, 13th N.I., offic. asst. exec. engr., dept. of public works, to be in ch. of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Trichinopoly, v. Lieut. Trist.

The servs. of Lieut. F. C. Taylor, 20th N.I., do. du. with sappers and miners, are placed at disp. of govt. of India.

The leave to Eur. to Lieut. G. E. Fryer, 21st N.I., in G. O. Dec. 21, is for 18 mo.

The ext. of leave to Lieut. C. Elliot, dep. commr. of Nagpore, to remain at Madras and Bangalore till Feb. 28, granted in G. O. Nov. 5, No. 427, has been confirmed.

Mr. W. Fry is admitted on estab. as an asst. surg. fr. Dec. 18, the date of his arr. at Madras.

Fort St. George, Dec. 31.—Mr. H. D. Phillips, to be a puisne judge of Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. W. M. Cadell, to be coll. and mag. of Tanjore.

Mr. G. L. Morris, to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Tanjore.

Mr. A. P. Hodgson, to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Madura.

Dec. 31.—The gov. in council is pleased to re-appoint the Hon. Sir C. Rawlinson, Kt., chief justice of H.M.'s Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to be vice chancellor of the University of Madras.

Mr. V. H. Levinge, act. coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, assu. ch. of district on 20th inst.

Capt. J. May, 1st N.V.B., to sea and Cape of Good Hope, for 2 years.

The undermentioned officers are prom. to capt. by brevet:—

Lieut. J. G. R. Forlong, 1st N.I.; Dec. 30, 1858.

Lieut. H. S. Rammell, 29th N.I.; Dec. 30, 1858.

Admitted on estab. as cadets for cav. and inf., and prom. to rank of cornet and ens. respectively:—

Cav.—Mr. W. S. Macleod.

Inf.—Mr. D. Ogilvy, Mr. H. A. Hammond, Mr. J. W. S. Butler, Mr. C. J. B. Harris; arrived at Madras Dec. 28.

Fort St. George, Dec. 31.—No. 512.—Appointment and promotions:—

Col. T. Anderson, 3rd L.C., to be a temp. brig. and to com. Bellary station dur. abs. of perm. brig.

52nd N.I.—Lieut. A. Sage, to be capt. and senior ens. G. P. Worster, to be lieut. v. Gabb, ret.; date of com. Dec. 30.

Returned to duty:—

Maj. gen. J. E. Williams, inf., and Lieut. col. W. G. White, inf., arr. at Madras Dec. 28.

Lieut. C. J. Richards, 38th N.I., arrived at Calcutta Nov. 28.

Leave of abs. on m. c., under old regs.:—

Major W. L. Boulderson, 29th N.I., and Capt. C. Campbell, 1st regt. L.C., to Europe.

Major G. F. Salmon, 30th N.I., to sea, Australia and New Zealand, for 2 years.

Jan. 7.—D. Bourdillon, esq., reported his return to pres. by st. Simla, on 6th inst., and res. ch. of the office of secy. to govt. rev. and public works dept., on the 7th.

Mr. W. Holloway, sub-jud. of Calicut, res. ch. of court on Dec. 31.



Jan. 7.—No. 7.—Appointments and Promotions.—Brev. Col. B. Daveney, of H.M.'s 1st batt. Royal regt., to be brig. on permanent estab., v. Brig. Spottiswoode, who, as being the junior, will revert to regimental duty.

Brig. Spottiswoode will temp. retain comd. of Bellary moveable column now on field serv. in Hyderabad territory.

7th N.I.—Ens. C. F. Moore to be lieutenant, v. Hurst, invalided; date of commiss. May 19, 1858.

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. W. Hilbers, prom. to rank of surg., from Jan 2, v. Burrell, ret.

Lieut. col. A. Cuppage, 45th N.I., permitted to ret. fr. the serv. on pay of his rank.

Brev. Maj. W. Borthwick, 9th N.I., perm. to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Eur.

The serv. of Lieut. R. C. Henchy and S. H. E. Chanier, Madras horse art., are placed retrospectively fr. Sept. 13, at disposal of Govt. of India for employ. in Hyderabad contingent.

Ens. E. S. Bell, 6th N.I., has leave to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to Eur.

Ens. M. C. Poole is removed fr. 40th to 5th N.I., to rank next below H. W. H. Cox.

Returned to duty:—

Art.—Lieut. J. G. Marshall, Lieut. H. P. T. MacCarthy, arrived at Madras on Dec. 31.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe.

Lieut. H. McLord, art., m.c., under old regulations, to embark from Singapore.

Political Dep., Jan. 7.—Capt. P. T. Snow, 3rd P. L. I., to be asst. to gov. agent at Chepauk.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. J. Cotton, civil and sess. jud. of Masulipatam, 3 mo.

Mr. M. C. Chase, asst. to coll. and mag. and ag. to governor of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, for 1 mo., fr. 18th ult., prep. to Eur. on furl., under the leave granted to him on Dec. 14.

Mr. H. D. Phillips, to be president of the board of examiners.

Mr. W. Hodgson, to be sub. judge of Zillah of Bellary, but to continue to act as sub. judge of Zillah of Salem dur. employ. of Mr. Cherry on other du.

Mr. J. H. Blair, to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Masulipatam, dur. abs. of Mr. J. J. Cotton.

Mr. R. Davidson, to act as sub. jud. of Zillah of Rajahmundry, dur. employ. of Mr. J. H. Blair, on other du.

Mr. G. D. Leman, to be an asa. to coll. and mag. of northern div. of Arcot.

Mr. J. T. Wheeler, to be prof. of moral and mental philosophy and logic in Pres. College.

Lieut. col. C. Woodfall, to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Coonoor and Jackatalla.

Jan. 11.—Mr. W. H. Bayley, member of the Board of Revenue, res. his seat on the 7th inst.

Mr. R. Davidson, hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, reported to return to presy. per str. Simla, on 6th inst.

Rev. A. Kinloch, do. du. with Gen. Whitlock's column, has priv. leave for 1 mo.

The leave granted Mr. Kinloch, on 1st October last, is cane.

Fort St. George, Jan. 10.—No. 12.—Capt. W. D. Stanley, 29th N.I., who arr. at Madras on Jan. 6, 1859, has returned to duty.

Jan. 11.—No. 16.—Brev. lieut. col. R. Hamilton, 1st N.I., to offic. as dep. sec. to gov. military dept., dur. employ. of Col. Marshall on other duty.

3rd L.I.—Ens. R. F. Litchfield to be lieut., v. Campbell, dec.; date of com., Jan. 3.

Lieut. col. W. H. Budd, 31st L.I., aud. of commissariat accounts, has priv. leave for 60 days fr. Jan. 15; Lieut. col. J. Hill, 2nd Eur. L.I., dep. comy. gen. will act as aud. of commissariat accounts dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Budd.

Capt. G. H. Atkinson, 42nd N.I., re-admitted on estab. fr. Dec. 31, 1858, date of arr. at Madras.

The serv. of Lieut. H. Watson, 33rd N.I., are placed at disposal of gov. of India for appt. as adjt. 5th inf. Hyderabad contgt.

The serv. of Lieut. J. A. Ellis, 8th N.I., where, under date 5th inst., placed temp. at disposal of gov. of India.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. col. W. W. Dunlop, 50th N.I.; Jan. 6.

Capt. G. R. Phillips, 5th L.C.; Dec. 28.

Capt. J. MacVicar, 41st N.I.; Jan. 6, 1859.

The undermentioned to Eur. on m.c.:—

Lieut. J. A. Goldingham, 3rd L.I., under old regs.

Admitted on estab. as cadets for engs. and inf., and prom. to lieut. and ens.:—

Eng.—Mr. D. H. Trail; Jan. 6.

Inf.—Mr. H. Posnett, Mr. W. Irvine, Mr. H. S. Stewart, Mr. H. Porteous, and Mr. E. S. Ludlow; Jan. 6.

Mr. W. Farquhar, who arr. at Madras on Dec. 31, is adm. on estab. as an asst. surg.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 10.—Lieut. H. Gabagan, 10th N.I., to be 3rd officer with the Golcondah sibbundes.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Dec. 22.

Unposted Ens. E. Bullock is to do duty with the

wing of H. M.'s 91st regt. at Jaulnah, until further orders.

Ens. J. Maule, 1st Madras fus., doing duty with 35th N.I., is permitted to join his own corps.

Dec. 23.—Maj. D. Hamilton, 21st N.I., has leave in ext. fr. Nov. 30 to Dec. 2, 1858, to enable him to rejoin.

Adj. Gen's Office, Fort St. George, Dec. 24.—Asst. surg. W. Fry, recently admitted on the estab., is to do duty under the surgeon of the 3rd Eur. L.I.

Dec. 28.—Lieut. C. J. R. Bell, 6th N.I., is to do duty with the native infantry depot, Palaveram, until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence from his corps and station.

Lieut. W. H. Whitlock, 5th N.I., till Dec. 1, 1859, Bangalore and Neigherries, s.c.

Dec. 11.—Ens. D. Monro, 43rd N.I., is appt. to do du. with Eur. inf. depot at Arcot.

Dec. 27.—The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. F. B. Lucas, fr. 3rd L.I., to 15th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. H. L. Harris, fr. 15th N.I., to 3rd regt. L.I.

Brig. P. P. Faddy, commg. art. brigade with Maj. gen. Whitlock's field div. to join his appt. via Calcutta.

Orders confirmed:—

Dec. 18.—By the officer comdg. ceded dists., app. Brev. maj. Walker, 30th N.I., to act as fort adjt., Bellary.

By the same, app. Capt. L. W. Buck, a. de c. to Maj. gen. Macleod, to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen., v. Walker.

Dec. 30.—Maj. gen. J. E. Williams is permitted to reside and draw his pay at Madras, Bangalore, or the Neigherries.

The undermen. to do du. at N.I. depot, and will join without delay:—

Lieut. J. C. Middleton, 23rd L.I.

Lieut. W. Hay, 44th N.I.

Ens. W. H. Hoskins, 49th N.I., is relieved fr. do. du. with 18th N.I., and join his regt. at Secunderabad via Madras.

The undermen. Asst. surgs. completed the period of serv. required for 1st class asst. surgs. on dates specified against their names:—

J. R. Theobalds, Dec. 20.

G. F. Triennial, Dec. 27.

Dec. 31.—Capt. K. S. Dobbie, 39th N.I., is app. to com. the troops proceeding to Rangoon on board the steamer *Dalhousie*.

Ens. W. Stenhouse is to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. at Trichinopoly, to join.

Ens. J. McK. MacDonald, unattached, has leave fr. Dec. 15, 1858, to March 15, 1859, Bolarum, m.c.

Adj. Gen's Office, Ootacamund, Dec. 31.—As a temp. arrang. Staff asst. surg. T. S. Symons, H.M.S., is app. to med. ch. of the Rannadroog depot.

Lieut. W. G. Farquhar, adjt. 1st N.I., having been absent on m.c. to England beyond the period prescribed in para. 13 G.O.G. Dec. 5, 1854, vacates his app. fr. Nov. 17.

Lieut. H. I. Lugard, qr. mr. and int. 47th regt., and Act. adjt. 1st extra regt., is confirmed in the latter appt.

The following removals are ordered:—

Bt. col. W. G. White, fr. 23rd L.I. to 48th N.I.

Bt. col. J. V. Hughes, fr. 48th N.I. to 29th N.I.

Bt. col. W. Hill, staff, fr. 29th to 23rd L.I.

Jan. 7, 1859.—Brig. B. Daveney is posted to Bellary.

Col. A. Spottiswoode, H.M.'s 1st drag. gds., will continue in com. of the moveable column which proceeded from Bellary, until further orders.

Adj. Gen's Office, Fort St. George, Jan. 5, 1859.—

Lieut. A. M. Davies, 51st N.I., is app. to ch. of the families of the 8th N.I., proc. fr. Cocanda to Mangalore by sea, and will report himself at the qr. mr. gen.'s office for orders.

The undermen. officers have been examined in the Hindustanee language:—

Lieut. A. M. Davies, 51st N.I., Presidency, qual. as interp.

Eds. H. M. S. Magrath, 30th N.I., passed the exam. for officers of cos. and for med. ch.

Asst. surg. J. T. Doyle, art., passed the exam. for officers of cos. and for med. ch.

Lieut. G. Briggs, 21st N.I., has leave, in ext., till Nov. 29, Bangalore, m.c.

Adj. Gen's Office, Ootacamund, Dec. 31.—Capt. W. C. F. Gosling, fr. D. co. 4th batt. arty., is posted to F. troop horse brigade.

Jan. 4.—Asst. surg. C. Smith, m.d., is removed fr. 33rd N.I. to Madras rifles.

Bt. maj. H. H. Bell is removed fr. B. co. 1st batt.; to proceed to join the hd. qrs. 1st batt. at the Mount when relieved.

Lieut. J. McNeil is removed fr. A. co. 2nd batt. to B. co. 1st batt.; to join at Mouline.

Lieuts. A. W. O. Whynates and G. B. Macdonel, fr. dg. du. 1st batt., posted to A. co. 2nd batt.; to join at Trichinopoly.

The undermentioned officers, recently admitted upon the estab., are appointed to do duty, as specified against their names:—

Cor. W. S. Macleod, H.M.'s 1st (King's) dragoon guards.

Ens. J. W. S. Butler, Eur. inf. depot, Arcot.

Jan. 11.—Maj. R. Hamilton, 1st N.I., having been reported fit to return to duty, the unexpired portion of his leave of absence on m.c., pub. in G.O.G.C., Sept. 30, is cancelled from date on which he may rejoin his regt.

Capt. H. C. Z. Claridge, 37th gren., is app. to do du. at the N.I. depot, until further orders.

Lieut. J. G. Marshall, 2nd batt. art., is app. to com. of the detach. of art. ordered from Bangalore to Kamptee, and will proceed forthwith to the former station at the public expense, reporting his arrival to the officer commanding Mysore div.

Ens. A. W. Foord, recently admitted upon the estab., is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 1st batt. 1st roy. regt. at Secunderabad, until further orders, to join.

2nd Capt. A. C. Jones, art., has leave fr. Dec. 27, 1858, to June 30, 1859—Coonoor, m.c.

Asst. Surg.—Adam, D. tr. horse art., has leave fr. Dec. 6 to Dec. 31, 1858—Kamptee, m.c.

## Formation of a 4th Extra Regt. of the N.I.

Fort St. George, Jan. 7, 1859.

No. 11 of 1859.—The Governor in Council directs the formation of a fourth extra regiment of Native Infantry for the service of this presidency.

2. The regiment to consist of the same establishment in all respects—European officers, Subadar major, and boy establishment excepted—as a regiment of the line. Pay and allowances, &c., to be, in every respect, the same as allowed to regiments of the line.

3. The European officers of the regiment to consist of 1 commandant, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter master, and interpreter, with the same pay and allowances as in the line.

4. The Commander in Chief is requested to issue all necessary instructions for giving effect to the present order.

## BOMBAY.

### NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 23.

No. 245.—Com. H. Batt has a furl. to Europe for 18 mo., from 24th ult., on m.c., old furl. regs.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Dec. 24.—Mr. C. H. O'Brien, acting 1st class 2nd master supern. on board the *Acbar*, is to be transf. to the *Satellite*.

Mr. St. L. Williams, captain's clerk, having been reported fit for duty, is to join the *Acbar* as superny.

Dec. 28.—Asst. surg. C. Johnson, superny. on board the *Acbar*, is to be transf. to the *Prince Arthur*, fr. 30th inst.

Jan. 4.—No. 1.—The following promotions are made:—

Sen. lieut. F. W. Hopkins to be commr. v. Gardner, dec.; prom. Nov. 10.

Jun. lieut. C. Lloyd to be sen. lieut., v. Hopkins; prom. Nov. 10.

Jan. 6.—The following changes to take place from this date:—

Mr. A. Reynolds, 1st class N. T. eng., from the *Acbar* to the *Lady Falkland*.

Mr. F. W. Daniell, captain's clerk, of the *Falkland*, having arr. from the Persian Gulf by the *Punjab* Dec. 20, was perm. to reside on shore at the sanitarium for the benefit of his health, from that date.

Jan. 7.—Mr. H. Nelson, 1st class engr. supernu. attached to the *Acbar*, is to be transf. to the *Goodenar*.

Mr. Barras, acting 1st class 2nd master of the *Prince Arthur*, is prom. to actg. master and appt. to the comm. of the *Lady Falkland*.

### BIRTHS.

CADELL, wife of Capt. A. T. s. at Secunderabad, Dec. 5.

DICKSON, wife of T. d. at Colombo, Jan. 15.

FREDERICKS, wife of J. H. d. at Black Town, Jan. 2.

GAHAN, wife of G. F. s. at Royapooram, Jan. 3.

GILBERT, wife of H. A. d. at Nellore, Dec. 31.

GREEN, wife of C. s. at Samulcottah, Dec. 20.

HERBERT, wife of Major C. 18th B. N. I. s. at Alipore, Jan. 4.

JOHNSTON, wife of W. s. still born, at Kandy, Jan. 12.

JONES, wife of S. s. at Madras, Jan. 4.

JOSEPH, wife of J. M. s. at Combaconum, Dec. 25.

LEWIS, wife of J. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 3.

PEDLAR, wife of Lieut. J. P. d. at Deccan, Jan. 6.

PEEL, wife of N. d. at Royapettah, Jan. 3.

POWYS, wife of R. H. d. at Nungumbankum, Jan. 8.

RICHTER, wife of Rev. G. s. at Mercara, Jan. 4.

### MARRIAGES.

BILBY, I. to Miss Annie Sweeny, at Bombay, Dec. 22.

GABRETT, C. B. Bengal C. S. to Eliza M. d. of F. J. Halliday, at Calcutta, Jan. 6.

NICHOLLS, W. to Agnes E. d. of the late J. Chaunce, at Calcutta, Dec. 20.

### DEATHS.

ANDREW, Mrs. Mary, at Madras, aged 70, Dec. 30.  
 ANTHONISZ, John F. at Colombo, Jan. 4.  
 CARDWELL, William, at Hong Kong, aged 21, Dec. 10.  
 DELANEY, William, at Hong Kong, aged 29, Dec. 16.  
 ELLIS, Adeline V. d. of G. at Cuddalore, Dec. 31.  
 FONSEKA, Sophia E. De, at Colombo, aged 18, Jan. 2.  
 FREEMAN, inf. d. of W. at Madras, Jan. 1.  
 GARVIN, Maria G. wife of Dr. T. F. at Ceylon, aged 36, Nov. 22.  
 HAYES, I. J. at Gooriatum, Jan. 6.  
 JONES, William, in Hong Kong Harbour, aged 24, Dec. 16.  
 MASON, Hebenia C., inf. d. of F. at Madura, Dec. 25.  
 SEALEY, Mary E. inf. d. of J. at Trichinopoly, Dec. 23.  
 SEALEY, William G. inf. s. of J. at Trichinopoly, Dec. 23.  
 SHERMAN, wife of M. at Colapane, Jan. 5.  
 THOMAS, Edwin, in Hong Kong Harbour, Dec. 14.  
 WADE, Anne, relict of the late G. at Madras, Jan. 7.

**FLATTERING TO HUSBANDS.**—We were startled during the morning by hearing some loud shrieks and much weeping. We all sprang up at once, and running out, found that all the noise was made by two young women, who were walking slowly at a short distance from the bungalow. As they went along they continued to cry, and throw their arms about with much apparent grief. Whenever they met any other woman, they embraced, throwing their arms around each, one by one, and leaning their heads over the shoulders of the woman whom they were embracing—first to the right and then to the left. We were informed that they were two young wives who were returning to their husbands after a visit to their parents, and that it was considered only proper that they should thus testify their sorrow.—*From New York to Delhi.*

### Operations in the Bansee District.

To Lieut. col. Mayhew, Adj. gen. of the Army, Hd. Qrs., Allahabad.

Camp Bustee, District of Goruckpore,  
22nd Sept. 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., that on receiving requisitions from Mr. Wingfield, the comr. of Goruckpore, and Lieut. Pullan, comdg. a detach. of 250 Sikhs and 2nd milry. police batt. for a detach. of troops to be sent up to Bansee, about 32 miles north of Bustee, I immediately despatched on the 5th and 6th inst. a detach. of troops as detailed below,\* under the command of Capt. Mulcaster, 6th Madras cav. The detach. arrived at Bansee at nine a.m. on the 8th Sept., and the garrison relieved. The rebels retreated as our troops approached. They attacked Bansee on the 3rd Sept., plundered the town, and burnt the treasury, on the south bank of the river Raptée. Lieut. Pullan and his Sikhs, from an entrenchment near the Rajah's house, on the north bank of the river, gallantly repulsed the assaults of the enemy, killing and wounding about 50. The insurgents made another attack on the night of the 6th Sept., but not a bold one.

2. A detach. of 100 men of the 27th regt. Madras N.I., under Capt. Condy, were called in from outpost duty at Sekreegunge; arrived here on the 7th, marched again on the 8th, and reached Bansee by noon on the 9th Sept.

3. Brigdr. Fischer, lately comdg. the 27th regt. Madras N.I., comdg. Madras troops in Bengal, being at Goruckpore, I availed myself of his most readily-offered services. The brigdr. marched from Goruckpore on the 7th Sept., with 50 men 13th L.I., and 150 men of the 27th Madras N.I., with spare ammunition for the Sikh detach., and reached Bansee on the 10th Sept.

4. I beg to enclose copies of reports, detailing the operations at Bansee. The rapid pursuit and attack on a body of about 300 rebels, on the south bank of the river, on the evening of the 9th inst.,

by a party of the Ben. yeo. and 6th Madras cav., under Capt. Mulcaster, of the latter regt., and Lieut. Percival, B.Y.C., was very gallantly and boldly carried out, 40 of the rebels being killed; our loss being only one trooper of the B.Y.C., slightly wounded, two horses killed, two badly wounded (since shot), and one missing of the same regiment.

5. The troops are reported to have gone through much fatigue, over difficult flooded roads and a swampy country with great zeal and cheerfulness; and I beg to recommend Brigdr. Fischer, the officers and men of all arms, to the most favourable notice of the C. in C.

6. Brigdr. Fischer and detach. returned to Camp Bustee on the 17th and 18th inst., and I have reinforced the post at Bansee with the regimental hd. qrs., 8 European officers and 230 men of the 27th M.N.I., under the command of Capt. Howlett.

H. ROWCROFT, Brigdr.,  
Comdg. Goruckpore district.

To Capt. Morgan, Brig. major.

Camp Bustee.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigdr. Rowcroft, that I received at an early hour this morning intelligence of 200 rebel sepoys, 100 budmashes, and 50 or 60 irr. cav., being at the village of Purseeah-ka-Pokra, about three miles from Bansee, on the south bank of the river, on the Doomreahgunj road, and also that there was a body of rebels, consisting of 700 rebel sepoys, 50 irreg. cav. and 950 budmashes, total 1,700 rebels, at the village of Malwa or Burgudwah; the former about four miles, and the latter across a deep and difficult nullah to cross, nine miles north-west from this on the Etawah road.

2. I immediately despatched two cav. patrols, one of the B. Y. C., under Lance Corporals Hely and Ryves, with directions to proceed on the Etawah road, and ascertain, if possible, the enemy's whereabouts, strength, position; and one of six privates, Madras lt. cav., under Havildar Baboo Row, with directions to cross the river, and proceed on the Doomreahgunj road. The former patrol returned with intelligence that the enemy, 1,700 strong, or thereabouts, were at the village of Burgudwah, nine miles north-west from this, and had taken up a position across the nullah, and were erecting earthworks, and fired several shots on the patrol. Havildar Baboo Row, 6th Madras cav., also returned, and reported that a body of rebels, about 300 strong, was at the village of Purseeah-ka-Pokra, and on the patrol nearing turned out and formed up.

3. Being of opinion that the rebels on the south bank of the river would endeavour to cut off our communication with Bustee, I considered it advisable to attack them at once, and Capt. Grant, R.N., comdg. detach. *Pearl's* Nav. Brig., being of the same opinion as myself, I ordered the detach., as detailed below,\* to cross the river, and expected everything to be across by four p.m., or thereabouts, and crossed the N. Brig. and H.M.'s 13th L.I. the last, so as to expose them as little to the sun as possible.

4. I directed the detach., as detailed below,\* under Lieut. Gillott, H.M.'s 13th L.I., to remain for the protection of the Rajah's kote, on the north bank of the Raptée river.

5. At about twelve a.m. my advanced guard had crossed, or was crossing, when Capt. Condy, 27th regt. M.N.I., arrived. I informed him of my plans, and handed over the command to him. Capt. Condy, being of the same opinion as myself regarding the advisability of attacking the rebels, proceeded with the expedition.

6. The detach. left the south bank of the Raptée river at about four p.m., and on nearing the village of Purseeah-ka-Pokra an advanced patrol cav., which had been sent on under Lance corporals Hely and Ryves, B.Y.C., returned, stating that the rebels were in a tope, and shortly

after it was reported they were retreating. Capt. Condy immediately ordered me to advance with the cav., and endeavour to cut off their retreat. After advancing at the gallop for about four miles from the village of Purseeah-ka-Pokra, I came in sight of the rebels, and, advancing, saw them retreating by the road, which at this particular place was in some places three feet deep with water, and full of holes, and the surrounding fields full of water, and almost impassable. I rapidly advanced to the attack, and charged them, and cut up about forty of the rebels. Their dead bodies were lying on the road for about one mile.

We had then come about seven miles from Bansee, and, horses being much fatigued, and as it was late in the afternoon, and about getting dark, Capt. Condy ordered me to return.

7. I am much indebted to Lieut. Percival, B.Y.C., and Jemadar Syed Fuzul Ally, D troop 6th M.L.C., and to all officers and men of the cav. engaged, for their gallantry on this occasion.

8. I am much satisfied with the conduct of Lance corporals Hely and Ryves, of the B.Y.C., and Havildar Baboo Row, 6th M.L.C., who proceeded in command of the patrols, whose information turned out to be perfectly correct.

9. I regret to state that trooper Herklotts, B.Y.C., was wounded slightly; two horses were killed, two horses were wounded, and one horse is missing.

SIDNEY MULCASTER, Capt.  
6th Madras L.C., comdg. cav.

Camp Bansee, north bank of Raptée river,  
11 p.m., 9th Sept., 1858.

Bansee, Sept. 10, 1858.

To the Brig. Maj., Sarun Field Force, Bustee.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the brigdr. comdg., that I arrived here yesterday about noon, with the detach. 27th M.N.I., under my com. On crossing the river I found a detach. proceeding on service, by order of Capt. Mulcaster, who had received information of some rebels, stated to be about 400 (of whom 200 were sepoys, and fifty cav.), being within three miles of Bansee, and were entrenching themselves. The troops ordered out by that officer were as detailed below,\* to which I added fifty Sikhs. The detach. 27th M.N.I., having just come off a long march of sixteen miles, and over a very bad road, were too much fatigued to take any part in the affair.

The force had crossed the river Raptée by four p.m., and marched on the rebels; we could only proceed very slowly on account of the road, which was in some places upwards of two feet deep in water and mud.

We had proceeded about three miles, when one of the advanced cav. patrols rode back and reported that the rebels were marching off. I directed the cav. under Capt. Mulcaster to pursue (the B. Y. C. leading), and accompanied them. After a gallop of nearly four miles we came up with the rebels, who were marching off, some on the road, and others in the fields, where it was very difficult indeed for the men to get at them. However, it resulted in upwards of forty being cut up; it was then approaching dark, and the inf. and guns being far in the rear, I did not conceive it advisable to follow them up further.

I sounded the halt, and returned to Bansee, reaching it by nine p.m. The troops immediately crossed, and were in their barracks by eleven p.m.

I am happy to say there are no casualties among the men, beyond one of the Y.C. slightly wounded; but two horses were killed, two so wounded as to render it necessary to shoot them, and one missing. Total five horses.

All did their duty well. The affair was entirely with the cav. The B.Y.C., under Lieut. Percival, leading, behaved as they have ever done; the 6th Madras cav., under Jemadar Syed Fuzul Ally, also did their duty well. Capt. Mulcaster, in riding well ahead at several of the enemy (his horse falling into a deep nullah and over him), was for a moment surrounded, and in a dangerous position.

\* Ben. Yeo. Cav., 40 sabres, under Lieut. Percival; 6th Mad. Cav., 40 sabres, under Capt. Mulcaster; *Pearl's* Nav. Brig., 80 men, with 2 12-pr. mat. train howzrs., under Capt. Grant, R.N.; H.M.'s 13th L.I., 70 men, under Lieut. Gillott.

\* 30 sabres Ben. Yeo. Cav., 30 sabres 6th Mad. Lt., 2 guns, 1 rocket; 30 men *Pearl's* N. Brig.; 35 men H.M.'s 13th L.I.; 122 Sikhs.  
 † 10 sabres Ben. Yeo. Cav., 10 ditto 6th M.L.C., 35 men H.M.'s 13th L.I., 25 men *Pearl's* N. Brig., 90 Sikhs.

\* 30 Ben. Y. cav.; 30 Madras cav.; 2 guns; 1 rocket; 30 naval brig.; 35 13th L.I.; 122 Sikhs.

I must beg particularly to bring to notice the conduct of the Sikhs; the advance guard (one sub-division under a native officer) doubled in for nearly two miles, endeavouring to keep up with the cav., and were well up, but not in time. I conceive they deserve great credit, and expressed myself to that effect to them.

As I only joined from a long march in time to assume command of and accompany the party going out, I consider that any credit Brig. Rowcroft may consider due for the planning of the attack must be rendered to Capt. Mulcaster and Capt. Grant, R.N.

G. J. CONDY, capt., comdg. at Bansee.

To the Brig. maj.

Camp Bustee.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of the brigdr. comdg. the district, that on my arrival at Bansee, on the morning of the 10th inst., I found that the rebels, to the number of 1,800, who had been threatening Bansee for some time past, had entrenched themselves nine miles from Bansee, at the village of Burgudwah, astride the roads leading from Bansee to Biskohur, and to Doomeeragunj. A third road led from the front of their position to Jhurao, and thence into the Terai. In fact, their position secured to them the only three communications with Oude and the Terai. On their south was the Raptée, an impassable jheel nullah, protected their right flank; on the north were dense unhealthy jungles and the same impassable jheel nullah, effectually protecting their left flank, and circling round their front. Behind the bend of the nullah were thrown up their entrenchments, surrounding three sides of the village of Burgudwah.

2. The Rajah's kote at Bansee, a square enclosure, was occupied by Lieut. Pullan, with 230 Sikhs, and blocked the road to the eastward.

3. As the object of detaching the force was not simply to drive the rebels from Bansee and Goruckpore district, but to bring them, if possible, to action, and punish them, I resolved to manoeuvre round their right flank and seize their communication with Oude.

4. Requiring Lieut. Pullan, who was well acquainted with the country in which I was about to act, to accompany me with a few of his Sikhs, I substituted in his stead to hold the post at Bansee an experienced officer, Capt. Condy, of the 27th M.N.I., with 40 men of his regt., in lieu of the Sikhs I had withdrawn from the post.

5. Capt. Condy was instructed, immediately on hearing my guns, to proceed with 120 Sikhs and his 40 M.N.I., to the large village of Pucker, about six miles from Bansee, for the purpose of forestalling the rebels on the road to Jhurao, their only remaining line of retreat.

6. The 11th was occupied in making my arrangements to send boats twelve miles up the Raptée to Toorkowlea, where I intended crossing the river; I have now the honour to report, that on the morning of the 12th inst., I started with the troops noted as below,\* to carry my plans into operation, and encamped at Toorkowlea, where I found Lieut. Pullan, whom I had sent with the boats up the Raptée, the north bank of which was in possession of the enemy. Capt. Kenny, of the 27th M.N.I., with two divisions of that regt., and one div. H.M.'s 13th L.I., each of 40 men, had proceeded by land up the south bank, in support of Lieut. Pullan.

7. On the evening of the 12th I received information that a body of rebels, 400 strong, were entrenched at Doomeeragunj, on the south bank of the Raptée, only seven miles distant from Toorkowlea. I resolved to disembarrass my left flank of this party, and on the morning of the 13th marched for that purpose to Doomeeragunj. The rebels held a strong entrenched position, in front of my line of march from the eastward, having the Raptée to the north on their left. Capt.

Mulcaster, of the 6th Madras cav., with his troop and the tr. of B.Y.C., preceded the march of my column by half an hour, with instructions to place his cav. in observation on the west and south of the rebels' entrenchments, without being himself seen by the rebels; unfortunately he was observed by an advanced picket of the rebels, and fired upon, as stated in a report which I enclose.

8. Shortly after I received a report that the rebels were in full flight. I immediately ordered Capt. Grant, of the nav. brig., to take his guns to the front, and join the cav. in pursuit, and directing my inf. to follow with all expedition, I joined the advanced party of cav. But pursuit was hopeless; the nature of the country favoured the rebels, who, leaving the roads, took advantage of the innumerable topes and jheels and wet cultivation to elude their pursuers. Capt. Grant fired a few rounds, but with little effect. Having scattered and driven the rebels some six or eight miles from Doomeeragunj, I relinquished further pursuit, and encamped at the ghaut where I intended to cross the river.

9. Between one and four o'clock on the morning of the 14th, I threw my whole force across the Raptée, with the view of seizing their line of communication with Biskohur, and of attacking Etawah on that line, where my force would have been within six miles of, and immediately in rear of, the large rebel force at Burgudwah, which place being surrounded by the impassable jheel nullah, stretching on both flanks, far beyond Etawah, as exhibited in the enclosed sketch, the rebels would have been secured within a *cul-de-sac*. After crossing the river I proceeded about two miles when, despite the information of several spies that the road was passable, I was stopped by a large jheel through which the road to Etawah passed. It would have taken me another day to have passed round this jheel. Immediately afterwards certain information having been received that the whole rebel force both at Etawah and Burgudwah were in wild flight too, and had neared Biskohur, I recrossed the river, and purposed returning by easy marches to Bustee.

10. The object for which this force was rapidly concentrated at Bustee from distant parts of the district has been attained, although unsatisfactorily, by the total dispersion and flight of the rebels, who have been for months past in possession of and disturbing these parts of Goruckpore. I regret that the state of the roads and the absolute impossibility of rapid movements, have foiled my attempts to force the rebels to action.

11. Allow me to express my entire satisfaction at the cheerfulness and zeal with which officers and men of all arms have sustained the harassing and irksome marches exacted of them; and my obligations to Capt. Grant, nav. brig.; to Capt. Mulcaster, comdg. the cav.; to Lieut. Percival, of the B.Y.C.; to Capt. Howlett and Condy of the 27th M.N.I.; to Capt. Brown, comdg. detach. H.M.'s 13th L.I.; to Capt. Drury, my brig.-major; to the asst.-magistrate, Mr. Wilson; and to Lieut. Pullan, of the Sikh police batt.

F. T. FISCHER, brig.,  
Comdg. Madras Troop and E.F. for  
the relief of Bansee.

Camp Doomeeragunj, Sept. 14th, 1858.

### Exploits of the Kuppoothulla Contingent.

To Maj. Hamilton, Dep. asst. adj. gen., Oude Force, Sultanpore.

Camp Duriabad, Sept. 3, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., comg., that in consequence of my receiving information from Maj. Carnegie, the dep. comsgr., Duriabad, on the 30th ult., that the rebels intended attacking Rudowlie, I directed Lieut. Chamier to march, the following morning, with the Kuppoothulla contingent, to that place, distant sixteen miles from this, which he accordingly did, with the intention of remaining there the day, and returning the next morning to this post.

After arrival at Rudowlie, Lieut. Chamier, being apprised that some sepoys of the late 17th N.I., with

other followers, were plundering a village six miles from thence, he decided upon moving immediately to disperse them, which he did after sharp firing on both sides, killing from 150 to 200 of the rebels, and with a loss on his side of 2 killed and 7 wounded.

I have the pleasure to forward the report from Lieut. Chamier for submission to the Maj. gen., and trust the successful exertions of Lieut. Chamier will meet his approval.

ALEX. HUME, Major,  
Comg. troops at Duriabad.

J. Hope Grant, Maj. gen., comg. Oude force.

From Lieut. Edw. Chamier, Asst. Commr., in political charge of Kuppoothulla Contingent.  
To Maj. Hamilton, Asst. Adj.-Gen., Oude Div.

Dated Duriabad, 1st Sept., 1858.

Sir,—In obedience to orders received from Maj. Hume, 1st B. fus., comdg. at Duriabad, I proceeded yesterday with a portion of the Kuppoothulla contingent (strength as below),\* to punish refractory zemindars close to our Tehseel at Rudowlie; and I am happy to be able to report, for the information of Maj. gen. Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., a decisive success obtained over the enemy at the village of Gohemiya, distant six miles s.-w. of Rudowlie.

2. We reached Rudowlie at nine a.m. About one p.m. a zemindar came and reported that some sepoys of the late 17th N.I., with numerous followers, had plundered the village of Gohemiya, and were still there.

3. I directed Ens. Woodgate to gallop up to the village with some cav., to prevent their escape by surrounding it. Ens. Roddy, always willing to volunteer, I permitted him to proceed with fifty more sabres; the two officers succeeded in drawing a cordon round the village till I arrived with two guns, inf. following.

4. Our art. fire kept the enemy occupied. At the very commencement, Ens. Roddy received a slight wound in his hand while laying a gun, the bullet lodging in the arm of a jemadar, who stood behind him. On the inf. coming up, four cos. of the 1st regt. dashed into the village, headed by Ens. Roddy, whose art. fire was now no longer required; and Serg. Sheridan, H.M.'s 53rd foot. Finding there was more opposition than was anticipated, I sent in a company of the 2nd reg. under Serg. Dynan, H.M.'s 53rd foot. An hour afterwards, Ens. Roddy applied for a gun to breach a house, from which there was yet a heavy fire. Col. Williamson (of H. H. the Rajah's service) with a company, was sent in support of this gun.

5. The result of these arrangements was, that after a three hours' contest for every inch of ground, the village was in our possession, and not a man had escaped. At one time the enemy rushed out, but Ensign Woodgate, eager to participate in the fight, charged a little too soon, and sent them back into the village, to be there shot down.

6. The contingent came into action after a march of twenty-two miles, and for the first time in their lives became hotly engaged. They were nobly led by Ensign Roddy, and two sergts. of H. M.'s 53rd. regt., and to the united fearless bearing and bull-dog courage of their leaders, this success is mainly to be attributed. Col. Williamson also gallantly led his company into the thick of the fire. To Col. Mahatab Khan, comdg. the 1st regt., and especially to Nubbee Buksh, the spirited comdt. of the arty., I must record my thanks for their services, and for those of the men under their command.

7. His Highness the Rajah, his brother, and his general, accompanied the force; and by their presence in action instilled confidence, and stimulated the troops to cheerfully face the heavy fire.

8. The cav. under Ensign Woodgate, encouraged by the coolness of their comdt., well preserved their formation, and would doubtless have struck deep, had an opportunity afforded. Ensign Roddy is one of those who are ever ready to show the way at the time of the greatest danger.

9. Many rushed out of the village during the engagement, asserting they were ryots. As their appearance confirmed their statements, they were not harmed.

10. The loss of the enemy was between 150 and 200 killed. I rejoice to add, ours was only two killed and seven wounded.

11. We returned to Duriabad this morning.

E. CHAMIER, Lieut.,  
In political charge.

H.M.'s 13th L.I., 110 r. and f.; Nav. brig. 58; 27th M.N.I., 190 r. and f.; Sikh Police, 40; total inf., 398. Ben. Yeo. Cav., 37 sabres; 6th Madras do., 35 sabres; total, 72. 2 12-pr. howitzers.

\* 26-pr. guns; and 150 sabres. 1st inf.—400 r. and f. 2nd inf.—300 r. and f. Att.—Ens. Woodgate and Roddy; Serg. Sheridan and Dynan, H.M.'s 53rd.

### Brigadier Troup's Operations.

No. 578 of 1858.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Brigdr. Troup, comdg. a moveable column, reporting his operation against the rebels at Mittoulee, on the 8th Nov., 1858.

The Gov. Gen. entirely approves of the operations of Brigdr. Troup, and of the conduct of the officers and men engaged in this action.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. Gen.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,  
with the Gov. Gen.

No. 3.

From Brigdr. C. Troup, comdg. moveable column,  
to Maj. Gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of  
the Staff.

Camp Mittoulee, 8th Nov., 1858.

Sir,—Since my last—No. 15, of the 4th Nov., 1858—I have had the honour of receiving your telegram; but before it arrived, however, I had made up my mind to defer my advance on Mittoulee no longer, as the rebels were collecting there in great numbers, and saw no probability of the Mittoulee rajah coming in.

2. Having now fully determined to take Mittoulee, and having received no camels to relieve me of my carts, at noon on the 5th I started the whole of my heavy baggage, tents, carts, &c., off to Mahomdee, having first obtained Sir Thomas Seaton's sanction to the arrangement, and requested Col. Watson, who was comdg. there, to take charge of my baggage, and so leave me unencumbered to operate against the rajah of Mittoulee.

3. The escort which accompanied the baggage to Mahomdee returned to camp at noon on the 6th, having been out twenty-four hours.

4. My position at Nikana was immediately opposite the Pumorah Ghat on the Rutna, by which I intended crossing the river, and advancing on the fort; but hearing of the preparations the rajah and his allies had made to oppose my progress, and the obstacles they had thrown across the road, by felling large trees and cutting double rows of trenches at intervals across the track through the jungle, this was represented to be so narrow as barely to admit of a passage for the light guns. This information has since proved true. I abandoned this project, and determined to make a flank movement by Mahouly, and so come on to the south-eastern face of the fort, where the enemy did not expect me.

5. I kept my own counsel, and continued sending patrols in the direction of Pumora Ghat, so as to deceive the enemy and lead the rajah to suppose that my advance was to be by that road.

6. The deception was more successful than I thought it possible for it to be; the rajah seemed quite sure that I should advance on this ghat, and sent guns to command it, which he placed in such a position (a sketch of which is enclosed) that had I gone that way my troops might have suffered considerably, and the loss of life might have been great.

7. My plan being matured, my column fell in at one A.M. on the morning of the 7th, and marched (via Norrungabad) to a ghat some miles down the river, called the Simara Ghat, but on arrival there found it impracticable, so I had to move about two miles further down the river, and crossed the river by a fine stone bridge to Mahouly, and bivouacked there for the day.

8. Mahouly is a very large village on the eastern side of the Rutna, occupying a commanding position on the Seetapore road, with a small ghurree on an eminence, on the river side, viz., the west, with various other commanding sites on either side of the river; had the enemy occupied this position the passage of the river by the bridge would have been accomplished with great difficulty. The reason for my digressing to describe the position of Mahouly is to make Lord Clyde acquainted, as far as possible, with the passage of the Rutna, between Norrungabad and Seetapore.

9. At daybreak on the 8th I formed my column of march, as shown in the margin,\* with my flanks protected by cav. and skirmishers, and moved on Mittoulee about sun rise.

10. Proceeding about two miles to the village of Chuhor, through light jungle, I found a large body of rebel cav. watching us. The ground was very unfavourable for our cav. to act on, so I brought my light guns, under Lieut. col. Remington, C.B., under the direction of Lieut. col. Brind, C.B., comdg. the art., to bear upon them, and after a few rounds cleared the place.

11. I then went on two miles further to the village of Burragaon, where I expected to find Khan Ali and Feroze Shah, but they had disappeared, and I passed through the village unmolested; a little delay took place in getting my column through the village. As soon as the column was closed up, which was rapidly done, I again advanced, and proceeding a short distance I saw the enemy's cav. to my front a second time. I again cleared them with my light guns, supported by a party 6th drag. gds. and rifles.

12. After this I went on feeling my way to a village called Lulloa, and then a mile on to Tundoa, a small village just within very long range of the guns of the southern face of the fort.

13. In rear of this village I halted the head of my column and, reconnoitering the fort, moved up my guns and attacked the south-eastern bastion, my light guns being on the left, the heavy battery in the centre, and the mortars under cover of trees to the right. My guns were in position, and opened fire between one and two P.M., at a distance varying from 800 to 1,200 yards, the enemy's guns playing on our art. while we were getting into position, and their fire increasing as they brought nearly all their guns to the southern face.

14. The guns were supported as follows:—By four cos. 60th rifles, with the lt. art. strengthened by the hd. qrs. of that regt., as the heavy battery came up, the carabineers being judiciously placed in support on the flanks, while the Mooltanee cav. were feeling the jungle and country about, and watching the enemy.

15. The fire from the fort increasing, and it being evident that the enemy was bringing all his art. to the southern face of the fort, both on the enciente and in the jungles on our front, it was found necessary to advance the heavy battery to within 600 or 700 yards, so as to overpower the rebel guns, the two guns No. 7 lt. field baty. being judiciously placed under cover to the left front, to keep that flank clear, Lieut. col. Remington having at the same time been detached with four h. art. guns, to the left of the main body, with instructions to watch the enemy, but reserve his fire as far as circumstances justified; these guns were not again required to come into action. The other two guns of his troop remained for the protection of the baggage and parks.

16. Towards dusk the favourable effect of our fire became perceptible, and as it appeared that the enemy were still unshaken, arrangements were made for a night bivouack, the advanced art. was consolidated with the mortar battery in judicious order, with reference to a night attack. The night passed without molestation, with the exception of a shot or two fired from the fort, and a few shot from matchlocks.

17. In conjunction with Lieut. col. Brind, comdg. the art., and Capt. Maunsell, comdg. the engrs., I made arrangements for continuing operations on the following morning, but from ignorance of the nature of the ground around the fort, and the impossibility of collecting trustworthy information from the people of the country, though the largest inducements in the shape of

pecuniary rewards were offered, together with the darkness of the night, I deemed it advisable to defer all operations till daylight, with the hope of obtaining by observation, and expected information from our scouts, a clear knowledge of the difficulties we might have to encounter.

18. At daylight, on the morning of the 9th, I directed Capt. Cureton to reconnoitre the fort; he advanced with one troop of his regt. to the south-west angle, and seeing no sign of its being occupied, proceeded close under the walls. Not being molested in any way, he sent me information to this effect. I immediately directed some light troops to move on to the front, Lieut. col. Brind, C.B., comdg. them; this party entered the fort, and finding it empty, took possession of it; I followed immediately after, and went over the fort and its defences, a description of which by Capt. Maunsell I do myself the honour to enclose.

19. The Rajah and his allies carried away or secreted all the guns they had, with the exception of those shown in the return of captured ordnance.

20. It is now my pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the C. in C., the conduct of the whole of the troops under my command. The behaviour of the artillery was remarkable, who followed the noble, energetic, and cool example of their comdg. officer, Lieut. col. Brind, C.B. Both officers and men worked like slaves throughout the entire day, to the admiration of all who witnessed them. On this occasion the branch of the service upheld its reputation. The fire that our guns and mortars were under from the fort guns, worked under cover of the works of the fort, was very severe; notwithstanding this, our artillery engaged the enemy without shelter of any kind, and doubtless, by their coolness and precision of fire, paralysed the enemy, and forced him to take advantage of the night to make a hasty retreat. To Col. Brind, C.B., comdg. the art., every praise is due, for the cool and judicious manner in which he placed his guns; and I wish particularly to bring the assistance I received from this officer on every occasion, whether connected with his own branch of the service or any other, with reference generally to the operation in which we are engaged, prominently to the notice of Lord Clyde. Lieut. col. Remington, C.B., comdg. 3rd tr. 3rd brig. H.A., with his guns cleared our road of the enemy's cav. wherever they showed themselves; my thanks are especially due to him for the splendid manner in which he worked his troop throughout the entire day. I was greatly pleased at the way Capt. Cox, with the heavy guns, and Capt. Stubbs, with the mortars, and Lieut. Wake, with two guns, No. 7 lt. bat., commanded their respective batteries, and at the manner the guns and mortars were worked. I wish to bring the names of these officers to the notice of Lord Clyde, as being art. officers of great coolness, judgment, and experience, and well worthy of his favourable consideration. I fully concur with Lieut. col. Brind in the high estimate he has formed of Capt. Bishop, divisional staff to the art., and recommend him strongly to the favourable notice of the C. in C.

21. Capt. Maunsell, comdg. the sappers, is worthy of every praise I can give him, and is well known to his lordship; he has rendered me most willing and able assistance since the time of his joining my column, and, with his sappers, is a very great help to me. He is now engaged in the heavy work of destroying the fort of Mittoulee, on the completion of which I will more fully allude to the valuable services of this officer. I must beg to be allowed to bring to his lordship's notice, in conjunction with Capt. Maunsell's services, the name of Lieut. Humphrey, adj. of the sappers, who had volunteered to undertake the important but dangerous duty of blowing open the gate of the fort in case of an assault.

22. To Lieut. col. Custance, C.B., I feel indebted for the manner in which he disposed of his cav., and kept my flanks completely protected. On Capt. C. Jones, com. H.M.'s 1st batt. 60th rifles, and his officers and men, I cannot bestow too much praise; in bringing Capt. Jones's name to his lordship's notice, I am sorry to be obliged to add that he received a severe contusion from a

\* Advance Guard—4 comp. 60th rifles as skirmishers ready to act as skirmishers to front and flanks; 1 squad. 6th drag. gds.; 1 troop Cureton's horse; 4 guns, 3rd trp., 3rd brig.; 100 sappers. The whole under com. of Lieut. col. Remington, C.B.

Column of March—1 squad. 6th drag. gds.; 60th royal rifles; 2 h. art. guns; 100 sappers; heavy train, with heavy batt. engineer park treasure and commissariat carts; 93rd highlanders; 66th goorkahs.

Rear Guard—1 squad. 6th drag. gds.; 2 guns, No. 7 l. f. bat.; 2 compos. 93rd highlanders; 2 compos. 66th goorkahs; 1 troop Cureton's horse, under the com. of the field officer coming off duty.



round shot, just as it was getting dusk; on Capt. Jones being wounded the command of the regt. devolved on Capt. McQueen. I hope it may not be out of place for me to add that the 60th rifles, although employed on bad ground, under most harassing circumstances, performed their duty with great willingness and cheerfulness, and with a degree of order and precision that would have done credit to a review parade; to every officer and man of that regt. I wish to tender my best thanks.

23. I also offer my best thanks to Col. Hay, c.b., comdg. 93rd Highlanders, and Capt. Hockly, comdg. 66th Goorkahs, who with the men under their respective commands carried out all the duties allotted to them to my entire satisfaction. It is my pleasing duty again to bring to his lordship's notice Capt. Cureton and his regt. of Mool-tanee cav.

Commanding officers and men are always willing and ready to perform any duty, whether fighting the enemy, seeking information, or whatever may be required of them. Whatever they undertake they perform right well.

24. To my own personal staff, viz., Brev. maj. Cox, maj. of brig. to the col., Capt. C. Warde, offg. dep. qtr. mr. gen., Lieut. Prendergast, orderly officer, I beg to tender my best thanks for their services, and for the ready and efficient aid they gave me on all occasions throughout the entire day.

25. To Capt. Law, sub. asst. comy. gen., I am deeply indebted, and thank him for the excellent arrangements he made under considerable difficulties for provisioning the force, and wish to bring him prominently to the notice of the C. in C. as an excellent commissariat officer.

26. Doctor Tienin, senr. surg. of the force, ably and readily assisted by the other medical officers of the column, made all their arrangements entirely to my satisfaction, and my best thanks are due to them for the manner in which all the medical arrangements were carried out.

27. It is now with great satisfaction that I record the obligations I feel myself under to Mr. Balmain, Lieut. Clarke, and Capt. Wm. Hearsay, civil officers with my column, for the ready and cordial assistance they have rendered me, in an unknown and difficult country, where the greatest judgment is necessary in testing the information received from doubtful sources.

Capt. Hearsay, in a bad state of health, has at all hours of the day and night being engaged in his duties connected with the intelligence department, though suffering from great pain, and unable to mount a horse; I beg therefore that I may be allowed to solicit his lordship's interest and most favourable report to Government of this meritorious officer.

C. W. TROUP, Brigdr.,  
Comdg. Moveable Col.

MR. E. J. THACKWELL.—At a pension of the Society of Gray's-inn, held on the 26th of January, Mr. Joseph Thackwell, the first son of Lieut.-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, c.b., was called to the bar. Mr. Thackwell was, until within the last few months, in the army, and is favourably known as the author of "The Second Sikh War," in which he served as aide-de-camp to Sir Joseph Thackwell.

REAR-ADMIRAL HOPE, c.b., proceeds, by the mail of the 4th of March, from Southampton, to take naval command in the East Indies, relieving Sir Michael Seymour, who retires from ill-health.

#### REPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Ripon*, Jan. 27, 1859.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay .....	—	£78,195

Per Steamer *Indus*, Feb. 4.

	Gold.	Silver.
Ceylon .....	£ 200	—
Madras .....	1,330	—
Calcutta .....	—	62,190
Penang .....	—	400
Hong Kong .....	—	70,168
Shanghai .....	—	61,641
	£1,530	£194,999

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1859.

### A GREAT STRATEGIST.

How much longer will the British public submit to be blindfolded by the *Times* and its "Special Correspondent?" How much longer is the conduct of military operations in India to be confided to an obtuse, obstinate old man, simply because he is hospitable to a *Times* reporter? Is the suppression of the mutiny to be protracted for an indefinite period, in order to furnish the Homer of the Lyceum Pantomime with materials for celebrating the wonderful strategy of the great M'Liver? Already the finances of India are unequal to the strain caused by the unnecessary presence of such a vast European force. Already is another loan of at least seven, probably of ten, millions sterling required to cover the excess of expenditure over receipts. Already there are no fewer than eighty-two regiments of the line, three battalions of rifles, and thirteen regiments of cavalry, besides artillery and engineers, serving under the chief command of a general whose combined courage and imbecility render him worthy to rank with the British generals who flourished in the American War of Independence. And now we learn that ten additional batteries of artillery are under orders to proceed immediately to the East, while reinforcements are being continually despatched to maintain this legionary host at its full complement. It is not men, however, that are wanted, but a general. *Vis, consili expers, mole ruit sua*. Send out a hundred thousand men if you will, but what will it avail without a head to direct them? There is no occasion for more artillery. There are already guns enough and to spare, and men sufficient to work them. Indeed, it may be questioned whether any but the very lightest guns are not now an encumbrance rather than an advantage. The rebels are almost totally devoid of that arm, and have lost all heart to stand by their artillery if they possessed any. A swift and unceasing pursuit is all that is now wanting to effect their complete dispersion. A handful of Europeans, armed with Enfield rifles, mounted on camels and elephants, and supported by a small body of cavalry, would now be equal to cope with any troops the rebels can bring into the field. There is no call for strategical manoeuvres that leave fords unguarded and jungles accessible. A dashing onslaught carries more terror into the hearts of the discomfited enemy than the most scientific combinations, or the most brilliant word-painting in the leading journal. Wherever British officers have been permitted to act on their own judgment, unfettered by instructions from "Army Head Quarters," a series of decisive successes has ever marked their progress. Are examples demanded? Look at the triumphant marches of General Greathed, Sir Thomas Seaton, Sir Hugh Rose, General Roberts, and so many other active and

efficient commanders. It is a painful duty to animadvert on the shortcomings of a veteran, whose personal gallantry has so often and so conspicuously been displayed. But something more than mere valour is now wanted. Audacity and rapidity of movement can alone bring the campaign to an early and prosperous conclusion. As these qualities are not to be expected in the present Commander in Chief, we respectfully submit that it is incumbent on her Majesty's Ministers to insist on his immediate recall, and his supersession by a younger and more vigorous leader, and one who better appreciates the true character of Indian warfare. The *Times* and its Special Correspondent might possibly be offended; but, on the other hand, the final suppression of the disturbances, and the restoration of the finances by a large reduction of the army, would certainly ensue.

### INDIAN FINANCE.

THE City articles of the *Times* carry much weight, and generally are based on good intelligence, and display correct views. But the note of alarm sounded by its correspondent on Wednesday on the subject of Indian finance, and which appeared in the *Times* of Thursday, is not characterised by these qualities. We quite agree in the writer's observations as to the necessity of setting a limit to the grant of guarantees of five per cent., or any other rate of interest, to the projectors of works pretending to be of urgent public benefit, and of certain reproductive profit. The market of London, rich as it is in capital, cannot bear straining beyond a certain limit; and that limit has been reached, if it has not been exceeded, by the guarantees already given to railways that will cost more than fifty millions to complete. The portion of the East Indian line that has been constructed, though the most expensive, from proximity to Calcutta, yields, nevertheless, seven per cent. in the working; and we have little doubt that the traffic up to Delhi on this great line will prove remunerative. Still at each successive call for fresh capital the price of the stock falls, showing evidently that the market will not take off more than has already been sent into it. There cannot be a clearer indication of the folly of forcing on new schemes when this, the very best of those afloat, shows such weakness; and we quite go along with the *Times* in warning the public and the authorities against putting out fresh schemes, and attempting to throw their guaranteed stock into the market while in such a condition.

But the *Times*' correspondent has discussed the finance of India also, of which he evidently knows nothing. Of the fifty crore of rupees of registered Indian debt, two-fifths are held by natives, and three-fifths by Europeans. It is only those stockholders of the latter class who are resident in England that will think of having their promissory notes enfaced for the receipt of interest in London by bills drawn there on the treasuries of India. It is a convenience to them to receive interest in that manner, and no doubt the enfaced notes will be saleable in the market here, which may give them additional value to the holders. But this will not affect the selling price in India so long as the existing loan is open, to which subscriptions are invited

at a rate equal to six per cent. Native holders will not sell to Europeans for encasement, but English capitalists who wish to embark their capital in this kind of investment because of the encasement benefits will subscribe to do so, and thus give the Indian Government the additional means it wants. There is no doubt that the prospects of Indian finance are not very flourishing just at present; but how can they be so while the Government is maintaining a force of 100,000 British troops there, and most of them in the field, and on field allowances, in place of the 25,000 or 30,000 that used to be paid out of ordinary revenues when the income of India was barely sufficient to meet the current expenditure? Let this drain cease, and we doubt not the ability of India again to support her own expenditure. To meet it while it lasts will require a recourse to the loan market, both there and here. We shall learn from Lord Stanley on Monday what demand he means to make for the year on this market. Of course if there should be a fresh issue of debentures on the same terms as last year their selling price will fall, but we doubt if that price will be at all affected by the enfacing privileges of the Indian Registered Stocks, for the debentures are held by quite a different class of capitalists, and not for purposes of fixed investment, as is the case with the promissory notes of the Indian Government, whether enfaced or not.

#### THE REBELS AND THE AMNESTY.

A curious illustration has lately been afforded of the distrust entertained by the rebels with respect to the spirit and operation of the proffered amnesty, and of the general inefficacy of proclamations addressed to a suspicious, because unscrupulous, people. On the 19th of November, 1858, a body of rebels, consisting of five hundred sepoy, one hundred sowars, and one hundred ragabonds, under the command of Hurkissen Sing, descended from the hill country into the jungles of the Shahabad district. Their progress was marked by the wanton murder of a mail driver and three native police constables at the point where they crossed the Grand Trunk Road. A few days afterwards they sent an Eurasian woman, whom they had taken prisoner, to Major Fowler, commanding at Jugdespore, to ascertain the precise nature of the terms of the amnesty. At that time Major Fowler was not aware of the murders they had so recently committed, and accordingly forwarded a copy of the Proclamation, with a summons to come in on the morrow and give up their arms. This was on the 24th, and a little after midnight Mr. Alonzo Money, magistrate and collector of Shahabad, arrived at Jugdespore from Arrah with twenty-six men of the mounted European police, and nine of the Military Train. At an early hour of the morning of the 25th Colonel Walter also appeared on the scene, having made four long marches from the foot of the hills. Just then it was announced that the rebels had gone off to the northward, and the whole force immediately started in pursuit. The fugitives were soon brought to bay in a village near Muhoolan. In the hope of gaining time they sent out a messenger to request that the British force would

retire to Jugdespore, while they discussed the propriety of accepting the amnesty. This modest request was, of course, peremptorily declined; but Mr. Money proposed that some of their number should meet Colonel Walker, himself, and three other gentlemen, under a tree some six hundred yards from the village, when the conditions of the amnesty should be fully explained to them. No answer being returned, Mr. Money took the bold step of advancing, accompanied only by a Sikh Ressaldar, towards an embankment, behind which the rebels were seen, in order to open a parley. When about fifty yards from their position he halted, and made signs that some one should meet him, when one of the leaders invited him to approach nearer. He did so, and then five horsemen rode forth and drew their swords, but made no other hostile demonstration. After a few words of encouragement from the English magistrate, the five sowars, and a sepoy armed with a musket, came sufficiently near for the purposes of conversation. The conference began by Mr. Money telling them that if they were disposed to surrender, and would send two or three of the Sirdars, or chief men, and eight or ten sepoy, to the tree previously indicated, in a quarter of an hour, he would afford them the fullest explanation of the meaning of the Royal pardon. One of them, Ram Narain Sing by name, replied that nothing could be done in a quarter of an hour; but if the British force would return to Jugdespore, an answer should be forwarded in the course of the night. This cool proposition being at once declined, he suggested that the force should fall back at least two or three miles, to give his companions an opportunity for consultation. Mr. Money promptly replied that he had not come to discuss conditions, but to remove any doubts they might entertain as to the meaning of any particular expressions in the Proclamation, and then remarked, "You are now without much choice: you can do nothing but run before the troops of the Sirkar (the Government), and you should therefore appreciate the more the goodness which gives you safety and life." Ram Narain Sing's answer was remarkable, as showing the impression conveyed to the native mind by the promise of pardon. "You are harassed," said he, "as well as we. The war has been going on a whole year for you as well as for us, and it is your interest therefore as well as ours to put an end to it." To this Mr. Money indirectly assented, but added:—

"There is this difference, you cannot fight any longer. The Government has more troops than ever; as it beat you when you were strong, it could, if it chose, now destroy you all: these are mere words, and we have not come here to talk. I came to tell you what kindness and mercy the Queen has determined to show you: you can accept it or refuse it, as you please." One of the other men then called out, "If we do give up our arms what guarantee have we that we shall not be killed afterwards?" Mr. Money answered, "the guarantee of the word of the Government which has never told you what is false." "Why then are we rebels?" cried out another man. The sepoy then came forward in front of the sowars and said, "I am a padre; I rebelled for my religion. What do I get by the amnesty?" "You get pardon for your rebellion," said the magistrate, "if you think that is not enough you need only remain where you are, and at the end of the quarter of an hour after my return to the tree we shall attack you, then what will be, will be." Three or four of them waved their swords, and said, "Return; we cannot accept your conditions." "You sent to me," replied Mr. Money, "and I will adhere to what I said. I give you one quarter of an hour, if within that time you do not meet me you will be attacked."

While this singular parley was going on several more sepoy and sowars approached to within earshot, and listened eagerly to what was said. Mr. Money then went back to the tree, and, as he naively remarks, was very glad that no one took a shot at him when his back was turned. After the lapse of half an hour a second conference took place, and we cannot do better than transcribe Mr. Money's own narrative of the proceedings:—

"I said, the Queen, having taken the government of the country into her own hands, had determined to show kindness and mercy to all her ryots, and had, therefore, forgiven the crime of rebellion to such as should surrender and retire to their homes; that this pardon, a full one to the sepoy, was not so to the sirdars; that the word 'sirdars' did not mean sirdars of the old army, such as subadars and non-commissioned officers, but such as had been leaders among the rebels: that all murderers of English men, women, or children were also exempted from pardon; and I then added, 'This proclamation was promulgated twenty-five days ago; I sent it to you on the hills, through Rut Bunjun Sing, who has relatives and friends among you. My deputy magistrates sent many copies also to you. You, therefore, knew of it; and yet, knowing it, aware of the great kindness shown you, you, four days ago, murdered, without provocation, three burkundazes, Government servants, and a mail-driver. This cannot be forgiven. Your rebellion is forgiven to you; but these murders are the guilt of all, unless you give up the men who with their own hands killed the burkundazes, and the man or men who ordered the murder to be committed. I cannot,' I said, 'receive your submission, and declare you freely pardoned, until this is done; and to do it I give you one hour.' One of the men in red, either Ram Narain Sing or Debee Ojah, exclaimed, 'What are three or four men killed, more or less. I (or we) have committed many other murders.' I said, 'The difference is this. These murders were committed after the terms of the amnesty had been made known to you.' 'We never knew of the amnesty,' they said, 'till we had left the hills, or we would not have committed these murders.' I answered, 'I could not believe that, but upon the murderers being made over to me I would ascertain that fact, and that, if proved, it would have some effect upon the sentence I should pass.' 'Well,' they said, 'we'll think about that.' 'But,' said one, 'all these matters will take a long time to arrange. Move your force back to Jugdespore and we will send you an answer to-morrow.' 'I have already said that cannot be, you must accept or refuse the amnesty within an hour after our conference. If we retired to Jugdespore, I should probably to-morrow morning hear of you as being on the other side the Ganges.' At this they all laughed like men detected. One man again asked the same question as was asked of me at first. 'How do we know when our arms are all given up that we shall not be hanged?' I said, 'You know it, first, because the Government has never told you a lie; secondly, because English gentlemen speak the truth, and I promise you no one shall harm you; and thirdly, because you must have heard that since the 1st of November I have released some fifteen rebel sepoy who were in gaol. What more proof can you want?' 'It's true, it's true,' they said. 'But,' remarked one man, 'when we have given up our arms and gone home, complaints of looting and plundering, &c., will be brought against us, and we shall be put into prison.' I said, 'of course, that may be; but these complaints will not hang perpetually over you. I have fixed a limit for the institution of such complaints.' 'Yes, but we shall be imprisoned. Any man can bring a true or false case against us to put us in gaol.' 'True,' I answered, 'but, on the other hand, if you don't surrender, you'll be hunted to death.' 'And if we do surrender,' said Debee Ojah, one of their leaders, 'what will be done to the sirdars?' 'That depends,' I answered, 'on their conduct while leaders. Those who have merely held posts of authority and committed no great crimes or oppression will be treated leniently, the others severely.' 'Will they be imprisoned, and irons placed on their legs?' 'Yes,' I answered, 'in many cases; and in the worst they will be transported across the sea.' 'What sort of an amnesty is that,' said a young fellow, a brother of Hurkissen Sing; 'if you proclaim a pardon it should be to all alike.' 'No,' I answered; 'those who have spoilt the sepoy must be punished.' A sepoy then asked, 'What would be done to subadars and jemadars?' I answered, 'Subadars and jemadars of the Company's army receive full pardon as such; but if they have held any high command among the rebels they will be tried as leaders. Those who merely held such command and were not distinguished for any gross cruelties or oppression will be leniently dealt with. In short,' I added, 'the meaning of the amnesty and the intention of the

Queen are kindness and mercy (Meerbanee Warahum); and if you understand your own good you will desist from your rebellion and your folly, and surrender your arms, first giving up the men who committed the murder on the Trunk Road.' I thought I could see that what I said made an impression upon the sepoys. The men in red, I fancy, observed this also, for one of them called out, 'We have muskets and swords, and can fight; and this Proclamation offers us punishment and imprisonment.' 'It gives you life,' I said, 'and what hope have you in rebellion; you have been driven out of this district into the hills, and out of the hills again. Here are troops ready to attack you, and you know more will come; what can you do? You are but some five hundred men, and you can get no reinforcements.' 'We are a thousand fighting men,' cried out a sowar, who had shortly before, in answer to a question of Saadut Khan, said he belonged to the 3rd Cavalry, and mutinied at Meerut. 'Yes,' said Hurkissen Sing's brother, 'we will fight; and so saying, he flung up his turban and waved his sword. The sowars then began to move off, but seeing the sepoys still hesitating, I said, 'I'll do what I promised, and give you an hour to consider, provided you do not move from the village; if you move you will be attacked at once.' The rebels then returned, and we did the same. Presently three or four men on horseback again came into the plain; I met them, and we talked for a few minutes. The conversation was a mere repetition of the former one; the hitch was evidently the doubt that hung upon the fate of the leaders, who wanted to get the same terms as the sepoys. Again, twenty minutes later, three more men on horseback advanced, and with Saadut Khan I rode to meet them. The two men in red were there, and a third man in white. On this occasion the demeanour of the rebels was much more respectful than before. They all saluted me as I came up. The man in white said, 'The Baboo sent his salam.' 'What Baboo?' I asked; 'Hurkissen Sing?' 'No, Ummar Sing.' 'What is he here?' 'Yes; he sends his salam; he says he has well considered what you said, and which has been repeated to him. He quite appreciates the kindness and mercy of the great Queen. But this is all new to him; he never heard it before. He cannot do anything at once; if you will return to Jugdespore, he will send you an answer there very soon.' 'Tell him,' I replied, 'if he is really with you (which assertion turned out to be false) that he cannot know more than he knows now, and than he knew some time ago. Tell him, also, he must make up his mind quickly, for half of the hour is passed.' I added: 'Remember, too, that this amnesty is not only for Shahabad, but for all Hindostan; if you escape out of this district, and get across the Ganges (though I tell you I have taken measures to shut that road up), you will perhaps find your brothers giving up their arms in the northern districts.' 'True, we know that,' was the answer. Again the man in red asked 'why the leaders should not be forgiven as well as the sepoys?' but I told them I had said all I wished to say, and we parted."

An hour and a half having elapsed without any apparent result, the British force advanced to the attack which the rebels did not stop to receive, but sought safety in superior rapidity of movement. Although this conference failed of its immediate object, it is not less creditable to Mr. Money that he should have risked his life to spare the further effusion of blood. It is also of great service in demonstrating the futility of any appeal to the better feelings of the sepoys. In their despair they refuse to believe in mercy, and distrust the possibility of their abominable crimes being ever forgiven. They evidently regard the amnesty as a snare, and it is not a little significant of the popular detestation of our law courts, that they should dread the trumping up of false charges and consequent imprisonment. In short, the general tenor of the observations made on this occasion is by no means flattering to our *amour propre*, as indicating a total loss of the confidence formerly placed in the word of a British officer, and in the assurances of the British Government.

MILITARY PAY will be issued at the Treasury, East India House, on Monday, February 14th, and following days.

THE QUEEN has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Joseph Arnould, Esq., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## RETROSPECTIVE RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—As one interested, permit me to ask, through the medium of your columns, if the provisions of the revised Royal Warrant, which accords to all lieutenant-colonels of 1854 retrospective rank as colonels on the 28th Nov., 1854, are to be extended to H.M.'s Indian forces? I am a lieutenant-colonel in the latter arm of 1852, and, consequently, a colonel of 1855; but as I am (*pro tem.* only, I trust) superseded by lieutenant-colonels of 1854 becoming colonels of that year, the effect of such supercession needs no illustration where the higher commands in these days of innumerable brigades are of importance and in question.

Yours obediently,

ENQUIRER.

[No chance of such a thing, at least for the present.—Ed. A. I. M.]

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 7.

REGIMENTAL CHAPLAINS IN INDIA.

MR. KINNAIRD begged to ask what permanent increase to the regular Bengal establishment of chaplains to the Protestant troops had been made during the last twelve months, and whether it was the intention of the Government to make any further permanent increase, in consequence of the probability of a much larger English force than formerly being kept in India?

LORD STANLEY said that up to September, 1857, the permanent strength of the establishment of chaplains of the Church of England was: in Bengal, 68, Madras 35, and Bombay 26, making 129 in all. Since that time they had been increased from 68 to 80 in Bengal, from 35 to 40 in Madras, and from 26 to 30 in Bombay, making 150 in all, or an increase of 21. The whole of that increase had taken place within the last twelve months. In addition, ten supernumerary chaplains had now been sent out to meet the urgent wants of the troops, who were not placed on the permanent establishment, but would be absorbed into it. There had also been an increase of Presbyterian chaplains from six to thirteen.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 8.

MEDALS FOR INDIA.

In reply to a question by Mr. Laurie, General PEEL repeated the statement he made last year that a medal would be granted to the troops serving in India, with special clasps for Delhi, Lucknow, the relief of Lucknow, and the garrison of Lucknow. Seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, whose term of foreign service expired last year, will shortly return to this country.

MUTINY AT MEERUT.

Colonel SYKES moved an address for copies of correspondence and of the proceedings of the Court Martial at Meerut, in April, 1857, upon eighty-five troopers of the 3rd light cavalry, and correspondence and other documents relating to the 36th regiment of Bengal N.I. having at Umballa, in March or April, 1857, expelled from their caste those of their comrades engaged in learning the Enfield rifle practice. He detailed at considerable length the facts connected with the transactions in question, contending that the papers already laid before the House gave an imperfect and a partial view of them.

LORD STANLEY promised to write to India for the papers, but recommended that the motion should be in the meantime withdrawn; which was accordingly done.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 9.

COLONISATION AND SETTLEMENT (INDIA).

On the motion of Mr. EWART, it was ordered that the select committee on colonisation and settlement (India) do consist of eighteen members:—Mr. William Ewart, Mr. Baillie, Mr. Campbell, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Gregson, Mr. Kin-

naird, Mr. Knight, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Lygon, Mr. Arthur Mills, Mr. Nisbet, Sir Erskine Perry, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Danby Seymour, Mr. John Benjamin Smith, Mr. William Vansittart, Mr. Villiers, and Colonel Sykes.

## NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.

The first vessel of a series, which is destined and expressly constructed for the river traffic of the Indus between Hyderabad and Mooltan, was tried down the river on Monday the 7th, in the presence of a numerous party of scientific gentlemen and some of the directors of the Scinde and Punjab railways, to whose enterprise it is due that steamers really fitted for Indian river navigation are at length being adopted. The difficulties which have hitherto lain in the way of keeping up continuous communication along the waterways of the Indian empire during the dry season have been chiefly, if not entirely, mechanical ones. Steamboats for such service, indeed, require the perfect reconciliation of what at first sight appears to be almost impossible conditions, such as great power, high speed, and ample stowage for cargo, with less than two feet draught of water. The directors, therefore, of the new flotilla company wanted a vessel combining, in the best way it could, the many opposite qualities required for the navigation of the river. The engineer of the company, Mr. Yarrow, being aware of the peculiar nature of the difficulties to be overcome, and having obtained all the information which the limited experience of Indus navigation would yield, decided that it was necessary that the steam flotilla for such traffic must be composed of vessels able to pass all bars and shallows by only drawing two feet of water, and that they must further have a speed of twelve miles an hour, be 200 feet long and thirty-eight feet wide, in order to convey the goods and passengers, and, above all, that they must be of sufficient power to be able to tow barges and river boats up the stream with them. Plans and specifications of the requisites were accordingly prepared, and the company invited the competition of engineers and shipbuilders. Of all the designs sent in Mr. Scott Russell's was selected, and that eminent builder was accordingly directed to construct the first vessel of the flotilla, in order that it might be tested by experience as to how far the mechanical difficulties in its structure had been overcome. This vessel, therefore, was yesterday for the first time tried down the Thames, and the result of the trip was in the highest degree satisfactory, surpassing even the expectations which had been formed as to speed, power, &c. The boat in appearance is precisely like the American river steamers, flat bottomed, square shaped, and with a deck-house which almost covers the entire vessel. Her length over all is two hundred feet, breadth thirty-eight, draught of water one foot ten inches. As a passenger boat, and with average cargo, her speed is equal to little over thirteen miles an hour, and with boats containing five hundred tons cargo in tow she can be depended on to average eight miles an hour on the Indus. The hull is constructed in a peculiar manner, in order to carry the weight and sustain the propelling power of large machinery. Two longitudinal wrought-iron girders run the whole length of the vessel, rising nearly ten feet above the deck, so as to form the walls of the deck cabins. The girders constitute the main strength of the hull, and are applied in a manner peculiar to Mr. Scott Russell, and which he has already employed in the construction of the Great Eastern and other vessels where great strength and great length are necessary. The engines of the vessel are nominally of 120 horse-power, and though only constructed to work up to 400, in reality, in the indicator, give more than 600. They are constructed on Mr. Russell's three-cylinder principle, which bids fair soon to become the only one in use, whether for paddle or screw engines. During the whole of the trial, though these engines sometimes exerted their full power against a head wind and strong tide, they worked with the most perfect ease, and with very little of that vibration

generally produced in vessels of large power and light draught of water. Mr. Scott Russell undertook that the draught of water, when laden with passengers, and an average cargo of 350 tons, should not exceed two feet. On Monday, however, when in this trim, her draught was almost under 1 foot 10 inches, and forward scarcely 20 inches. The satisfactory nature of the principles on which she has been constructed was considered as conclusively proved, and a greater thickness and strength of hull will be allowed to the other vessels of the flotilla which will shortly be constructed and despatched to India as soon as finished.—*Times*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 5. *Roxana*, Spittall, Singapore; William Simpson, Spittall, Batavia.—7. *Cairngorm*, Rye, Whampoa (92 days); New Great Britain, Kerr, Macao; Defiance, Broadfoot; Red Gauntlet, Tinnmouth; and Philosopher, Ross, Calcutta; Laurence, Salmon, Singapore; Moulin, Nicholson, Madras; Zodiack, Jarvis, Mauritius; Bon Accord, Colville, Algoa Bay; Strathfieldaye, McHewie, Sourabaya; Sea Park, Smith, Calcutta; Culoden, Morrison; and Merchant Prince, McLay, Bombay; Esther, Hondekup Bay.—8. *Lammermuir*, Shewan, Whampoa; Anne Cropton, Turner, Cleaton, Freetie; and Marathon, Wilson, Calcutta; Bury St. Edmunds, Miller; and Escort, Smith, Mauritius; Queen of England, Baikie, Madras; Helen Ewing, Fardon, Bombay; Brema, Tre Sramus, Rangoon and Mauritius; Tweed, Williams, Algoa Bay; Victoria, Lee; and Solway, Appleton, Calcutta; Water Lily, Wright, Bangkok; Odin, Bohn, Cape; Aden, Howison, Hong Kong; B. B. Greene, Erierson, Madras; Dahlia, Phillips, Ceylon and Mauritius.—10. *Clutha*, Broadfoot, Geelong.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Behar*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 12, to proceed per str. *Bombay*, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Lieut. T. W. Hewitt. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Evans, Mrs. E. L. Marchant, Surg. Murphy, Messrs. E. Hughes, T. Dewar, J. Johnson, Stafford, and B. Boate, Miss Boate, Miss H. Boate, Messrs. H. Farrell and H. C. Wilson, Mr. and Miss Lucas, Capt. Green, Surg. Annesley, Mr. Duffell.  
Per str. *Euxine*, from MARSEILLES, Feb. 20, to proceed per str. *Bombay*, from SUZ.—Mr. Ledelyki and friend, Mr. C. Ward, Mrs. H. Davies, Mrs. G. Munce, Mr. and Mrs. Bray and infant.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

FRANCES, the wife of Capt. Joseph, of Calcutta, s. at Storey's-gate, Westminster, Feb. 8.  
MONEY, the wife of Major E. R. Bengal Horse Art., s. at Parkfield, Cheltenham, Feb. 8.

### MARRIAGES.

SCHWABE, Rev. W. H., Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, to Caroline B., d. of the late Rev. Theodore Dury, at Bilton, near Harrogate, Feb. 8.  
SMITH, Rev. H. Percy, M.A., to Selina, d. of General Thackeray, at Windesham Church, Surrey, Feb. 8.  
WALTHAM, Frederick, of the Madras Presidency, to Anne Penelope, eldest d. of the late Major general Syers, Bengal Army, at West Kirby Church, Cheshire, by the Rev. Canon Slade, Feb. 2.

### DEATHS.

OLIVER, Anne, relict of the late Major Archd. Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Trinity, near Edinburgh, Feb. 4.  
SMITH, Louisa, wife of George H., late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Montpellier-road, Brighton, aged 49, Feb. 4.  
SULLIVAN, Ellen J., d. of Lieut. col., late of 4th Madras L.C., aged 7 years and 7 months, Feb. 4.  
THACKER, George Peck, second s. of W., at Upper Park-road, Hampstead, aged 15, Feb. 6.  
WITHECOMBE, Helen, wife of Dr., of H.M.'s Indian Forces, and d. of Major gen. M. C. Paul, of Harewood-square, at Notting hill, Feb. 8.

## East-India House,

February 10, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. H. Forster, C.B.; Asst. surg. C. Lowdell.  
*Madras Estab.*—Ens. E. S. Bell, 6th N.I.; Capt. E. L. Combe, 23rd N.I.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. G. D. Wilkins, 3 mo.; Mr. W. Edwards, 6 mo.; Mr. F. C. Forbes, 3 mo.; Hen. R. Drummond, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. H. Skinner, 14th Irr. cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. P. P. Nash, 25th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. L. Gleig, 32nd N.I., 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. M. Meyer, 11th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. A. Davidson, 4th N.I.; Asst. surg. H. Giles, 6 mo.; Capt. G. Holmes, Art., 2 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. T. H. Sangster, 4th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. A. Adey, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. J. A. Craigie; Mr. R. Keays.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. D. Lance, 6th Eur. regt.; Asst. surg. J. D. Wylie.  
*Madras Estab.*—Brev. maj. the Hon. H. Arbuthnot, 3rd Cav.; Surg. H. Goodall.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. G. G. Chauner, Art., fr. Dec. 31, 1858; Cond. C. Antisell, Pen. est.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. C. J. Bird.

### APPOINTMENT.

#### CIVIL.

Mr. George Arnold, a Clerk in the Military Store Department of Woolwich Arsenal, has been appointed Sub-Inspector of Military Stores at the India Council Department in Leadenhall-street.

No. 1 of 1859.

### LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE ARTILLERY, CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

To rank from dates specified.

#### BENGAL.

ARTILLERY.—John Wm. Taylor, James A. Sutherland Colquhoun, Walter Ernest Forbes, John Forbes Meiklejohn, Dec. 10, 1858; William Barron, William James Wemyss Muir, Lionel Henry Septimus James, Palmer Boyd, Albert Berwick Cunningham, Edward John Machell, Frederick Lindsay, Francis Arthur Stubbs, Guilbert Edward Wyndham Malet, John Phillips Cottam, Horace George Willis, Vincent Carne Fisher, Murray William Daniell, Edward Albert Anderson, Dec. 11, 1858.

CAVALRY.—Albert Harsey, Nov. 4, 1858; V. Jas. Hodson, Henry Alexander Shakespeare, Fendall Currie, Nov. 20, 1858; George Thomas Halliday, Dec. 20, 1858; Henry Montague Buller, Jan. 4, 1859; Irvine Low, Jan. 20, 1859.

INFANTRY.—Francis W. Collis, Dec. 10, 1858; Geo. Quin, Henry Vansittart Riddell, Cecil George Millett, Charles Sangster De Fermoy Roche, George Buckley Stevens, Frederick Henry Alexander, Charles Stuart Pratt, Harvey Woodhouse, David Ross Clarke, Henry William Serrior, James Ferris, Charles Alexander Edward Stapleton, Francis Henry Gould, Nathaniel James Jones, Clayton Turner Lane, William Saurin Brooke, Edward Newbery, Arthur Gore Hancock, Dec. 11, 1858; John Henry Baldwin, William George Maitland, Dec. 20, 1858; David Adamson, Jan. 5, 1859; Andrew William Christian, Arthur Ferguson Lindsay, Malcolm McNeill Rind, Alexander James Donnelly Hawes, Robert Mosely Bryce Thomas, Wigram Battye, Edmund Pison Ommanney, Jan. 6, 1859; Arthur Noel Phillips, Jan. 10, 1859; Arthur Manaton Ommaney, John Edward Harden, Donald Darroch, Henry Roberts Young, Jan. 20, 1859; William Beckett, Vincent William Tregear, Alexander Baber Douglas, Jan. 27, 1859.

#### MADRAS.

ARTILLERY.—Charles Hoyle Anderson Straker, William Andros Warren, Dec. 10; William Richard Charles Brough, Daniel Vincent Shortland, William Freeth, Charles William Brereton, Hon. Hardress Standish O'Grady, Robert Thompson, Arthur Keeling Seacome, James Henry Gleig, Dec. 11.

CAVALRY.—William Sim Macleod, Nov. 20; William Taylor Jay, Dec. 20; Henry Majendie Clarke, Jan. 20.

INFANTRY.—James William Smith Butler, David Ogilvie, Nov. 20; Hopton Scott Stewart, Dec. 4. Spencer Henry Mackay, Robert Fleming Doig, William Stenhouse, Albert Willoughby Foord, Robert Bullock, Henry Albany Hammond, Charles John Birch Harris, Edward Samuel Ludlow, Walter Irvine, Hutchison Bosnett, Henry Porteous, Dec. 11; Elliott Armstrong Bruce, William John Pickance, Jan. 6; Henry Edward Ackland Lawford, Jan. 20; Arthur Yelverton Brooking, Jan. 27.

MEMO.—Mr. Bonham Bridges Faunce, having proceeded overland on the 25th of Sept. last, but omitted to apply for the certificate of his appointment, is to take rank next below Mr. S. E. Atkinson (vide List No. 6 of 1858).

#### BOMBAY.

ENGINEERS.—William Merriman, Dec. 12, 1856.  
ARTILLERY.—Samuel Swinton Jacob, Francis Ward Major, Dec. 10, 1858; Frederick William Mackenzie Spring, Charles Willis Godfrey, Thomas Henry Trafford, Francis James Mortimer, Dec. 11.

INFANTRY.—Arthur Poole, Nov. 19; Christopher Banbury Myers, Henry Lowther Nutt, Cecil Fitz Henry Lewis Way, Stratford Morrison Hay, Wyndham Henry Davidson, John Henry Gaitskell, Dec. 11; Patrick Murray, Dec. 27; Arthur Fisher Turner, Dec. 30; Edward Sperling Beville, Charles Drummond Passmore Pavne, William Reynolds, Jan. 12; Percival Downton Malden, Jan. 27.

## BOOKS.

*The Life and Times of Carey, Marshman, and Ward.* By J. C. Marshman. In two vols. London: Longman and Co.

The Serampore Missionaries have been fortunate in finding such a sympathetic chronicler of their labours and triumphs as Mr. John Clark Marshman, himself the son of not the least distinguished member of the Mission. Although the greater portion of this voluminous narrative is of a character chiefly to interest the sectarian denominations, there is also much to rivet the attention and command the respect of the general reader, whatever may be his peculiar profession of faith. The story of the humble beginning, the long struggles, and the final success of the Baptist Mission at Serampore, is full of encouragement to all who engage in arduous enterprises, with a full consciousness of the rectitude of their purpose. It is impossible to peruse, however cursorily, Mr. Marshman's account of the almost superhuman patience, meekness, and perseverance of the three large-souled men whose lives he has so feelingly illustrated, without experiencing a profound admiration for those who

"Knew how sublime a thing it is,  
To suffer and be strong."

Their earnestness in a cause which they regarded as that of their Divine Master could alone have enabled them to endure with such touching humility the misrepresentations and contumely to which they were so unjustly subjected. Their total abnegation of self, the purity and simplicity of their lives, and the high courage with which they faced every difficulty and danger, were worthy of the earliest ages of the Christian Church. Looking back from our present stand-point of knowledge and experience, it seems almost incredible that the motives of these worthy men should have been so pertinaciously misconstrued, and their actions so cruelly maligned. It is curious, too, to observe how completely the predictions of their enemies have been contradicted by the inevitable progress of events. At the same time, an obvious inquiry obtrudes itself on the mind of the reader, as he compares the actual results with the expenditure of human energy and of human treasure since Dr. Carey's arrival in India in 1793. It is, no doubt, a commendable thing to offer the truths of Christianity to Hindoos and Mahomedans, but how much more practical good might have been done had these earnest men devoted themselves to the Christianising of their fellow-countrymen at home. It was the perusal of Captain Cook's "Voyages Round the World" that first led Dr. Carey "to contemplate the moral and spiritual degradation of the heathen, and to form the noble design of communicating the gospel to them." Had he looked around him in his own town, he might have contemplated a moral and spiritual degradation not less intense or less to be regretted. But it is the attribute of certain temperaments that they remain unaffected by the ordinary and real phenomena of social life, but are roused almost to fanaticism by whatever appeals to their imagination. Thus the humble preacher, whose poverty compelled him to labour with his own hands to obtain his daily bread, overlooked the moral and spiritual destitution festering around him, while he fixed his eyes afar off on the naked and benighted Hindoo washing away his impurities in Ganga's holy waters. But passing over this aberration of their mental vision, we cannot refuse our belief in their perfect sincerity. They acted in strict



accordance with the dictates of their conscience, and accepted without a murmur all the hardships and persecution which followed them to the grave. Their success in making converts was certainly not calculated to encourage them to persevere. It took seven years to make a single proselyte, and this one a few days afterwards returned to his native village and apostatised. Similar disappointments perpetually pursued them, and yet they persisted without despondency as if secure of ultimate success. But our limited space forbids us to undertake a critical review of the progress of the Christian missions in Bengal, nor is it necessary to do more than refer those who are interested in such matters to Mr. Marshman's excellent history of the three great pioneers of Christianity in British India.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 0½. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0½. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2½d.	—

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The Directors give notice, that in consequence of the great and undiminished demand for steam-vessels upon the Indian rivers, and the wide field presenting itself for their profitable employment, they have resolved to double the capital of the Company.

The Directors have the satisfaction of announcing that the steamers and barges, consisting of twelve vessels in all, which they forwarded from this country in August last, have now arrived safely in India, and will commence plying upon the rivers without delay. An equal number of vessels of still greater power is at present in preparation, and will be sent out as soon as possible.

Before embarking in the present undertaking the Directors had not only satisfied themselves of its eminently profitable nature, but they had secured for it the marked co-operation of the Indian Government, by the acquisition of a subsidy; and the Government, both by the gift of land for stations, workshops, and depots, of wood for fuel, and in every other way, has rendered every possible aid to the present undertaking. At the same time, the Directors have insured complete exemption from Government control or interference; and this is the only Company so distinguished which possesses any Government support.

The Directors have the satisfaction of finding that not only the Reports of the Company's servants in India, but the whole concurrent testimony of the advices received from that country, through whatever channel, completely confirms the favourable anticipations they long since formed of the profitable character of the present undertaking. It would be impossible, however, within the limits of an advertisement, to recapitulate the numerous evidences of this truth which the Directors are constantly receiving; and they content themselves, therefore, with giving the following quotation from a recent leading article in the Times, which shows that similar

information had been reaching that paper through its Indian correspondents.

[From the Times, January 29, 1859.]

"It is not only Government but the whole nation that seems remiss. Any day during the last year we might have filled our columns with the complaints of shipbuilders at the decline of their trade, owing in a great measure to the happy termination of the Russian War. But what do we now hear from India? They wonder there what our shipbuilders are about. Month after month they are expecting the steamers that are to come. 'The Indian General Steam Navigation Company declares this month,' says our correspondent, 'a dividend of 100 and upwards per cent. The Home Government had been requested to send out six river steamers, and it had sent out only one, which, it said, would be enough. Next month,' continues our informant, 'the Indian Government had to engage all the freight of six for two trips at a price which would have bought the new vessels wanted twice over.' There is room and work, we are told, for 300 steamers on the Ganges alone, flowing, as it does, through a territory with a population of 850 to the square mile, with an export trade of £16,000,000, and an internal trade beyond human calculation. Yet, with this vast opening before us, there are found men in the prime of life, neither schoolboys nor dotards, who can waste their time in holding meetings and memorialising Government to find them customers for their shipping. Many a time ere this has war ministered to peace, infusing a quicker element into its idle, dreary soul. To this mutiny, perhaps, we owe the real opening of the Indian navigation to British enterprise, and the railways which are certain to follow. But *verbum sat*; we have said enough to start our shipbuilders and shipowners, if they are Englishmen."

The Directors have all along felt that neither the vessels which they have already sent to India, nor those which they have at present in preparation, could do much to satisfy the great want of Inland Steam Navigation which exists in that country. But they have also all along felt that the only safe way of entering upon such an undertaking was not to rush into it with sanguine precipitation, but to advance with gradual and cautious steps, and without being dazzled by the large prospect of profits it holds out. The first steps, however, having now been successfully taken, the whole of the existing shares in the Company having been allotted, and being at a premium in the market, and the field being so large as to require a large capital to work it in an efficient manner, the Directors are of opinion that the time is come when the capital of the Company may be advantageously increased, and they have therefore resolved to raise the capital to half a million sterling without delay.

Applications for the new Shares must be forwarded to the Directors, at the Offices of the Company, 9, Billiter-street, London, on or before the 28th day of February next; and existing Shareholders will have a preference in the allotment. A Deposit of 2s. per Share to be made on application.

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To the Directors of the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited).

Gentlemen.—I request that you will allot to me of the new issue of Shares in this Company; and I hereby undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the call's thereon when due, and to sign the Articles of Association when required.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Jan. 15	Burmah (Rangoon) Jan. 1
Madras .....	" 17	Bombay .....
Agra .....	" 18	Ceylon .....
China (Hong-Kong) .....	Dec. 30.	

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz. :—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 1 oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 8d.; under 1 lb. 2s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s. 8d.; under 1 lb. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 1 oz. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1/2 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news brought by the Bombay Mail of the 25th of January is so far important that it announces the complete expulsion of the rebels from the province of Oude. Two days after capturing the fort of Mujeedia, the Commander in Chief left Nanparah with a chosen body of cavalry, horse artillery, and infantry, the last being mounted on elephants. At an early hour on the morning of the 31st of December, this force came suddenly upon the Begum's camp. Unfortunately, the infantry were some distance in the rear, and the cavalry were not sufficiently strong to do more than make a threatening demonstration. When the main body arrived at the scene of operation, the enemy was already in full retreat, with the 7th hussars in hot pursuit. So eager, indeed, were these gallant fellows to overtake their craven opponents, that they dashed into the rapid waters of the Raptree, in which several of their number were swept away. Major Horne and two privates are supposed to have been drowned, together with eight chargers. As the Raptree forms the boundary line between the British territories and Nepal, the Commander in Chief was compelled to desist from further pursuit, taking precautions, however, to prevent the return of the fugitives into Oude. It now remains to be seen how far Jung Bahadur values the good will of the British Government. All the chief leaders of the Oude rebels are in his power; will he give them shelter, or surrender them to justice?

On the 17th of January Lord Clyde returned to Lucknow, with the intention, it is said, of proceeding through Central India to Bombay. At that port his lordship will embark for Europe, to lay his laurels and his loot at the feet of a maiden fair—to whom the *Lahore Chronicle* assigns a name, though not a local habitation, as Miss Clutterbuck.

The pacification of Oude is spoken of as an accomplished fact. Already one hundred forts have been demolished, fifty pieces of artillery have been captured, and upwards of 300,000 stand of arms taken or destroyed. The terms of the amnesty have also been still further enlarged, and an almost indefinite period allowed for its exercise. Perhaps the wisest and most practical course would now be to offer a free pardon to all, with the exception of certain individuals, whose names should be published. Unless this be done many months may yet elapse before the different bands of desperate men melt away and escape to their respective homes.

No certain intelligence is given of the movements of Tantia Topee and Prince Feroze Shah. It is reported, however, that additional columns of troops are completing the cordon previously

drawn round them. Brigdr. Showers, with a force from Agra, for instance, encountered a large number of the rebels, and easily routed them with considerable slaughter.

In the Deccan some serious disturbances have been caused by the Rohillas and Arabs. Sir Hugh Rose has therefore marched to Adjunta, to check their ravages in that quarter; but they appear to have gathered together in great force in the neighbourhood of Rissode. There they attacked and plundered the camp of the Deputy Commissioner of Berar, and offered a determined resistance to the force sent out against them by Brigdr. Hill; Capt. McKinnon being mortally wounded in an attempt to storm a village in which the Arabs had barricaded themselves, when his men fell back after losing several of their number. Finally, the enemy escaped into the jungle, so that neither party had much reason to boast of their success.

Lieut. Osborne, political agent at Rewah, who distinguished himself so conspicuously at an early period of the mutinies, has been severely wounded in a skirmish with rebels. This fine young officer engaged two sepoys, one of whom he shot dead upon the spot, and wounded the other, but was himself cut down, and only saved by the interposition of a European soldier. In Rohilcund a large force of rebels, estimated at upwards of 20,000 men, who were endeavouring to escape from Oude, were attacked and driven headlong across the Sardah; their leaders, Nurput Sing and Beni Sing, being reported among the slain.

As the best proof of the improved state of affairs in the North West, we may mention that ladies are now permitted to reside in Rohilcund and in the greater part of Oude. Not less significant is the fact that four regiments of European infantry, the 10th, 32nd, 78th, and 84th, besides the second battalion military train, are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to return to England.

Unpleasant rumours, however, are in circulation as to the internal condition of Cashmere. It is confidently stated that a conspiracy was on foot to dethrone the present ruler, or rather to shoot him as he issued from his burning palace. Several arrests and two executions are thus far the only result.

We regret to observe that a serious and disgraceful affray has taken place on the Bhore Ghaut Railway, in which a European was killed.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Capt. D. W. McKinnon, late commanding 3rd regt. Hyderabad contingent infantry, killed in action, near Hingolee, Jan. 15.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—Mr. R. Latham, Mr. Anderson.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon, Feb. 25.—Capt. G. S. Robertson, Lieut. H. G. Follett, Lieut. E. Waller, Capt. W. Crozier, Capt. and Mrs. Flanstead, Col. and Mrs. Boyd and infant, Mrs. Lilly and three children, Lieut. W. T. Butler, Lieut. Bamfield, Capt. Anker-ton, Lieut. J. E. F. Aylmer, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill and seven children.

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

To James Cosmo Melvill, Esq., India-office, London, from G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, dated Allahabad, 18th January, 1859:—

Tranquillity continues to prevail in Oude. Those of the rebels who have not come in under the amnesty have either dispersed and gone to their homes, or have fled into the Terai. One body of them under Bala Sam is reported to have entered the Nepaul forests. It is known that the Nawab of Furruckabad has surrendered himself.

## CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.

Colonel Benson marched 140 miles in five days, attacked Tantia Topce's force, and defeated it with much slaughter, taking six elephants. Tantia was also attacked and defeated by the force under Colonel Somerset at Chuppra and again at Burrod, in the Kotah territory. Later intelligence showed that the rebels were moving in the direction of Tonk and Jyepore, and Brigadier Showers, with a column from Agra, after marching ninety-four miles in three days, came up with them at Dewsha on the 16th inst., defeated and dispersed them, killing about 300. The rebel leaders are said to have been Tantia, the Rao, and Feroze Shah.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

It has been reported that the rebel Radha Govind and his brother were both killed in the action of the 29th of December near Kurwee. On the 5th of January, Brigadier Carpenter came upon a large body of fugitives, and completely routed them. Captain Osborne, Political Agent at Rewah, has been slightly wounded in a skirmish with a body of rebels, whom he defeated. The Commissioner of Rohilcund reports, on the 16th of January, that the rebels had crossed the Sardah River from the Oude Terai into Rohilcund, but had been driven off.

No intelligence of any importance from other quarters. G. F. EDMONSTONE.

From H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

## NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

Col. Hill's force had a severe action with the Rohillas and Arabs on the 15th inst., at Chicoumba, thirty miles north-west of Hingolee. The British loss was Capt. Mackinnon killed, and three other officers wounded. Sir H. Rose is at Jaulnah. The Bombay Presidency is quiet, with the exception of slight disturbances among the Bheels on the northern border of Guzerat.

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 25.

From G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 8th Jan., 3.30 P.M.

Brigadier Smith reports, on the 4th January, that on that day Maun Sing was at Parone, while Tantia and the Rao had marched to Teilwaree, *en route* for Khairwara. On the 2nd January Maun Sing and Serauj Shah were at Sundeela, on the same road. General Napier reports, on the 5th January, that Tantia and the Rao, and a force said to be large, and chiefly cavalry, had marched on the 3rd January towards Madhoopore, beyond Tonk. Maun Sing was at Parone, and Feroze Shah on the road to Madhoopore. Brigadier Smith would march on the 5th to Nabargunge, and General Napier to Shahabad. Sir Robert Hamilton reports, on the 7th January, that Maun Sing of Nurrur had written to him expressing his readiness to come in.

ALLAHABAD, 11th Jan.—Major McPherson reports that on the 3rd, or perhaps the 4th instant, 3,000 of Tantia Topce's force, under a Nawab, probably Rapeen Ally,

crossed the Chuosul at the Dhepeen and Pelpeldia Ghauts, from Lakhazree, *en route* to Jeypoor.

Brigadier Showers reached Hindown on the 8th. In communication with Captain Eden, of Jeypore, Captain Dixon, of Bhurtpore, and Dr. Matthews, of Kuroowlee. General Napier is at Sheopore. Brigadier Smith at Kilawara. Brigadier Honner, Rajpootana field force, is said to be advancing on Tonk. The accounts of the rebels are conflicting. They appear to be three separate parties, Raheem Ally, and Feroze Shah, and Tantia Topce with the Rao Sahib, all apparently advancing on Tonk and Jeypore.

12th Jan.—The following intelligence has been received, by telegraph, from Bazoda on 3rd inst. Captain Annesley requested Colonel Boyle to halt, as he expected the rebels of Solumbus to attack Khafra; on the 4th, he requested that the detachment 31st Native Infantry might remain, and the European march towards Neemuch, which it did on the 5th inst. Captain Annesley wrote for a head European to return, as it was the undoubted intention of the rebels of Solumbus, with several Bhookia chiefs, to attack Khafra without delay. The head men were sent back in consequence of this intelligence. General Roberts has assembled the regiment from Berar, Ahmedabad, and Bea Dealour; it has been subsequently reported from Baroda that he has arrived. From Captain Annesley, dated 7th instant, giving news of the action with the rebels on the 29th ultimo. The rebels of Solumbus not mentioned, and the resident of Baroda, therefore, concludes that all was quiet. Khafra on 7th instant. The Commissioner of Goruckpore reports that Balla Row, with his family and five head Bhogepore sepoys, entered Nepaul territory on the 6th instant. They gave out their intention of claiming protection from the Nepaulese authorities, and of dispersing to their homes, should protection be refused.

## BENGAL.

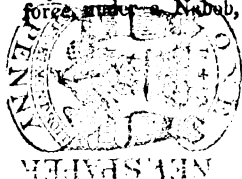
## THE CALCUTTA SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The guarantee of five per cent. which the Government have agreed to give to the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company, may very possibly in the course of a few years lead to a great change being worked in this good city of Calcutta. Without a railway, the Mutlah scheme would apparently never have come to much, and, in all likelihood, no town of any size would have arisen on the site marked out for it. Since the idea was first started, and Government was induced to countenance it by placing pilots and other public officers on the Mutlah, the mercantile community in general have evinced but little desire to avail themselves of the opportunity offered. During the first season a very few ships—three or four foreign ones, we believe—went and loaded there; but, with these exceptions, all the other vessels kept the old and beaten path, and risked the dangers of the Hooghly rather than trust to the untried attractions of the Mutlah. Since then, scarcely a single ship has approached the river, and no cargoes have been taken in or discharged there now for many months. The fact is, that our merchants having been all their lives accustomed to have their vessels in the Hooghly under their very eye, have no great wish to send them elsewhere to a place unknown to them and beyond their control. The dangers, delays, and expenses of the Hooghly are great; but then the insurance offices gladly take the risks, and all the charges connected with the ships have for years been fixed upon the footing of having these various disbursements to make as necessarily attendant on a voyage to Calcutta. Shipowners, therefore, are glad to allow matters to remain as they are, when the new port

opened to them is surrounded with inconveniences.

Another great impediment in the way of any change has been the excessive unhealthiness of the banks of the Mutlah. In the cold season it is all very well. But at other times fever constantly prevails, and prostrates most of those who go there. The crews of the few ships which loaded in the Mutlah, suffered severely from this cause, and in truth the evil is so great that every office requires about twice as many men in it as are necessary in Calcutta, because on the Mutlah one-half are nearly always unable to work from sickness. For the same reason it has frequently been impossible properly to carry on the public works of clearing and laying out the site of the new town. It is not very long, as most of our readers will recollect, since a party of Sonthal prisoners, who had been sent there with the intention of allowing them to remain as settlers once the ground was cleared, deserted the place in a body and found their way back to Allipore, where they presented themselves at the gate of the jail, and begged to be taken in, as they would greatly prefer to work out their time in prison to having to live in such an unhealthy locality as they had been sent to. As the clearing advances, however, and the town becomes peopled, the unhealthiness will gradually cease, and possibly by and by the new Calcutta may become not less healthy than the old.

Although, without a railway to it, the Mutlah might very probably never have been much used, there is little doubt that with the railway it will speedily become a port of considerable resort. The attractions offered by the safety of the river, and the facility with which vessels can reach the sea, will now have their effect. The merchant who did not care to have his vessel lying miles off in the jungles, where he could not reach her without being for a couple of days absent from office, and running the risk of getting an attack of fever, will no longer object to her lying where he can at any time reach her in an hour by railway. So, while formerly he thought it more satisfactory to put his goods on board ship in Calcutta, than to send them wandering through the various unknown canals and nullahs which lead to the Mutlah, in search of a vessel lying he could not exactly say where, it will be a very different thing when he has only to have them put on a railway train and whisked away to the ship without either delay or danger. Once the railway is opened, a town will spontaneously spring up at the terminus—for wherever there is a terminus a town always does spring up, even though the locality be not very tempting. There being an actual town which can be reached in an hour or so, and seen with their own eyes, will do more to make people believe in the Mutlah and its capabilities, than all the writings and all the pamphlets and advertisements in the world. There ought not to be much difficulty in making the line, and if the works are commenced and carried on with the same energy and perseverance which have hitherto marked the conduct of the projectors of the scheme, there is no good reason why the whole should not be opened for traffic before the end of the year 1860. It is to be hoped that there will be as little delay as possible, and that the Government officials will heartily join in forwarding the undertakings. The port of Calcutta is at present overcrowded, and it will be a great relief to the existing pressure when accommodation is found in the Mutlah for some of the ships which now come to the Hooghly. For every reason we hail with much satisfaction the prospect of having the new railway. Independently of the scheme of having a new port, every mile of railway that is constructed is a blessing to the country through which it passes. It is so even where there are good roads already existing; how much more is it so when there are no roads at all, or none that are passable except in the dry season.—*Hurkaru.*



## MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSAM.—We (*Indian Mail*) have received the following letter, dated Dibrughur, Dec. 10:—“Whether Cachar or Assam is the best country for the cultivation of tea, is, as far as I can make out, a moot point. As regards climate, soil, &c., both provinces are doubtless equally good. But if it is true that the immense advantage the former was at one time supposed to possess over the latter is a myth, and I have heard it whispered that such is the case—viz., the abundance of labour—I would, all things considered, and knowing what I do, give the preference to Assam. I dare say you have heard that the climate is not favourable to European constitutions, and that before settling in the country there are two things no man ought to omit to do, and those are, insure his life and make his will. This is simply bosh; and in cases where death ensues, you will generally find, on inquiry, that fever has been the result of reckless exposure on the part of the victim. It is not *always* so, however. There are some people who cannot stand the damp, and who are continually suffering from fever and ague. For those, and such as those, the only wise and prudent course is to take a passage in the first down steamer, and turn their backs on Assam for ever. Since the arrival of the Naval Brigade here, now upwards of fifteen months, I am not quite sure, but I do not think that there has been a single case of death from fever amongst them, which is a rather strong proof in support of my argument; though, in fairness, I must say that at Libsagur they have not been equally fortunate, and have lost several men; but then, again, they underwent a good deal more exposure. In Upper Assam the chief drawback to a tea-plantation is the scarcity of labour, especially in Dibrughur and its vicinity, where there are several tea-gardens; and as each succeeding year the demand increases, so is this dearth more and more felt. I would advise no one to invest his capital in the neighbourhood of the latter place, where there are already tea-gardens; and as each planter is steadily extending his cultivation, one of two things must happen—either that the demand will cause the supply, or the price of labour will rise considerably; and, considering the great number of coolies and bekeals required in a garden of even moderate extent, any advance on the present rates would not be a matter of trifling importance to planters. The pay of a coolie is four rupees per mensem, and one coolie for every poorah, or acre and a quarter, is, I think, about the average—at all events, for the first three years. After that the tea-plants will in a great measure keep the jungle down themselves. Some planters do not employ anything like that number; but in tea-planting, as in everything else, the cheap and nasty is bad policy. Now for the profits. I was told the other day, by a gentleman who has been several years at the trade, that a garden ought, at the expiration of the third year, to yield a profit of 20 per cent., and so on in proportion up to the fifth year; and lots of fellows will tell you that 50 and 60 per cent. is to be looked for; but, in my opinion, this is expecting too much. A remarkably shrewd man, who has lately purchased three large plantations, which bid fair to equal any in the province, is my authority for setting down the profits at 30 per cent., after deducting every possible expense, and allowing 10 lbs. per poorah for contingencies. A wide-awake fellow, with £1,500 to lay out, would do well, and might even look forward to going home at the end of seven years; but he must make up his mind to rough it, and go to work with a will, and not fancy that he will find everything ready-made to his hand, and that all he will have to do will be to sit down and smoke his pipe, and that in a year or so he will be a millionaire, with countless lakhs of rupees. I would not advise him, either, to take the scenes described in the “Arabian Nights” as a sample of what he may look forward to out here, as, if he does, he will be slightly sold, not to say disgusted. Fancy forming visions of marble palaces, lovely gardens, moon-faced houris with

necks like the goose and the eyes of the gazelle, and then coming down to the dull reality of a bamboo hut, in the midst of a dense jungle, with rain for nine months in the year. 11th.—I yesterday asked a gentleman, part owner of a large concern, and upon whose opinion I place great reliance, whether what I have stated above was correct. He informed me that it was, except that he thinks I have overstated the profits. According to him, a garden ought to yield, the fifth year, £1 per poorah clear profit. The plant, if properly cared for, never gets used up, but will last for ever. The Royal Proclamation was read here the other day. The natives attended in great numbers, and the excitement was intense. An illumination in the evening, followed in its turn by a dinner at the colonel's, champagne, rum-punch, headaches, and general seediness the next morning, formed the programme. At present, theatricals and cricket are the order of the day. The Naval Brigade Eleven played the Station a short time ago, and—oh, that I should have to say it!—licked us most wofully. The return match is to come off to day; and though I strive to keep up my pluck, I have a dismal foreboding that the setting sun will witness our defeat and disgrace. P.S.—I have just time, before the mail closes, to let you know that my dismal forebodings have not proved true, and that we have gloriously defeated our opponents, with six wickets to go down.”

ANGLIS SPIK HERE.—We publish the following letter “verbatim” as it was sent to us:—“Dear Sir,—I was given to understand on my arrival to the office where I am employed, that a European has hung himself on a tree in the compound of the Nawab (named Syed Mahomed Ali alias Nawab Doolah, of Shumshabad). On my arrival to the spot I found a number of officers, soldiers, and natives present; the officers were engaged in examining the body of the soldier and writing out the report of his death. There were seven rupees and a silver ring found on the man, but the two gold rings were missing. There was a pole and a piece of a bamboo and also a rope. The latter article was round the neck, and also there was a pit dug about the length six feet, the depth was about a foot or more, his cap was hung upon the same tree. If the European had done this dreadful crime on his person, he must have an implement to dig a pit, but to our gaze there were none of the implements, not unless his boots done it, as there were some marks of mud on the tips of the boot. A European soldier would go for the sake of country. The natives will say Sahib Shurab Gaonwein khoot miltee hai. That means in English that there is plenty of mudrack to be got in the villages, for the sake of that liquor, they are prowling all over the Bazzars and dilapidated buildings. No doubt they look for a place purposely to prevent the provost from detecting them in the night. If this man had a side belt on him no doubt he would have presented his antagonist should there be any, I mean the *niggers* (not unless he had any other occasion to commit a suicide on himself). Mr. Editor I will be able to let you know, should there be any more of this affair hereafter.—HINDOO.”

BERAR, Dec. 27.—With reference to a former communication regarding the non-appearance of four out of six scouts that had been sent out by Captain Davies to gain intelligence of Tantia's whereabouts, I have now to inform you that these scouts made their way to Tantia's camp, and tendered him their services. They appear to have been at once suspected, and were put in durance vile, from which, after a time, they most fortunately made their escape. Their statement is interesting. They were placed under charge of a party of rebel sowars, when one of them, a knowing hand, contrived to make friends with the duffadar, one Byram Allee Khan, who told him that he formerly belonged to the 5th Hyderabad cavalry, but was now connected with Ghoolam Allee Khan of Roy Bareilly, who appears to be the sole commandant of the rebel cavalry, all their movements being directed by him. When the scouts were taken before Tantia, they were most minutely

examined regarding the disposition of our troops in Berar, Booranpoor, Asseerghur, and Mhow. They supplied in reply, native like, the most exaggerated reports as to our strength in cavalry and artillery. Tantia, who is described as a middle aged man, was at the time of the scouts' examination holding his durbar in a small rowtee, with two native writers conducting his correspondence. He seemed most anxious to get hold of Captain Keatinge, political agent in Nimar, as he considered him a great thorn in his side, Keatinge having been the means of destroying his allies the Bheel Naiks in the Sindwah range. These Naiks, it appears, had promised to join Tantia Topce with some five or six thousand followers. The scouts state that there was another influential person with Tantia, who, though subordinate, still was called Maha Rajah. He is a young man, between twenty-five and thirty years old, of brown complexion, with very large eyes. He wore a girdle round his waist of solid gold, studded with diamonds and emeralds, and bangles round his wrists covered with precious stones. The scouts learnt that Tantia intended making for Poona, and claiming the gaddee in favour of Nana Sahib, and that the uncle of Nana, an aged man, with the rebel camp, would push for Nagpore with the like intent of proclaiming himself chief of Nagpore. The rebels told the scouts that the Ranees of Jhansi was still alive, keeping company with the aspirant to the Nagpore gaddee. It appears that the female killed at Gwalior, and supposed to be the Ranees, was only the head female attendant.—*Madras Spectator*.

SIR HUGH ROSE'S COLUMN.—On the morning of the 2nd January, Major Marsh's force, consisting of a squadron of the 3rd dragoon guards, two companies of the 18th royal Irish regiment, and half of Captain Kinloch's field battery of European artillery, arrived at Boorhanpoor, and at 9 A.M., Sir Hugh Rose having received information that the Rohillas were up in the direction of Adjunta, we received orders to march immediately, which we did at 11:30 A.M. of the same day with the following force:—the 4th (Gaye's) troop of horse artillery; one troop of the 3rd dragoon guards; head quarters and two companies of the 18th royal Irish regiment, and the mountain train, the whole under the command of Colonel Call, of the 18th R.L.—Major Marsh's force remaining in occupation of Boorhanpoor. We marched *via* Atowlee, Edilabad, Bodia, and Thullegaum. At the latter place Sir Hugh received some fresh information, which caused him to send on the morning of the 6th the 4th troop of horse artillery, with forty men of the 18th royal Irish, and all the camp equipage to Adjunta, the rest of the force marching in an easterly direction, crossing the Ghaut about twelve miles from Thullegaum, and halting here, which appears to be about five miles from the Ghaut. We heard that the Rohillas had been here lately, but the time stated varied very much, from twenty-four hours previously to three days. At any rate the general did not seem to think it worth while pursuing them, so we have halted here, and this morning, Jan. 10th, received all our baggage from Adjunta. The general staff went into Adjunta this morning, where, I believe, they intend remaining for the present. Some of the guns are expected here tomorrow.—*Poonat Observer*.

BANDA, Jan. 8.—From the plains of Punwaree and Dadree, after the thrashing the rebels got from Maj. gen. Whitlock's column, they fled south towards Kotce, in which direction Brigdr. Carpenter had been ordered to proceed from Nagode to intercept fugitives. He got news of them, and sent out a party under Col. Gottreux, of the 1st Madras N.L., consisting of 26 of H.M.'s 43rd, 55 of the 1st Madras N.L., and 30 cavalry, and 150 of the Nagode levies, with Capt. Osborne, the political agent of Rewa, and his assistant, Mr. Coles. They came upon 300 mutineers, belonging to the 8th, 49th, and other regiments, in the village of Kureereah, just at daybreak of the 2nd of Jan., and effected a most complete surprise. The mutineers, however, met them with a sharp musketry fire, and then took to their heels. The

cavalry under Lieut. Gompertz, 1st Madras native infantry, however, soon headed them, and drove them back on to the Entfields of her Majesty's 43rd, who made short work of them, and the cavalry again charged into them as they retreated over some very difficult ground covered with brushwood. Some of them fought desperately. We had two Sikh sowars badly wounded, and two or three infantry men also wounded. Our party accounted for upwards of 100 of the enemy, hanged two, and kept one prisoner, who says they were commanded by a Subadar of the 38th N.I., and that they had suffered very severely in the fights at Punwaree and Dadree on the 25th Dec. Our force returned to Kotee, having marched and fought over some fifty miles that day. Capt. Osborne received a nasty sword cut on his right hand, and had a most narrow escape of his life. He was armed with only a Colt's revolver, and, seeing two pandies in a bush, shot one, when the other rushed at him with his drawn sword, and caught Osborne over the right hand when cocking his pistol. Osborne fell over a stone, and the pandy was in the act of cutting him down, when private Addison, of M.M.'s 43rd, came up and warded the blow off with his musket. The pandy was eventually accounted for, but not before the poor fellow Addison had received several bad wounds, one of which has necessitated the amputation of his left leg. Much credit is due to the intelligence department under Mr. Coles.—*Delhi Gazette.*

GORUCKPORE, Jan. 6.—On the 31st Dec. information was received from Goruckpore that Bala Ram, with 8,000 men and ten guns, had given Brigadier Rowcroft the slip at Toolseepore, and was marching eastward, with the intention of entering Bengal. It was very soon ascertained that he could not have got far to the eastward, and this morning authentic intelligence has been received that he did not succeed in getting further east than Dhuhoorea, on the extreme N. W. frontier of Goruckpore, and that he has taken refuge with his force in the Nepal jungles. The Begum and a large body of rebels are said to be at Sehega, a fort to the N. W. of Toolseepore, and intend likewise flying to Nepal. There is still some plundering going on in Palamow, but the plunderers appear to consist almost entirely of Hill men and Budmashes.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE JUNGLE.—The following account of an engagement with the rebels at Bankee, in the jungle, near the banks of the Raptée, on the 31st December, has been sent us by a correspondent with Head Quarters Camp. In our last issue our correspondent's letter concluded with a postscript to the effect, that the force under the command of Lord Clyde had received orders to march that evening, the 30th, at 8 p.m., the infantry being mounted on elephants. They marched all night, and halted about 4 a.m. on the 31st, for two hours. The cavalry and horse artillery were considerably in advance of the infantry, and a portion of the cavalry brigade, consisting of the 6th dragoon guards, and two horse artillery guns, under command of Sir W. Russell, 7th Hussars, were at one time within 150 yards of the enemy's guns. In consequence of the infantry not being up in time, or the cavalry and guns being too far ahead, the latter were forced to retire under a heavy fire; there were only, however, three men wounded, and one so slightly, as not to be reported. The behaviour of the 6th dragoon guards is particularly deserving of mention. They advanced rapidly to the front over bad ground and deep ditches, where two horses were obliged to be left, and after standing under fire for a quarter of an hour, retired by alternate squadrons supporting the guns, as if it was a field day. When the infantry came up, the 7th hussars advanced through the jungle, and in the eagerness of pursuit followed the rebels into the river, a rapid stream, where Major Horne and two men 7th hussars and several horses were lost. About fifty or sixty of the rebels were killed or drowned, and many horses taken. The Nana ran away across the river at the commencement of the action, with his elephants. Our correspondent adds, "I wish you people who call

this a hackery campaign, had to wear their clothes twenty-four hours, and march thirty miles and fight a battle."—*1st Jan.*—The affair yesterday was badly managed: we marched all night and only came about fifteen miles and halted just at the coldest time in the morning, from 4 to 6 a.m., then trotted and galloped on for about five miles, and lost the doolies and syces, and went up to the enemy's guns without infantry. The carabineers retired in alternate squadron, about half a mile, fronting with the horse artillery guns to enable them to fire. One man's cap was shot off his head; he was going to leave it behind, when the officer of the troop saw it, and told him to dismount and pick it up, which he did. There is no news of Major Horne: the bodies of the two men of the 7th hussars, who were drowned, have been brought in. Hopes are expressed that Major Horne may have got across the river, and been made a prisoner by the enemy, but in my opinion death is preferable to such a fate. Sir W. Mansfield was in command; the chief intended to come on, but his elephant, I fancy, could not get through the jungle. A false alarm occurred in camp this evening. The irregulars took to firing off their muskets to clean them, when half the force turned out, and I found the 7th hussars saddling their horses; the Punjabees and Beloochees were file firing instead of firing in a volley, and it sounded like sharp skirmishing. Sir Hope Grant is, I hear, on the other side of the Raptée. He ought to find these rebels. They say there are no villages or cultivation between this and the Nepal hills, and that the rebels must starve if they are kept within this tract for long. I am only afraid they will pardon the Nana if he is caught.—*Delhi Gazette.*

DELHI, Jan. 1.—Nawab Hasun Allee Khan, of the Jhujjur chiefs' family, has, I am told, been seized somewhere near Dholpoor, and sent here; this man was a great favourite of the British officers in the cantonment of Delhi before the mutiny broke out. During the siege of Delhi he also waited upon the king daily, like the nawabs of Loharoo. The natives here wonder that the chiefs of Jhujjur and Bullubgur should be punished, and their jagheers confiscated, while the Loharoo nawabs, no better than they, have been allowed to go unpunished. It is said here that we acted in punishing the one and letting off the other something very like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. By-the-bye, Kootubooddeen Khan, the Loharoo nawab's servant, who went to fight against the British troops, has petitioned for pension, as if he was innocent.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

FUTTEHGHUR, Jan. 6.—Clemency seems on the ascendency here. I hear there has been an order passed to inquire into the misdeeds of the Nawab of Furruckabad. This is the miscreant who not only by his presence countenanced, but who actually passed an order for the women and children of this place to be shot down by cannon and files of these blood-thirsty cowardly sepoy scoundrels, and one poor girl the ball spared was cruelly hacked to pieces before him. He was more virulent in his conduct than any one; even the Nana was said to have been mild in comparison to this fiend in human form. If this monster is spared, I hope he will be impeached hereafter, and hanged or executed. I had a letter from Bareilly; it states the amnesty was bringing in thousands and thousands more of fanatical Mahomedans, stained with the most heinous crimes, and anticipates a time of violence will succeed after the excitement of political offences shall have subsided, a rational conclusion, should murderers and fanatical monsters of such a class be passed over scot-free.—*Mofussilite.*

AGRA, Jan. 12.—On Tuesday morning, the 4th of January, the brigadier was off again with a force of cavalry; and in the afternoon artillery and infantry followed, not known whither, but Futtipore Sikree proved to be the direction, and on the 6th the force was at Minbhara, on the 8th at Hindown, and their object Tantia Topee, but by the last accounts they have not yet met with him, and nobody seems to be aware of his locality. Brigadier Showers is in communication

with General Napier, so we hope before this slight campaign is over that Tantia's restless spirit will be quenched. The force under Showers has a good supply of camels and elephants, supplied by the Rajah of Burtapore, to enable the infantry to go ahead with the artillery and cavalry. This is as it should be, for what use is infantry after marches of thirty or forty miles? In the brigadier's expedition to Etawa the infantry were completely knocked up, and even the cattle suffered from the fatigue, three horses and two camels dropping on the road.

MOZUFFERPORE, Jan. 8.—The rebels under Bullaram having fled into the Nepal Terai are likely to do mischief, unless timely precautions are taken. Men are not expected to feed on grass, and unless we admit that human beings can feed on grass we shall not be far wrong if we say that the districts of Sarun, Chumparun, and Tirhoot are far from safe. Guns they have, and men too, and when pressed by the calls of hunger who knows in what direction they will bend their course of devastation and ravage? Districts bordering on the Nepal jungles should be protected at once, not because that "the rebels are formidable," but simply that no encouragement should be afforded to them. To give a zest to all this, it is, moreover, reported that another large body of rebels, with the Begum at its head, is at Setiegra, determined to take the same route as Bullaram.

HEAD QUARTERS CAMP.—Colonel Christie's column, the strength of which I sent you, and which left us on the 21st, rejoined head quarters on the 4th Jan. They saw the enemy and took two guns, one of which was found and brought in by Capt. Merewether, officiating S. A. C. G., while looking for bullocks. Col. Christie, horse and rider, were shot, the horse by a bullet, and the brigadier by small shot; he fell with his horse, and his clothes were rent in twain. The political in charge tried to get a dragoon put under arrest for murder, for shooting a sepoy with arms in his hands, and would not let the commissariat officer kill bullocks to feed the men for fear of injuring the feelings of the natives. A man, the quartermaster of one of her Majesty's regiments, told the civilian that if the natives had a prejudice against bullocks being killed, his men had a much stronger prejudice against being starved. On the 4th we had a regularly wet day. Jan. 8th.—We marched ten or eleven miles this morning, and were a long time on the road, crossing a nullah with the heavy guns. Jan. 9th.—We have marched about twenty miles to-day, on our way back to Baraitch; report says, we are going towards Central India, Bundelcund, or somewhere in that neighbourhood. The 80th foot, with some Punjabees, marched on the 7th for Lucknow, with the Nawab of Furruckabad, who gave himself up with some ten guns.—*Delhi Gazette.*

RAJPOOTANA.—Some of the rebel thakoors that accompanied the mutinous Jodhpore Legion in their march through the territory of Marwar have returned in considerable force, and are encamped near Moondwah, in the Nagore district, after plundering three or four Khalsa villages. The Raj troops have moved against them.

LULLUPORE.—A detachment of the 3rd Bombay Europeans of fifty men, commanded by Captain Forrest, together with one troop 3rd light cavalry and one gun artillery, marched from Chundeyree on Talbehit, on Christmas-day, to escort some commissariat stores from Talbehit to Lullupore. On marching into Talbehit on the 27th December, the party received a volley from some rebels lying in ambush in a jungle, by which the 3rd Europeans lost one man, named Donovan, killed, and a party of the 24th N. I. which accompanied them had four men wounded, but the rebels immediately fled, leaving forty dead on the field, killed by the 3rd Europeans. Our force marched back here from Chundeyree on the 28th, making it in two days' march. There was a rebel chief named Myhab Sing with sixty followers marched in here on the 31st December, who gave themselves up to Colonel Liddell under the amnesty; but, most strange to say, after two days' detention they were sent back to Jacklaun—from



whence they came—as I hear, to do police duty there. The weather is delightfully cool here now, and the troops are in excellent health. Our detachment has not arrived from Talbehit up to this, though they are hourly expected.—*Poona Observer*.

**LUCKNOW, Jan. 7.**—In the absence of facts odd rumours get afloat. The movements of the chief, however scientifically conducted, appear somewhat tardy, and *on dit* has it that our passage across the river is opposed by the Nana in person, who has thirty guns with him planted along the opposite bank, and defies our troops to attempt the feat. The chief will do so in a day or two, when his combinations are completed. Meanwhile the cordon of columns is drawn closer and closer round the last hope of the Oude rebels, and arrangements made for a contingency which has occurred so frequently as to leave a doubt even on the mind of Sir Colin that the foe may yet slip through his fingers. A large column is being formed in Lucknow, ready to turn out at a moment's notice, consisting of 600 men of the 6th drag. gds., 500 of the 80th regt., 300 of the 88th and 36th, 500 of Hodson's horse, 8 light and 2 siege guns, and probably 60 men of the Bengal yec. cav. The column appears evidently intended to intercept and cut up any fugitives who may come our way.

**BARAITCH, Jan. 10.**—There is a little excitement going on in this part of the world. Yesterday we were considerably surprised to see the 23rd fusiliers arrive here on their route to Lucknow. The reason of their coming was soon spread about. They brought us news that the war was over, that the chief is on his way to Baraitch, and bringing with him several sepoy chiefs, and 5,000 sepoy prisoners. Brigadier Horsford's brigade is to be kept up near the frontier of Nepal to guard the scattered hordes of rebels which are lurking about there. So the Indian rebellion and the Oude campaign have come to a close. There is, however, a good deal to be done, but no work for the European troops. The police infantry will have dirty work now. The 80th and lots of guns are expected with the chief either to-day or to-morrow, when these sepoy celebrities, amongst whom I regret to say neither the Begum nor Beni Madho, nor the Nana are, will be brought through Baraitch, on their way to Lucknow. I believe they all gave themselves up in a mass, and that it is highly probable that several thousands more will follow their example. What else can they do? They are hemmed in by Brig. Horsford and the Nepaulese, so unless the latter turn traitors, and let the sepoys through their mountain passes, &c., &c., the rebels have nothing more to do than "do or die;" and as they won't do the former, and would rather not do the latter, I think it highly probable that they will take the other alternative, that of surrendering. Among the prisoners who gave themselves up you will be glad to hear that the Nawab of Furrukabad is one. I hope sincerely that he will reap his reward. Mohamed Hossein has also given himself up. I hope soon to be able to communicate more news to you, but for the present this must do. The chief has arrived here with the 6th carabineers, H. M.'s 20th, H. M.'s 80th Belooch battalion, and F. troop horse artillery and Madras cavalry and sappers. General Grant has also ridden over to see the chief; I expect he was only accompanied by some of Hodson's horse. At Bankee Brigadier Horsford commands the 2nd battalion rifle brigade, 7th hussars, 5th Punjab, and Moir's guns. That is the latest, as well as all the news. • • • Another letter from Camp Baraitch, 10th Jan., gives us some additional items:—The chief arrived here about noon to-day, accompanied by a squadron of 6th carabineers, F. troop r.b.a., the 20th and 80th Queen's, and some Madras cavalry and sappers and miners. The 7th hussars, Moir's troop h. a., 2nd battalion rifle brigade, and the 5th Punjab rifles, have been left behind at Bankee. General Grant also came in this morning with an escort of Hodson's horse, it is supposed to have an interview with the chief. The General's column is at Bhinga, under the

command of Colonel Taylor. This place has been fixed on as a station for a regiment of Europeans, &c., &c., so people confidently say, but I cannot state whether with sufficient reason. I don't think it will be healthy, however, as the country round must be a perfect marsh in the rains. As it is, there is a large jheel to the north of the town.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**HUE AND CRY FOR TANTIA TOPEE.**—**CAMP BARODA, Jan. 2.**—At Maithpoor, on the 27th ult., we came on the track of Tantia Topee, who, having plundered Dugs, a village, and burned some houses, was going on towards Soonsare. The whole of our brigade being mounted (the infantry on camels), we pursued him at the rate of thirty and forty miles a-day. On the 29th Dec. we came up to Benson's brigade, at Gurapoor, on the northward of this place; that brigade had an engagement with Tantia, took six elephants, with some baggage and treasure, and pursued him for ten miles or more. We kept up the pursuit, and came on him yesterday at sunrise; he having the start of us for six miles, it was with great difficulty, continual galloping for six hours, before we could get up to him, and then the horses were quite exhausted. We could not keep up the pursuit after the engagement; the lancers charged on him, and caused some damage, as also the artillery, by a few shells and grape. The infantry has done very little; the number of killed and wounded on his side is not known, on ours one of the lancers severely, but not dangerously, wounded. During the pursuit the want of provision and rest were greatly felt, in consequence of being eighteen and twenty hours in saddle every day. Amongst the camp followers, and those that happen to be left behind the column, there was such confusion regarding the road that rarely a person came in without going astray for a few miles. One of the most remarkable and perilous of these mistakes occurred to the assistant apothecary Rozario, of the 92nd, who went astray some twelve or fourteen miles to the northward, and was groping about the jungle in the dark till twelve o'clock; fortunately for him he came on Benson's brig. about six hours before ours. Several of the camp followers were plundered on the road. By this it would seem that numbers of the Tantia's men infest this part of the country, it not being safe to move about alone. Weather cool, very cloudy to-day; the troops healthy but extremely exhausted. We halt to-day, and know not where we shall go to-morrow; it depends on the movement of Tantia.—*Bombay Times*.

**CASHMERE.**—A letter from the Punjab states that reports emanating from Jummo are rife, that a conspiracy to take away the Maharajah's life has been detected. One of the Maharajah's brothers, Meea Huttoo Sing, an illegitimate son of Golab Sing, was at the head of it. The commandant of artillery was tampered with, and pretended to join, but gave notice. Meer Huttoo is in confinement, and seven of the ringleaders, officers of the Dogra regiments, have been hanged, and some hundreds of small fry are in prison. Two, if not three, of the Dogra regiments are said to be implicated—and our ally, Juhair Sing, the Maharajah's cousin, son of Dhyan Sing, is said to have the credit of it all. This, it is hoped, may be an exaggeration. The present ruler of Cashmere is not liked by his troops, and is said not to have sufficient of the devil in him to keep them and his subjects in general in good order.—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 13.

**PROMOTIONS.**—Sergeant T. P. Stevens, of the horse artillery, attached to the 24th (pioneer) regiment of Punjab infantry, having distinguished himself in several actions, having been specially recommended by his commanding officer, and being considered by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to be eminently deserving of reward, the right hon. the Governor General, concurring in that opinion, has been pleased to confer upon him the rank of ensign unattached, subject to the approval of the right hon. the Secretary of State for India. The right hon. the Governor General has also been pleased to confer

the following promotion on the under-mentioned non-commissioned officers of the corps of sappers and miners, attached to the 24th (pioneer) regiment of Punjab infantry, for their distinguished services during the siege of Delhi and elsewhere:—Sergeant Q. S. Griffith, and Sergeant J. Copeland, to be sub-conductors.

**REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONER TAYLER.**—The opinion of the Court of Directors upon the case of Mr. W. Tayler, the late Commissioner of Patna, may be summoned up in a few words. They think his removal from office was fully justified by the order which he issued for the abandonment of the various civil stations in his division, although that order was issued by him after mature deliberation, and the issue of it was nothing more than an error of judgment. The Court consider Mr. Tayler highly censurable for his neglect to furnish the Lieut. Governor with information of passing events, and for his private correspondence with the sessions judge in the case of the banker Looft Allee. At the same time, they think he from the first took a correct view of the critical circumstances in which the districts of his division were placed, and that his measures for meeting the impending danger were taken with great promptitude and vigour, and the general peace of the division, in a season of great difficulty and peril, successfully maintained under him. They agree in thinking that he may again be employed in high office, but doubt whether, with reference to what occurred in the case of Looft Allee, he ought to have been made a civil and sessions judge. The Court reserves its opinion with regard to matters previous to and unconnected with the mutinies which the Lieut. Governor stated had deprived him of confidence in Mr. Tayler. On the whole, although the verdict is not one of entire acquittal, Mr. Tayler has cause to rejoice that his case has been laid before the Court of Directors, for their decision is more favourable to him than that of the Governor General, and much more so than that of the Lieut. Governor. As the case is now presented to the public, Mr. Tayler virtually stands acquitted (except in the instance of the trial of Looft Allee) of anything beyond a mere error of judgment, and he has obtained a most favourable expression of opinion as to the general conduct of his duties, from the first rumour of the mutinies up to the time of issuing the order to abandon the out-stations. We have very great doubts whether the issuing of that order deserved to be punished so severely as it has been,—but many other considerations besides that order were at work when he was removed from his office. Whether all the measures he adopted were in their details the best or not, there is no doubt whatever, that while his superiors shut their eyes to the real state of the country, and insisted upon acting as if all were, and always would be, as smooth and quiet as possible, Mr. Tayler appreciated the danger, and by his energy and the precautions he took was the saving of Patna and the surrounding districts, at a most critical and difficult time.—*Hurkuru*.

**OUR INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.**—The following suggestions appear in a letter to the editor of the *Delhi Gazette*:—"I hope I may be permitted, through the medium of your columns, to draw the attention of Lord Canning's Government to the disadvantage which we labour under whilst pursuing Tantia Topee, by our not possessing a well-paid intelligence department. The Pindaree leader pays for information as, perhaps, no person ever did before. Indeed, the perfection in this department of the rebel army is such, that they have their information of our movements renewed, it is said by the natives, every hour in the night and day. This department of our Government is so imperfect, chiefly, I fancy, from its being unpaid, that only with the greatest difficulty can we procure rapid news of the whereabouts of the enemy. Herein lies the whole secret of our inability to catch the rebels except, as it were, by accident. We have not failed because Tantia can out-march us. No—nothing of the kind. Our comparative failure hitherto has been the inevitable—the natural

result of distorted, defective information regarding the exact movements and plans of the enemy. Nor can we expect to annihilate him until by some means or other our intelligence of his whereabouts becomes more accurate and more speedy. Let our political and commandants have a free discretion in paying for news, let them pay liberally, and I'll be bound to say that Tantia's force and influence will be destroyed in a month. Would not two lacs spent in the way be the truest economy? I would enlist in this service fakeers, I would pay them only on one condition—by the job. Let the contract be made by British officers to guarantee to each man so temporarily employed a certain round sum which should be sufficient to elicit his whole heart and exertions in the cause. Let these men follow in the course of the rebels, and keep up a continuous chain of daily information with the pursuing forces in the field, so that the latter could always have puckah intelligence regarding the movements and intentions of the former. Unless our intelligence department is improved, somewhat in the manner proposed, I fear the capture of the leaders and dispersion of the followers of the rebel force, now in Rajpootana, and doing no end of mischief, is very distant indeed."

**LOSS OF THE "SUTLEJ."**—We are sorry to have to announce the total loss by fire of the fine passenger ship *Sutlej*. She was advertised to sail for London on the 26th January, but a fire broke out on board her this morning early (January 14), and by seven o'clock she was wholly destroyed. She now lies sunk in mid-channel off Fort Point. The *Sutlej* was a ship of 1,200 tons, and belonged to the Messrs. Green. She was very well known in this port, and has made many quick passages, but she has, on the whole, been rather an unlucky vessel, having on various occasions met with accidents, and her bad luck has attended her to the last, and brought her to a premature end. The fire is supposed to have originated from the spontaneous combustion of a part of the cargo, which, we are informed, consisted principally of jute, saltpetre, indigo, and shellac. Assistance was promptly sent from other vessels, but there was only time to save the crew. It is feared that some lives were lost, as five persons are missing.

**MR. DAMPIER** is likely to succeed Mr. Currie as member for Bengal of the Legislative Council. The change will be a decided improvement.

**THE GERMANS IN CALCUTTA.**—We (*Hurkarn*) are happy to learn that a design is on foot to provide for the spiritual wants of the Germans in Calcutta, especially of those who are not sufficiently acquainted with English to derive benefit from attending a place of worship in which the service is performed in that language. Of about eighty Germans residing in Calcutta, there are thirty who are thus situated. To this number are to be added about 400 sailors—Germans, with Swedes, Russians, Danes, and Dutch, who know German—belonging to vessels in this port, many of whom would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of attending divine service, if it were performed in a language that they understood. At present it is intended to obtain a room, which can be used for worship on Sundays, and for a reading room during the week; and it is expected that some of the German missionaries, in and about Calcutta, will officiate on alternate Sundays. One of our German fellow-citizens is willing to pay the expenses for the present, but we trust others will join him in the good work, as, in addition to the rent of the room, there will be additional disbursements for a servant or servants, lighting, the purchase of books, &c., which will fall rather heavy on one individual.

**THE 10TH REGIMENT PUNJAB INFANTRY**, now at Dera Ismail Khan, is under orders for Hindostan, and will march on being relieved by the 6th Punjab infantry from Kohat; the latter regiment marches on the 24th January. The investigation into the Dera Ismail Khan mutiny, which has lasted for five months, has been brought to a close. The ringleaders have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, but it is believed they will be pardoned under the terms of the amnesty.

**EUROPEAN FORCE AT AGRA.**—Two regiments of European infantry are for the future to be located at Agra, H.M.'s 64th and a battalion rifle brigade, relieving the 3rd European, which corps is to go to Gwalior.

**A LOOK-OUT.**—A force composed of six companies of European infantry, two squadrons of the 4th irregular cavalry, and three guns, under command of Major Redmond, of H.M.'s 61st, was to leave Delhi on the night of the 13th Jan. for Rewarree, in the south of the Goorgaon district, to keep a look-out for, or to stand between Tantia Topee and the Rajpootana states.

**REMSSION OF SENTENCE.**—The magistrate and special commissioner of Banda reported upon the trial of Narain Rao and Madho Rao under the Jemadar Hokoond Rao for rebellion and treason against the British Government. The Governor General, taking into consideration the extenuating circumstances in favour of Narain Rao, has remitted so much of the sentence passed upon him as directs transportation beyond seas for life, and has resolved that he shall reside at Hazareebaugh under the surveillance of the magistrate or other local authority during the pleasure of Government, receiving from Government during the period of his detention an allowance of Rs. 700 per mensem.

**EUROPEAN POLICE.**—A body of European police has been raised for Shahabad and Behar. They are to be paid as follows. Two at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 100, and the others at Co.'s Rs. 60 per month, with a small horse allowance to those who provide their own horses.

**THE LAHORE DIVISION.**—We hear from Umritsur, that it has been definitively settled that the Lahore division is to be parcelled out as follows:—Sealkote, Goordaspoor and Umritsur to form a new division, to be called the Umritsur division. The Lahore division, to have Goojranwalla, Lahore and Ferozepoor. Mr. Temple to have the latter, Mr. Cust the former, Mr. Davies, now or lately at Benares, succeeds Mr. Temple, as Secretary to Chief Commissioner.

**BEHREE AND JELLALPOOR.**—Captain Hilliard, of the 50th M.N.I., has command of a small force of two 9-pounders and 60 men Madras Artillery, under Lieut. Johnson; 67 men and two officers H.M.'s 43rd Light Infantry; 170 men and two officers 50th M.N.I., and 85 sabres and one officer Jat mounted police. A very nice little party of eight at mess with the doctor. They have had one small affair, having turned Birjoo Sing and his friends out of their snug little nest near the confluence of the Betwa and the Dessau. Captain Hilliard was sent out on this special duty, and nobody expected he should find him. However, he did in less than a week, and gave him a good drubbing, the effect of which has been that that particular district has been profoundly quiet since. Captain Hilliard is now watching the fords at Behree and Jellalpoor, as the enemy is reported to have bolted out of Oude in force, and to have subsequently split into several different parties with a view of joining Tantia Topee.

**AN IMPERIAL MUSEUM** is to be established at Calcutta. The Asiatic Society have submitted to Government the expediency of founding such an institution. The *Englishman* states that the society is to make over to Government, on certain conditions, the whole of its collections except the library.

**"CALCUTTA AND SUBURBAN BUILDING SOCIETY."**—We hear that it is in contemplation to establish another joint-stock company, which, if properly managed, will prove of great benefit to all parties. It is a Calcutta and Suburban Building Society, the capital for which is to be raised by shares at Rs. 500 each, payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 6, and a deposit of Rs. 5 per share on allotment. From the manner in which it is proposed to employ the funds, the society will combine the advantages of a savings bank, and whilst thus affording an opportunity for profitable investment of so small a sum as Rs. 6 a month, it will check in a great measure the enormous increase in the rates of house-rent, which has been caused by the want of sufficient accommodation for European residents.

**FEROZE SHAH.**—We regret to hear that the rebels under Feroze Shah have cut up a number of Customs chuprassees, and that their leader has found an ally in a rajah of Nurwur, another of the unheard of chiefs who have floated to the surface in the general turmoil. The population in the vicinity of Jhansie, and the people of that town also, are decidedly in favour of the rebels, and cannot be convinced that the game is up. When we first heard of the movement of Feroze Shah with his rabble in the direction of Jhansie, we felt convinced that the excitement caused by the storming of that place, and the death of the Ranees (that is if she really be dead), which appears to be at least problematical, would induce the people at large to lend their assistance to the Shahzadah, and help him to the best of their ability. They are now, it appears, engaged in this highly laudable and loyal work, and the defeat by Sir Robert Napier of Ferozeshah does not appear to have taught him or them a lesson sufficiently impressive. We have thus a couple of fires raging, one on the east and the other on the west of the Peninsula, and if early and vigorous measures are not promptly adopted, we shall see the country lying between them again in a blaze. It is stated that the Shahzadah and his coadjutor the Nurwar Rajah have rejected the terms of the amnesty, and stipulate for jagheers and large pecuniary allowances before laying down their arms.—*Punjabee*.

**MR. W. F. GILMORE** has been elected sheriff for the town of Calcutta for the year 1859.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH INCOME.**—We are informed that the cash received for private messages by the telegraphic establishment in the month of November is Co.'s Rs. 24,000. The value of service messages at the same rate is Co.'s Rs. 40,000, total Co.'s Rs. 64,000 for one month.

**BENGAL MODESTY.**—The inhabitants of Santipore (Bengal) have submitted an address to her Majesty, praying for the introduction of the *Indian Lotus* in the national emblems, the *Rose*, the *Thistle*, and the *Shamrock*. The *Welsh* will next claim a place for the leek, the *Ionian Islands* for the olive, *Australia* for the Kangaroo, and *Canada* for a lump of Wenham Lake ice.

**THE MUTILATED.**—It is reported that the Governor General has directed the Commissioner of Allahabad to furnish him with a list of the persons mutilated in this mutiny; with a note in each case showing the nature of the mutilation.

**PERTABGHUR, Jan. 4.**—We had great fun here at Christmas, horse-racing among the suwars, tattoo-races, camel-races, jumping, running and all sorts of games, for the native soldiers, who were given three days' holiday, and seemed to enjoy it much. They had a grand dinner, 100 sheep having been presented to them by their officers. The quantity of arms collected in this district is something wonderful, and they are not half collected yet.

**"EDUCATIONAL GAZETTE."**—We understand that the Government of India, in the Home Department, have, on the recommendation of the Director General of Public Instruction, continued the grant of two thousand four hundred rupees for the support of the *Educational Gazette*, a weekly journal, published in Bengalee in connection with the Educational Department, for one year more. And the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has, in supercession of his former orders, authorized the editor of the said paper to charge all advertisements at the usual rate that may be sent by the officers subject to the Government of Bengal for insertion in that journal.

**CHANGES ON THE ALIAHABAD AND CANNONPORE SECTION OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**—We (*Delhi Gazette*) are informed, on good authority, that Mr. Purser, chief engineer of the railway, in the N. W. P., has resigned his appointment, owing, we believe, to his being suspended. Mr. Gower, the locomotive superintendent, delivered over charge of his department on the 13th inst., to a Mr. Campbell, formerly an assistant on the Caledonian Railway. Mr. Buist, officiating traffic manager, is, we hear, to be shortly relieved by a Mr. Cox. What do all these changes mean?

CAMP, MALA GHAT, SARDAR RIVER, Jan. 14.—Smyth's column is watching the Ghauts ten miles above and below this point. The rebels are reported to be making for Burmdeo, with a view of crossing the Sardar and making their way through the dense jungle between that point and Rampoor. Messrs. Colvin and Read are at Burmdeo with 200 men, and Captain Lyall at Sessayah Ghat with 150 irregular cavalry, so that should the rebels attempt to force any of the river crossings, there is no doubt they will be held in check till Smyth's force can come up. The river is only fordable in a few places, and at one of the most favourable Ghauts an irregular Suwar and horse were drowned, whilst attempting the passage.

SHAHJEHANPORE, Jan. 13.—There is not much news here; Colonel Dennis, with a portion of Brigadier Troup's force, is sweeping through the jungles, to clear them of any small bodies of rebels that may be lurking there: when this is done he returns to his post at Mutteearree. Brigadier Troup was to join this party, and Colonel Hay was to be ready with his force to take Colonel Dennis's place in the Dooab.

NYNEE TAL.—We are informed that thirty houses have been secured at Nynee Tal for the Governor-General and staff, the ensuing hot season. We do not know how to reconcile this with what we hear from other quarters, that Lord Canning is about to return to Calcutta.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, it is said, leaves Lahore for Calcutta on the 15th of February.

A NEW JOURNAL is to be published at Calcutta, under the title of the *East Indian*. It will be published weekly, its object being the advocacy of the interests of East Indians.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 10. *Expendor*, Foster, Melbourne; Western Ocean, Gullin, Liverpool; *Plantagenet*, MacBenth, Gravesend.—11. *Str. Simla*, Cooper, Suez; *Walmer Castle*, Croix, Muscat; *Sedabad*, Beard, Cadix; *St. Louis*, Barnur, Mauritius; *Radant*, Hallent, New York.—13. *Alfred*, Pope, London; *Frenchman*, Robertson, Port Adelaide; *Celestial Breeze*, Lawrence, Bombay; *Harvest Eris*, Maving, Boston.—15. *W. Libby*, Bishop, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Alfred*.—Mrs. Harrison and two children, Mrs. King, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Evans and two children, Madame Victoria, Miss Harrison, Miss K. Harrison, Miss Clarke, Maj. Hastings, R.A., Capt. Brown, 7th hussars, Ens. Murray, H.M.'s 34th regt., Ens. Hammett, 75th regt., Ens. Fawcett, 29th regt., Vns. Rodger, 20th regt., Ens. Wilson, Ens. Tottenham, 60th rifles, Mr. Dorn, surgeon, Messrs. King, H. Home, D. Hume, Hepburne, and Williams.  
Per *Celestial Breeze*.—Mr. Carter.  
Per *W. Libby*.—Mrs. Bishop.  
Per *Str. Simla*.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Pereira, Mrs. Bayley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Oman, Miss Pernasco, Mr. Lackersteen, Mr. Morinet, Lieut. col. North, Messrs. Berot, Hall, Watts, and Magne. From MALTA.—Mr. Welsh. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ring. From SUZ.—Messrs. A. Jacquenau. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Hon. Mrs. Addington, Mrs. and Miss Anderson, Mr. Neilson, Miss Harrington, Mrs. Thring, Mrs. Jenkinson, Mrs. Gordon, Staff surg. Killery, Messrs. Judge, Brown, and Warren, Col. Wintle, Mrs. Froeling, Mrs. and Miss Howarth, Mr. Cogswell, Mr. Tice, Mr. Walford, Mr. Le Poer Wymc. Dr. Baycott, Messrs. Thompson, Sym, Brooker, Greene, and Carter, Rev. S. Slater, Messrs. Foot, Newberry, and Henderson, Capt. Brooke, Gen. Sir J. and Lady Inghis, Miss Le Geyt, Mr. Dent, Mr. Wymer, Capt. Jones, Messrs. Jones, Gould, and Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Partidge, Mr. Campbell, Lieut. Berkely, Mr. and Mrs. Donnellthorne and two children, Mr. Fulton. From GALLI.—Mr. J. H. De Salis, Mr. and Mrs. Kenny. From MADRAS.—Lieut. Woodgate, Mr. Wickham, Capt. Lawford, Mr. G. Smith, and Mr. Seamen.  
Per *Octavia*.—Maj. Cutty and Lieut. Cockburn, 6th foot, Cornet Reillery, 2nd drags., Cornet Battlee, 7th hussars, Ens. Janorin, 64th regt., Ens. Brown, 21st regt., Ens. Humfrey, 20th regt., Ens. Millar, 82nd regt., Ens. O'Mahoney, 62nd regt., Surg. and Mrs. Poole and child.  
Per *Conway*.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child, Messrs. Lancaster, Talloch, Toalke, R. Thompson, Bell, and Superintendent Hawkins.  
Per *St. Pierre*.—Madame Tourie and two children.  
Per *Plantagenet*.—Mrs. Blankley, Mrs. Dyer and two children, Miss Carnan, Maj. Blankley, Capt. McNaughten, Lieut. James, Ensign Dayer, Coter, Hopkinson, and Staff Asst. surg. Warren.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 15, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sch.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent.	Notional.	
Company's Rupee 4 do.	14 0 to 14 4	
Stock Rupee 4 do.	14 0 to 14 4	
Company's Rupee 5 do.	7 0 to 7 2	

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill, and Notes (do.)	8 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper.	7 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	7 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	8 per ct.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6400 to 6450
Agra Bank	500	625 to 650
North-Western Bank	400	130 to 135
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	2200 to 2225
Ganges Company	1500	1550 to 1600
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1450 to 1500
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	750 to 775
East-India Cool Company (Limited)	70	
Bonied W. rehouse Association	445	315 to 335
Calcutta Docking Company	700	800 to 850
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par to 1 pm.
Assam Company	200	320 to 330
East-India Railway Company	220	par to 5 rs. dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	20	par to 6 rs. dis.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1 to 2 1 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 0 to 2 1
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	1 11 1/2
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On 4 per cent. Company's Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 80
Do.	Co.'s Rs. 100	80
5 Do.	100	80

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	4 to 10 4
Doubloons		31 0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs		16 8 to 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs		22 12 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs		15 2 to 15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	2 to 16 4
Gold Dust		16 0 to 16 2
Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs. 100		104 8 to 104 10
Sycee Silver Dollars	per 100, Rs. 221	0 to 221 4
Mexican do.		223 8 to 223 1

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 17s. 6d. To Liverpool, £1. 12s. 6d.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGADIER LOGAN, commanding Vellore, will, it is said, on promotion to Major-General, vacate his command, and return to Europe, and will be succeeded by Colonel W. C. White, of the 48th N. I., whose appointment to the brigadiership we know will give the greatest satisfaction to the whole of the benighted army.

LORD HARRIS IMITATED.—It is currently reported that the Rajah of Cochin was anxious to signalise the reading of her Majesty's Proclamation by much greater pomp and display than was actually witnessed on the occasion; but that the Resident objected to it, on the ground that it was not desirable to be more demonstrative than his neighbour of Travancore. It seems to us rather a novel principle to prescribe the bounds of a prince's manifestation of loyalty, and especially it comes with an ill grace from her Majesty's representative.

MADURA.—KIDNAPING OF RECRUITS.—A shameful practice prevails in the recruiting department, which cannot be too soon put down. It is this. The recruiting party go prowling about Madura and the adjacent villages, and seize young and promising lads, and forcibly carry them off. If the relations and friends of these lads cannot, or are unwilling to buy their liberty again, they are forcibly made recruits of. The price of release is according to the circumstances of the family of the lads, from 2 rupees to 50 rupees. Surely the State cannot desire soldiers made in this way, or sanction a practice so objectionable and so illegal. The recruiting party occasionally get well mauled in these outrageous proceedings, as the records of court and cutchery can testify, but they do not mind it, as the game is so profitable.

SIR C. RAWLINSON has met with an accident while out riding, in consequence of his horse falling. He is confined to his couch, but we trust that the injuries received are not severe, and that his recovery will be speedy.

MYSORE, Jan. 4.—For ten days the Conservator of Forests has been engaged in an inquiry regarding the long pending dispute between the Mysore and Malabar authorities as to the exact boundary between Hoggadevincothah and Wynaad. The corp of horse-gram promises to be remarkably fine in this district, as also of bullar and cholam, but to the eastward it is feared that the rice and raggy crops are below the average. The tanks and irrigation channels are full, and the May crops will derive great benefit from the heavy rains which fell in November: these did not set in early enough to save the present cultivation. Large gangs of Lumbadies and Keeroovas are engaged in carrying a stream of produce to the coast. The coffee-planters look to these wandering tribes to carry their crop to port, as Wellington did formerly to convey the grain stores for his army. Two wild elephants were lately taken in pits—one a tusker, required low diet, confinement, and the society of two tamed congeners for some time before his proud spirit yielded: the other, a young female, became docile in a few days. It is of great consequence to the State that these unwieldy animals should be captured—the herds destroy the crops at night, and retire into the recesses of the forest with the early dawn of day.—*Madras Times*.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SIR PATRICK GRANT arrived at the Hyderabad Residency on the 7th January, and was received with due honour and ceremony by the Resident and the Nizam's Minister, Salar Jung, under a salute of seventeen guns, a brigade of artillery having been marched down from Bolarum on purpose. The public road leading to the Residency was thronged all day long with Arabs, Rohillahs, and the tag-rag and bobtail of the city, to whom the chief's visit was of course a great novelty.

BIMLIPATAM.—A very remarkable change is in progress among the lower orders in these parts. The unceasing demand and high prices for oil seeds for exportation have tempted the ryots to cover every available acre of dry land with oil seeds, consequently many of the dry grains, hitherto the principal food of the lower orders, are not procurable, and rice, a more expensive, and in a hilly country less wholesome food, has been resorted to. The fact is one of importance in any district where irrigation works have not placed the possibility of a drought and famine beyond probability. Rice continues to rise in price, and though the retail home market arising from the above mentioned change may account in some degree for high prices, it is a problem how merchants can at present buy here to sell in London at sixpence a cwt., unless it is true that it is known in London how to convert Madras rice into Carolina of treble value, and some such transmutation is probable. The Queen's Proclamation is considered by the natives to pledge Government to a very liberal course as to Enam lands. There is a very strong feeling among the people on this subject.—*Madras Times*.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—A correspondent at Shirvatoor has supplied us (*Spectator*) with some particulars of the earthquake felt in Salem on the 30th Dec. "It came on with a rumbling noise, resembling that of an approaching train," he writes; "then there was an undulation, which nearly threw me off my feet, the noise increasing in the meantime. I was in the open air, and never having experienced the like before, but knowing that it must be an earthquake, I fixed my eyes on the ground, expecting it to open, so that I cannot tell you anything about the rocking of trees, buildings, &c., &c.; but I am told by those within my bungalow at the time that it did rock pretty well." It is said that the shock was felt ten miles on each side of Shirvatoor, north and south, though in greater strength northwards. It also appears that at a place seven miles north of the town from which our correspondent wrote, the tiles were shaken off the roofs. The earthquake travelled from north to south. The native idea in Salem is, that the earth was shifted from one shoulder to the other of the goddess on whose back it is supported.

**TANTIA TOPEE'S RECRUITING AGENTS.**—The following is an exemplification of the system adopted by Tantia Topee for obtaining new levies. A Mussulman had been trying for some time to obtain employment in the Oomrowtee police, and a promise had been held out to him of being provided for so soon as a vacancy occurred. In the meantime he endeavoured to make himself useful in picking up information. One day, whilst thus employed, he went to the suburbs extending some distance from the town of Oomrowtee, and his attention was arrested by seeing two strangers cooking their food in an obscure corner. He quietly walked up, made the usual salutation, and sought to draw the men, who were Mahrattas, into a conversation. His advances seemed far from pleasant, but his suspicions having been roused he resolved to remain with them until evening. He then hurried off to the Cutwall at Oomrowtee and communicated his suspicions. No time was lost in apprehending the men, and on being searched they were found to possess jewels of the value of sixty-five thousand rupees. On inquiry it turned out that on these jewels they were to raise money, and subsidise Rohilabs and other mercenaries in the Deccan into Tantia's service—the scheme, however, proving abortive through the intelligence and vigilance of the Mussulman candidate for police employ.

**THE SHIP KOHINOOR**, of 500 tons burthen, with a full cargo on board for London, took fire, and was burnt to the water's edge, at Cochin, on Tuesday the 4th of January; the origin of the fire was not known.

## BOMBAY.

### THE PUNJAB A PRESIDENCY.

The rumour that the Punjab is to be made a presidency is not without interest to the people of Bombay. The latter presidency labours under the disadvantage of a divided territory. We are inclined to think that the new creation may put an end to the present anomalous arrangement whereby the Delta of a great river is made a dependency of a distant Government, and is severed from all political communication with the countries to which it is intended by nature as a commercial entrance, and a military basis. The Punjab itself has long laboured under the disadvantage not only of distance from the seat of Government, and of subordination to the interests of another territory, but also of being politically cut off from its natural sea-board. The great effect of its subordination to the Government of Bengal has been to make the grand trunk-road its main line of communication, both military and commercial, with the rest of the world—a line of communication to the last degree precarious in times of danger, and always objectionable from its length and the nature of the country it traverses. A no less notable and no less injurious result has been a corresponding, and, indeed, constant neglect of the Indus. The Indus is the natural road to the sea for the Punjab. It is in a military point of view shorter and safer and easier than the valley of the Ganges. For the purposes of commerce its advantages are still more obvious. From first to last, we have a navigable river shorter than and superior in facilities of transit to the stream of the Ganges, and not separated from the Punjab by an intervening desert. Moreover, it strikes the sea-board at a point much nearer to Europe than Calcutta, and furnished with a port superior to any in Bengal. The Punjab, too, would not be the only gainer by its erection into a Presidency and the consequent amalgamation of Scinde. It is a matter of constant complaint with residents in Scinde that the commercial interests are, if not sacrificed, at least neglected, by the authorities in Bombay. Without considering the charges made of interested jealousy on the part of Bombay, it is easy to see that the interests of Scinde must always be subordinate in the eyes of a Bombay Govern-

ment to the rest of the Presidency, for Scinde has no natural connection with the rest of the territories included in the Presidency; except as a matter of revenue, its prosperity can make no difference to the rest of the country. With regard to the other parts of the Presidency the case is the reverse. In the prosperity of Guzerat, of Sholapore, or even Beejapore, this place has a direct interest. Scinde, on the contrary, is for all commercial purposes as far off as Bengal. Even in the way of exports and imports no exchange takes place; but Scinde once united to the Punjab, instead of being a distant dependency, connected with the seat of Government in a political sense alone, it will occupy a far different position. It will find itself to Lahore what the Egyptian Delta is to Cairo, what New Orleans is to Missouri. It will not be considerations of the revenue to be derived from Scinde alone which will induce the Punjab Government to foster its trade, to facilitate the navigation of its river, and to push the construction of railroads. The whole of the Punjab will have an interest in the prosperity of Scinde. Kurrachee will in fact be what it was intended by Sir Charles Napier to be—the Alexandria of the new Egypt. Indeed, the Punjab and Scinde united into one Presidency will found a territory which for wealth and importance will bid fair to rival its elder brethren. The Punjab, by the aid of railroads and steam-boats along the course of the Indus, will be enabled to develop its resources in a way hardly imagined at present. The Punjab is the most northerly part of India. The valleys on its border are capable of yielding all the product of Southern Europe. A few miles of railroad are all that is wanted to carry the productions of these valleys to a river which will bear them into the heart of the tropics. No spot so suitable for European colonisation will be so near to a good market. The ice and snow even of the Hindoo Koosh may yet compete with the American ice in the markets of Kurrachee and Bombay. The European fruits and vegetables which at present reach us from Europe in tin cases and bottles, or are cultivated with difficulty on the monsoon-washed Ghauts, will then be brought with ease from a country where they grow in luxuriance. The mineral wealth of the Punjab, also, will be introduced to a market which is at present wanted to create it.

But Scinde itself will doubtless receive the greatest benefits from the change. The Indus, at its mouth, has a Delta large as that of the Nile and as fruitful; but yet almost entirely uncultivated. There is every ground for supposing that as a cotton-producing country, Scinde will in time surpass most countries in the world. Railways and steamboats, which will not only facilitate commercial intercourse, but give to the Indian planter and the Queen's Government the same facilities of locomotion enjoyed by the American planter on the Mississippi, that is which will enable him speedily and cheaply to obtain relief from the heats of the unhealthy season, will make the question of the colonisation of the plains of India much more simple than it seems at present.

Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, are certainly as unfavourable to Anglo-Saxon life as the valley of the Indus. For instance, in South Carolina, at one period of the year it is certain death for a planter to reside on his estates. Planting is still carried on and successfully, for railways and steamboats enable the white cultivator to move his family, at such periods, to the cooler regions of the North. And in the heat of summer a much more grateful climate will be open to the Indian planter than is enjoyed by the American at Saratoga. In short, if Englishmen in India will only give themselves a fair chance they will, we are sure, find the country at least as enjoyable as any tropical country in the world, and we think that the new presidency formed by the amalgamation of Scinde and the Punjab will shortly prove the truth of this.

But not for the inhabitants only of the new presidency has the proposed change an interest. The Punjab and Scinde together may be looked upon as the barrier of India against invasion. With the commercial and agricultural prosperity of a country are closely connected its military security and defensibility. Those same means of intercommunication, which have been hitherto so strangely neglected, and which are so confessedly the indispensable conditions of commercial and agricultural prosperity, are no less necessary to military security from internal revolt and defensibility against external aggression. A system of railways and steamboat navigation, which shall enable us to concentrate at the shortest possible notice on any one point our whole available force on the line of the Indus, would make the project of a successful invasion hopeless. Closely connected with the subject, however, is the question of our North-West frontier. Our North-West frontier may be described as a double line, formed by the Indus in the one instance, and by the mountains of Afghanistan and Beloochistan in the other. Our extreme outposts at present fill up the interval between these two lines of defence—that is, they are between the river and the mountains in precisely the most unhealthy and trying climate to be found in the world. If we went from the foot of the mountains to their summits we should find ourselves in a country in a great measure adapted for European colonization, and in a position which would preclude, to a great extent, the necessity which we are at present under of maintaining in the plains beneath a large irregular native force to repel the barbarous tribes whose aggressions would be at once put a stop to by such an advance on our part. Nor can it be urged in opposition to this that in doing so we should be making a forward step in a course of aggression which is no natural terminus. West of Beloochistan and Afghanistan lie deserts which are perhaps the most formidable in the world. The countries themselves have a climate and soil more congenial than any in Asia to European constitutions. By keeping where we are we gratuitously give up the finest country in Asia for the sake of remaining in the worst, and, what is more, we leave to foreign invaders a spot, which if they once managed to seize, would place them in a position at once most unassailable and most menacing.

In conclusion, we may remark another benefit which will flow, though indirectly, from the creation of the new presidency. We have lately reaped the benefit of the isolation which exists between the men of Hindostan on the one side, and the inhabitants of the valley of the Indus on the other. Sikhs and Belooches are foreigners in Hindostan. This is owing to their geographical position, and it is a circumstance undoubtedly in our favour. The advantage thus given by nature should be improved by political arrangements. Nothing would do this more completely than a measure which would cut off the Punjab from Bengal on one side, and Scinde from Bombay on the other.—*Standard*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF A MILITARY SURGEON.**—Dr. Robert Millar, of the 16th regiment Bombay N.I., appeared at the police office on the 17th of January, in compliance with an immediate summons served upon him, upon the information of Mr. Berkley, the chief resident engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, to the effect that Dr. Millar called at his residence on the previous Sunday morning, and sent his card, with the words "professional business" written beneath the name, and drafts of two letters, one to the Governor of Bombay, and the other to the Secretary to Government, purporting to be some grand scheme for the construction of docks in Bombay, which he (the Doctor) considered the greatest boon that could be granted to the island; but as Mr. Berk-



ley had reason to believe that the Doctor's visit was only a motive for intrusion, and as he was a total stranger to him, an interview was consequently declined, but previous to a denial being sent, Dr. Millar entered into conversation with one of Mr. Berkley's grooms, to the effect that a bet of 1,000 rupees was pending between himself and one Hadjee, on a horse race, and he wished to be informed if his (the groom's) master would ride the race for him. On the message of refusal having been delivered to Dr. Millar, he mounted his horse and rode out of Mr. Berkley's compound, but returned shortly after, and having found the gates closed against him, he dismounted and hung some stones, but at whom it did not appear. Shortly after this occurrence the following letter was received from Dr. Millar by Mr. Berkley, and which formed the groundwork of the charge:—

"Bombay, 16th January, 1859.

"Sir,—I came to consult you as a professional man in reference to one of the greatest boons that have been granted to Bombay. You were not obliged to see me, but you were obliged not to insult me as you did through your servants. I swear that for this I will make you repent; I swear it by all I hold most holy. Yes! I swear it by my oath as a Master Mason, an oath which I cannot break; I will meet you when and where you least expect me, sooner or later; but meet you I will, where no one can witness the punishment which I will inflict upon you.—Yours sincerely,

"ROBERT MILLAR."

The defendant made his appearance in court armed with a brass mounted hunting whip, and was evidently labouring under very great excitement, for he declined to lay aside the whip, when his worship requested him, and it was ultimately obliged to be taken from him by force, and his whole demeanour was one of great irritability and violent gesticulations. On the information of Mr. Berkley being read to the defendant, he interrupted his worship on several occasions with most irrelevant questions, and when called upon for his defence, stated that the fabric of the charge fell to the ground in consequence of the prosecutor having deposed upon oath that the alleged insult of closing the door in his face by the prosecutor's servant was not done by his orders, which he (the defendant) believed to be at the time of the occurrence, consequently he extremely regretted what took place, though he would "flog" Mr. Berkley or any other man, even in his worship's presence, if they would dare to insult him wilfully in a similar manner. Mr. Berkley having been called upon to know whether he was satisfied with Dr. Millar's expression of regret, or would proceed further with the matter, requested permission to consider over the matter for ten or fifteen minutes, which being granted by the magistrate, he retired from the police office, and returned in about a quarter of an hour, when he informed his worship that he bore not the slightest ill feeling towards the defendant, but considering the very violent behaviour and language of Dr. Millar, even in his worship's presence, he deemed it prudent, for the safety of himself and the members of his household, to shield himself under the protection of the law. On hearing this, Dr. Millar apparently lost all self-control, declined to cross-examine the prosecutor, requested his worship to define what cross-examination meant, put various questions to him, which he stated he was bound to answer, informed him that he was paid to dispense justice, not to dispense with it, protested against the entire proceedings, accused the magistrate of not being a fair man, and finally threatened to leave the court, which he was about to do, when measures were adopted to prevent his so doing; and when informed by his worship that he must be bound over to keep the peace towards Mr. Berkley for a period of six months, in his own recognisances of Rs. 2,000, and that of two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each, replied that Mr. Berkley had better pay the amount himself, and asked his worship what would be the alternative of not finding the sureties; and on being informed that the county gaol would be the alternative, desired to know for what period, saying, "By — do you call that justice? By — but I will have it!" and that Mr. Berkley must certainly be a very valuable man, and the magis-

trate a very silly one. These contemptuous expressions were apparently received more in sorrow than in anger by the magistrate, Mr. Crawford; for not the slightest notice was taken of them to vindicate the majesty of the law, evidently from the impression that Dr. Millar was labouring under an aberration of intellect; and his worship, with great regret, finally committed him to the county gaol, as he failed to furnish the requisite sureties; two gentlemen, however, who came for the purpose, declined becoming securities after having had some conversation with him and the magistrate, and no alternative was therefore left but to commit him.

**FIRE BRIGADE.**—Some of our readers may recollect that a few months ago the municipal commissioners made a proposal to the Government for the remodelling of the fire engine establishment, and the formation of a fire brigade in the town. The Commissioners proposed having only two men instead of the ten now attached to each fire engine who are always in attendance, and by whom, on an alarm of fire, the engines are drawn to the spot, and worked. Of the two men it was suggested that one should be a mechanic, the other a mookadam or head man, who should engage for each engine a party of twelve men, living in the neighbourhood of the engine houses, and be held responsible for them, and have them absolutely and entirely under his control. The remuneration proposed to be paid to these men was one and a half rupee per mensem, i. e. half a rupee on the occasion of attending parade muster, and one rupee after hydraulic drill and exercise, with the prospect of receiving an additional rupee for every fire at which they may be present. Government having communicated with the commissioner of police on the subject, the deputy-commissioner, who has the immediate charge and control of the civil branch of the fire-engine department, has reported that in his opinion the suggestions of the municipal commissioners were impracticable; for, he says, "Even with the services of a first-rate mechanic at command, the repairs to the fire-engines could not be so well effected as they have been hitherto, in the gun carriage department. In the event of a sudden accident while the engine is under use at fire it cannot be put into order on the spot. And no mookadam will be able to keep absolutely and entirely under control twelve men receiving a fixed salary of only one and half rupee a month, so as to make their services available at the instant, for nothing short of instantaneous action would suffice to meet the pressing exigency of fire. Twelve men residing in the neighbourhood of each fire-engine house may be engaged by the different mookadams for each of the seven engines; but, during the day these eighty-four men will be scattered all over Bombay, and their movements be as erratic as their occupations would be uncertain: during the night they would sleep in their own houses, and the difficulty of getting them together would be considerable, and the consequent loss of time would be attended with damage of the most serious kind to the property on fire. The delay of half or even a quarter of an hour might cause the destruction of property of the value of thousands of rupees." As regards mustering fire-engine men for inspection and hydraulic training exercise, the deputy commissioner has expressed his willingness to undertake the duty, and use his best efforts to produce the results contemplated by the municipal commissioners; but he is, however, of opinion that the object of having all the Government engines at all times in effective working order, would probably be better secured by instructions issued by Government to the director of fire engines than by placing them under his general control. After giving the subject his best consideration, the commissioner of police agreed with his deputy in the opinion he has passed relative to the impracticability of the establishment in Bombay of a fire brigade according to the theory propounded by the municipal authorities. He, however, found there was no analogy between the circumstances of Bombay and those of

the large towns in England, where such brigades have been organised by the voluntary and gratuitous enrolment of the resident citizens, and he is of opinion that if the measure were adopted here, the efficiency of the fire engine department would be seriously impaired, if not entirely destroyed. Government having requested the municipal commissioners to give further consideration and report on the subject, the latter have informed it, "That there are several points in Mr. Forjett's letter in which they cannot concur, and that they are of opinion that the brigading of the fire engines might be effected with advantage; but Government having since the commencement of the correspondence, on this subject, withdrawn the fund, and so relieved them from the maintenance of the fire engines, they consider it unnecessary to trouble Government any further in the matter."

**FATAL AFFRAY ON THE BHOORE GHAUT RAILWAY WORKS.**—We (*Bombay Gazette*) regret to learn that on Friday morning last, Jan. 21st, a serious disturbance occurred on the Bhoore Ghaut works of the G. I. P. railway, which originated, it appears, in a dispute about wages, and resulted in an attack by the labourers upon their European employers and overseers. It took place on Mr. Hepworth's sub-contract at Oonee. It has been ascertained that the outbreak was a general one upon all Europeans in the neighbourhood, and that several women and children, as well as their natural protectors, escaped very narrowly, having had to fly for the bare life to Campoollee. One unfortunate person, named Curran, however, was literally stoned to death, and several others have received various injuries, but none of a very serious nature. A Mahomedan overseer was also seriously injured. In one instance, we are assured, an entire family were indebted for their escape to the intrepidity of Mrs. Cutts, whose presence of mind did not forsake her on the alarming occasion. The military were called out from Khandalla barracks, and succeeded in quelling the riot and taking five persons prisoners. The works are all stopped at Oonee, and it is feared that this disturbance will seriously impede the railway Ghaut operations. We have received no explanation yet of the immediate cause of the fatal outrage, but from what we have seen and heard of the docility and patience of the coolies and other natives engaged in the railway works, we greatly fear that in the present instance they have been goaded into excesses by systematic ill-treatment, insufficient wages included. Mr. Faviell, the chief contractor, has disposed of portions of the line to the sub-contractors, some of whom, we are sorry to learn, "put on the screw" to an intolerable extent, in order to make a profit to themselves. We are told that it is not so much the European as the native overseer who exercises the greatest tyranny over the wretched coolies. If an Englishman, in charge of a number of natives, imagines that one of them is shirking his work, he will give him a hint with a whip or a stick, and there an end; but the cruelty of the native driver to his countrymen is of a more refined nature. The weapon used is the tongue, and the wounds it inflicts may be guessed by such complaints as the following, which are often made to the contractor—"Sahib! Sahib! we don't mind being beaten by our muckadam, but don't let him abuse our mothers and sisters." The labour of natives must be at the bottom of every public work executed in this country; and those who desire to employ them must not only reward them honestly, but treat them with some degree of consideration for their feelings. On a former occasion, the works on this line were suspended in consequence of the oppression to which the coolies were said to be subjected; and we shall be happy if it can be established that the suspension which is sure to follow the present outbreak has not arisen from the same cause.

**SERIOUS AFFRAY ON BOARD THE "JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE."**—The master and officers of this ship had a very narrow escape of their lives on the morning of the 12th January, in consequence

of a most ferocious attack made upon them by the boatswain and crew, armed with handspikes and iron belaying pins. They were only indebted for their safety to the circumstance of H.M.'s steam frigate *Feroze* lying alongside, the commanding officer of which vessel, having perceived the desperate onslaught on board the *Jamseljee* *Cursettee*, despatched to the rescue a party of marines, who succeeded in quelling the affray, and capturing the boatswain, cook, and three seamen, ringleaders in the affray. The master and chief officer are badly hurt, and the second officer is in a more dangerous way from several blows received on the head in the affray, which, it appears, arose in consequence of some trifling punishment having been inflicted by one of the officers upon the boatswain for misconduct, who attempted to revenge himself in the manner described after inflaming the minds of the crew against their officers and captain. On the 13th, H. Russell, boatswain, E. Elderkin, cook, and Keil, Parker, and Smith, seamen, were brought up before the senior magistrate. The faces of both the first and second officers, who appeared to prosecute, presented a frightful spectacle, being scarred and cut all over. The charge was fully established, and his worship was of opinion that the ends of justice demanded that the prisoners should be sent for trial at the ensuing sessions, but as the captain stated that in all probability such a course would subject the vessel to a very lengthy detention, his worship summarily disposed of the case by sentencing the ringleader (the boatswain) to an imprisonment with hard labour for a period of four months for the assault upon the chief officer, and a further term of four months (to commence after the expiration of the first) for the assault upon the second officer, and each of the other prisoners to an imprisonment for the period of twelve weeks for each assault.

**THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.**—We understand that Mr. G. P. Robinson, manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, retires from that office, and proceeds home in March next. Mr. R. Davidson, the secretary of the bank, has been appointed to succeed him.

**MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.**—This intelligent and public-spirited Parsee gentleman, having returned from England, intends treating his countrymen with a graphic and well-digested account of his travels in Great Britain. We lately observed in the *Rast Gofar*, from his pen, a long and very interesting description of his visit to St. Paul's Cathedral.

**REMOVAL OF THE ELECTED MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.**—Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, Legislative Councillor of the Council of India for Bombay, has prepared and submitted to the Governor in Council the draft of a Bill providing for the removal of either of the two elected Municipal Commissioners of Bombay by the Governor in Council on the representation of the justices. As he has not been favoured with any expression of the wishes of Government on this subject, further than that it should be submitted to the Legislative Council, Mr. LeGeyt has solicited that the reasons upon which Government wish for the alteration in the law should be specified, it having been suggested to him that without such expression difficulty may be experienced in forwarding the Bill through its stages in Council. Mr. Secretary Young has consequently transmitted the copies of Mr. LeGeyt's Minute and Draft Bill to her Majesty's justices of the peace, requesting them to furnish a statement of the reasons which have induced them to recommend the proposed amendment of Act XXV. of 1858.

**BOMBAY H.A.**—The *Sind Kossid* hears, on the best authority, that the four troops of the Bombay horse artillery are about to return to quarters, after their prolonged period of field service, and that they will be located as follows:—The 1st or Leslie's troop will be stationed at Deesa; the 2nd troop will proceed to this station; the 3rd troop will garrison Nusserabad; and the 4th troop will return to Poona. The whole, however, are to be kept up to war strength, ready for any emergency should their services be required.

**RISE OF RICE.**—We are sorry to see that grain has risen in price both in Calcutta and Bombay. A committee has been ordered to sit in Bombay, consisting of the three quarter masters of regiments stationed on the island, to determine the amount of compensation to be given to the troops and followers. In Madras there have been grain disturbances, so we may consider ourselves fortunate that as yet we have nothing to complain of, though grain is rather more than double the price it was in Sir Charles Napier and Mr. Pringle's reign.

**LIEUT. G. S. MIGNON**, who has so ably superintended the cattle and transport branch of the commissariat department, until it was abolished somewhat unaccountably on the 1st January, will proceed shortly to Sukkur, where he will relieve Lieut. Stuart of the commissariat duties of that station, in consequence of the latter officer's presence being required at Kurrachee to give evidence on the general court-martial before which Lieutenant Brett is shortly to be arraigned.

**BARODA.**—The *Sindian* learns from private resources that the Guicowar's troops attacked the Wagurs, who gave us so much trouble at the Island of Bate not long ago, and destroyed a great many of these unfortunate men; the remainder gave themselves up prisoners.

**COMPENSATION TO NATIVES.**—Government has given a large sum as a compensation to the ryots in the Saugor district for injury done to their crops by the Central India field force.

**LIEUT. COL. POPE**, and the Secretary to the Government of Goap, proceeded on the 22nd inst. to Dia on special duty, per steam-vessel *Pleid*, Lieut. Nixon, commander.

**GARROTING.**—This crime, which is scarcely ever perpetrated in India, has been committed by Thomas Williams, one of the boatswain's mates of the *Punjab*, who managed to attack one Mr. Baker, after the peculiar style adopted by garroters, and rifled him of his watch and chain, which he subsequently pawned with a Marwatee. A warrant was issued for the offender's apprehension, but up to the present period the police have failed to obtain any clue to his hiding-place.

**PUNJAB RAILWAY COMPANY.**—B. B. Thomas, Esq., agent for the Punjab Railway Company, arrived by the last mail. This gentleman will be stationed at Kurrachee as transit agent for the despatch on arrival of all stores and material intended for the Punjab railway. We believe that from 25,000 to 30,000 tons of stores, &c., are already on their way out, or shortly will be. This will be a golden opportunity for our friends of the Steam Inland Company, and we hope will incite them to go ahead with their works.

**MR. J. G. VOLKHART**, of the firm of Messrs. Volkhart, Brothers, and Co., Bombay, has been appointed Consul for Sweden and Norway in this city.

**LIEUT.-COLONEL BIRDWOOD** has been appointed to act as Deputy Commissary General, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Pope on special duty in the Political Department.

**COLABA OBSERVATORY.**—An electric time ball has been prepared and set up, and is now dropped daily at 1 p.m. at the Colaba Observatory, to enable the shipping in harbour to adjust their chronometers.

**THE LATE MILITARY AFFRAY.**—We (*Poona Observer*) understand that the Court assembled at Poona to inquire into the fatal disturbance which took place in the lines of the 86th depot on the night of the 1st Jan. has not been enabled from the evidence produced before it to fix the guilt of striking the fatal blow which deprived an artilleryman of life, almost on the spot, upon any individual. Some ten men of the artillery and H.M.'s 86th foot are now undergoing their trial at Poona before a district court martial, charged with having been present during the affray; but there is, we understand, no evidence to prove that any of these men took an active part in it. At a first glance it appears singular that so much difficulty has been experienced in this case, and that the criminal offenders should altogether escape detection; but the outrage was the work of a few moments, and

took place in the dark; hence the difficulty in bringing home the crime to the actual perpetrators. Still it certainly appears to us very discreditable that so shocking an occurrence as the killing outright of one man, and the wounding of four others with bayonet stabs, should be permitted to go unpunished. The military authorities of the station have used every exertion in their power to bring home this great crime to the perpetrators, but they have been baffled in all their attempts to bring the guilty parties to justice by the stubborn determination of those engaged in the affray not to implicate one another.

**CASUALTY.**—We sincerely regret to learn that the public have lost a valuable servant by the sudden death of J. R. Spiers, Esq., the assistant collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur. This melancholy event, we understand, took place on the morning of the 21st January, and the remains of the lamented deceased were interred in the afternoon. Mr. Spiers possessed many qualities which eminently fitted him for a higher position in the public service than that which he filled, and had his life been spared, in all probability his merits would have been more appropriately recognised by the new Government of India. He was a man of great and varied information and unwearied industry, and his kindly disposition towards the native community secured him a large measure of popularity.

**BRIGADIER HONNER'S COLUMN.**—We learn by a letter from Nusseerabad, dated the 31st Dec., that that gallant officer, Brigadier R. W. Honner, c.b., of the Bombay rifles, was on that date at Chittoor with a flying column of artillery and cavalry, and 220 of H. M.'s 83rd regiment mounted on camels, watching the movements of Tantia Topee and the proceedings of the various detachments southward of Neemuch. Brigadier Honner had received information of Tantia's escape to Seetamow, and thence across the Chumbul to Patchpahar. The Brigadier intended moving to the eastward, and if the Pindaree chief came within forty or fifty miles of him, he would be prepared to be down upon him like a shot, as he could cross about fifty miles of country in a single forced march. The Brigadier has hussars, lancers, and an European camel corps with his force, all of whom are in first-rate order, sound and healthy, and fit for duty. Our latest accounts, however, of Tantia's movements show that he had got away to Burood in Kotah, where his forces were utterly routed and dispersed by Colonel Somerset, c.b., and he had got himself into something like an awkward fix amongst the jungles of that part of the country. The flying detachment with Brigadier Honner consists of the 8th hussars, 1st Bombay lancers, 2nd troop of Bombay horse artillery, three companies of her Majesty's 83rd regiment, and a company of the 12th Bombay N. I. The remainder of the force had returned to Nusseerabad. The weather at Chittoor was bitter cold.—*Poona Observer*.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**—The Hon. the President in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Electric Telegraph Department:—Mr. H. P. Owen, to be Deputy Superintendent at Bombay; Mr. J. T. Blisset to be Deputy Superintendent at Madras; Mr. W. W. Mayes to be Deputy Superintendent of the East Coast Line.

**RAILWAY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The electric telegraph belonging to the railway company was opened on the 15th Jan. from the Bombay terminus to that of Poona, and messages are now in constant transmission regarding the various requirements on different parts of the line, which were heretofore made known through the ordinary medium of letters. We understand that the telegraph will be placed at the disposal of the public in a few days.

**TEMPTATION TO TREACHERY.**—It is reported in Calcutta that Government has offered a reward of Co.'s Rs. 10,000 for the arrest of Tantia-Topee, and the same sum for that of the Rao Sahib.

**THE AGRA BANK** is to be registered under the Limited Liability Act. A circular reporting the confirmation of previous resolutions to that effect has been issued to all shareholders and customers.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Cuttack, China; Gange, Gondinet, Marcellis.—10. P. and O. Co.'s str. Bombay, Potts, Suez; str. Italian, Webster, Hong Kong; Echo, Cloete, Mauritius.—11. Conqueror, Shandau, Liverpool; Algiers, Morris, Aden; Salah, Peters, Bepore; Pioneer, Ingleton, Macao, Milbrook, Bennett, Mauritius; Sardina, McCleery, Gravesend; Lemuella, Natrass, Singapore; Chunderagore, Lyons, London; Princess Somarwaty, Puddicombe, Siam.—13. H.M.'s str. Berenice, Chitty, Kurrachee.—15. Primoguet, Roux, Colombo; Harriett, Hoxie, Delmer, Russora.—16. H.M.'s screw str. Mohawk, Nival, Koria, Moria; Ellwood, Walter, Malony, Aden; American U.S. steam frigate Minnesota, Dupont, Colombo.—18. Himalaya, Alexander, Port Adelaide; str. Azof, Skotrowe, Aden; P. and O. Co.'s str. Malabar, Dundas, Hong Kong; Erance, Wilkinson, Aden.—20. Flora, Warsaw, Kurrachee; British Flag, Campbell, Liverpool; James Russell, Maur, Greenock; Montrose, Olsson, Macao; Malinon, Langudith, Marcellis; Independent, Lumbay, Mauritius; Lauderdale, Bowers, London.—21. Str. Bombay Castle, Daudo, Hong Kong; Bartle Frere, St. Amour, Kurrachee; Alfred, Costey, Sydney; Flying Cloud, Hulmer, Mauritius; Vernon, Cousitt, Gravesend.—22. Glencoe, Hutton, Siam.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Sir J. R. Carnac, Mrs. Osborne and child, Capt. Osborne, Art.; Maj. Jameson, 29th N.I.; Maj. Baynes, 20th N.I.; Maj. Bull, H.M.'s 56th foot; Capt. Holland 13th N.I.; Capt. Bell; Lieut. Jones, 18th N.I.; Messrs. R. Ellis, J. L. de Parca, J. M. Corea de Silva, J. H. de C. Rebara, G. de Meilo, G. Phillips and son.

Per Sardinia, Capt. P. F. de Quincey, 70th Regt.; Lieuts. H. E. Brown, 72nd Regt., and J. R. A. Colebrook, 83rd Regt.; Ensigns P. F. Clark, 57th Regt., R. C. Mu. grove, 71st Regt.; Cornet J. Rawlins, 6th Hussars; Ens. Stevenson, 18th Regt.; Riding master G. Pamflet, 17th Lancers; Asst. surg. Tothill and wife.

Per Vernon, Capt. Newall, Beng. Art.; Lieut. Waterfield, 27th Bengal N.I.; Dr. Morton, in charge of troops; Messrs. Trafford and Mortimer, cadets Bombay Art.; Mr. Sturt, cadet Bombay Inf.; Mr. Morgan, I.N.; Mr. Perry, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Cowell, Miss Denbigh, Miss Brenninger, Miss Jagger and Mrs. Cornish. From CAPE—Dr. Malahan, Royal Art., Mrs. Coleidge.

Per Pioneer, Mrs. Ingleton.  
Per Lauderdale, Messrs. W. G. S. Beaumont, I.N.; R. P. Fry, I.N.; W. J. Hunter, H. Kruse, G. Hutchinson, A. G. Patterson, R. Shortt, W. Moyland, and W. C. Webb.  
Per Princess Somarwaty, Mr. D. Rowe.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Bombay, Messrs. C. Warrick, D. J. Ford, W. Wray, G. McCullen, T. Carroll, Louis Gossar.  
Per str. Berenice, Col. and Mrs. Boyd, Major Middleton, Capt. G. Flimstead and W. Crozier, Lieuts. E. Waller and H. G. Follett.

Per British Flag, Mrs. Campbell, and two Misses Pierus.  
Per American steam frigate, Minnesota, Hon. W. B. Reed, U.S. Plenipotentiary to China, and suite; Mr. T. Biddle, U.S. Consul.

Per Malabar, Col. and Mrs. Cantley, Mr. Spry, Mr. Smith, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Robins.

Per P. and O. Co.'s steam ship Bombay—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Remington, Davison, Drynan, Bowen, Gossell, Newman, Hay, Sheppard, Thomas Coker, Lieut. Strauge. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. R. Davidson, and Rev. J. Steins. From SUEZ.—Mr. Corvoissier.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9. Edward Oliver, Baker, Mauritius; Julia, Fittock, Madras; King Lear, Penrith, Akayab; John Sugars, Banister, Tuticorin and London.—11. P. and O. Co.'s str. Ganges, Bowen, Suez; Tara, Pollock, Akayab; Windsor Castle, Pare, London.—12. Norwood, Stapledon, Liverpool; Alexander Delphine, Roalt, Hong Kong.—13. Danube, McAlley, Liverpool; Castle Eden, Young, Akayab; Tasmann, Litten, Liverpool.—14. Queen of the East, Bolton, Liverpool; Delhi, Martin, Calcutta; Portsmouth, Fairweather, Calcutta; Helen Mar, Low, Calcutta; Moshesh, Maur, Mauritius.—16. P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa, Aldham, China.—18. Prima Donna, Lovel, Rangoon.—19. Anna Dorothea, Smith, Liverpool; Borderer, Good, Falmouth; Zambra, Miller, London; Alligator, Meyer, Colombo; Ganges, Gondinet, Marcellis and Kurrachee; Wings of the Wind, Dencher, London.—20. Marion Leighton, Mauritius; Elizabeth Yeol, Scout, London; Lord Dalhousie, Mitchell, London.—21. Ariel, Sim, Cape of Good Hope; Bariton, Wyatt, Moulmein; Balaklava, Bennett, Akayab; Dalkeith, Bruce, Liverpool.—22. Chilo, Davies, New York; Alice Maud, Haywood, Mauritius; Disraeli, Black, London; Philanthropist, Russell, Liverpool.—23. Lady Bruce, Perkins, Deal; Gazelle, Marshall, Colombo.—25. P. and O. str. Northern Stead, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Alice Maud.—Messrs. W. Bandon, R. Wilkinson, A. Sopolio, H. Wilson, H. Heatherton, J. Reed, R. Lawrence, W. George, T. Robertson, W. McMarion, J. Nelson, W. Dealer, S. Sheard, and Fayer.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ganges.—Mr. C. Warwick, Mr. R. P. Ellis.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Northam for ADEN.—Mr. John Stasia, Mr. M. Dennett, For SUEZ.—Messrs. C. Jacinto, Antonio, G. H. Smythen, Lieut. Blakeney, Mr. Duff. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Forster, Hon. H. B. Reed, Messrs. W. Reed, A. McKinlay. For MARSEILLES.—Messrs. R. Latham, Anderson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. G. S. Robertson, Lieut. H. G. Follett, Lieut. E. Waller, Capt. W. Crozier, Capt. and Mrs. F. Amstead, Col. and Mrs. Boyd and infant, Mrs. Lilly and three children, Lieuts. W. T. Butler, Bamfield, J. E. F. Aymer, Capt. Anderton, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill and seven children.

**EXPORT OF BULLION.**—The amount of specie sent by the outgoing mail of the 20th inst. to the East is £175,281, of which £84,515 is for India, and £90,766 for China and the Straits; £172,916 is in silver, and £2,365 in gold.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, January 25, 1859.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan	Rs. 92
4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 89 100 Sa.
4 " " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 89 nominal
4 " " " "	1835-36 Rs. 83 100 Co.'s
5 " " " "	1842-43 Rs. 83 100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 91½ 100 do.
New 5 " " " "	Rs. 93 100 do.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	36 pm. ex. div.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	54 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	1½ ex.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	12½ per cent. pm.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agria Bank (Rs. 500)	prem. 33 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 20,500
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,600 do.	" 25,500
Hydraulic P. Com.	" 3,000
Cotton Spinning Com.	" 6,400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	1,900 do. per share 550 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. " 9,000
Madras S. N. Com.	500 do. Rs. 350 per S.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £20 prem. in England—Rs. 12 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—2 pm.	

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at		
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½		for Doc. Bills.
6 " " " " " "	2s. 1½	for red. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	97½	
30 " " " " " "	98½	
at sight	99½	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	98½	
at sight	99½	
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 215 per 100 dols.	

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	per Rs. 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 227
Republic Dollars	" 213½
German Crowns	" 213½
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-10

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 2s. 6d. per ton. Liverpool, £1. 7s. 6d. per ton.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, Jan. 25).—Cotton Piece Goods.**—The transactions in the import market have been to a very moderate extent, and the prices of all grey goods have declined from two to four annas per piece. *Yarass* Low numbers of both *Mule* and *Water* are firm and have slightly advanced. *Green Yarn* is dull and declined. *Metals.*—These are in fair demand, as the subjoined transactions will show:—500 cwt. Braziers Copper at Rs. 65-2 per cwt.; 1,200 bundles Sheet Iron (to arrive) at Rs. 65 per bundle; 150 cwt. Square Nail Rod Iron (to arrive) at Rs. 33 per cwt.; 150 cwt. British Bar Iron at Rs. 34 per cwt.; 600 cwt. at Rs. 32-8 per cwt.; 300 cwt. at Rs. 33-12 per cwt.; 300 cwt. Spelter at Rs. 14-11-6 per cwt.; 200 cwt. Red Lead at Rs. 13-9 per cwt.; 900 cwt. Swedish Bar Iron at Rs. 58 per cwt.; 1,000 cwt. Steel Tubs at Rs. 12-12 per cwt.

**EXPORTS (Bombay, Jan. 25).—Cotton.**—The rates have declined, and the market has assumed a quiet tone. Latest quotations: Veraval, Rs. 123-24; Dholera, Rs. 137-58, old, Rs. 133-35; Omeravuttee, Rs. 110-42; Kandesh, Rs. 130-32; Surat and Broach, Rs. 14-44; Compta, Rs. 139. *Oil Seeds.*—These have been in little demand, and prices have given way.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Our last advices from Cabul are from the 28th December, 1858, to the 3rd January, 1859:—"On the 28th some robbers came into the tents of Shah Pussund Khan and Mahomed Raheem Khan, and stole some clothes and other articles of value. On the Dost being informed of this, he was very angry with Shah Pussund Khan and Mahomed Raheem Khan for being negligent in their duties. On the 29th the Dost ordered the two large guns in Jellalabad to be brought out, and having divided all his forces into three divisions under different leaders, marched them respectively on three sides of the camp to keep a strict watch. On the 31st Dost Mahomed Khan told Shah Murny Khan that he had received instructions from the British at Peshawar, requesting him to depute some person to receive the muskets from them, and ordered him to proceed there and bring the same to him; and also gave him a hoondee of Rs. 1,000 to purchase some goolbuddun for him. On the 1st January Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan with his family joined the camp of Dost Mahomed Khan at Jellalabad. On the 2nd Saadut Khan Lalpooree and other chiefs of Sufed-Koh presented themselves with Nuzzurs to Dost Mahomed Khan. A despatch was received from Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan, informing the Dost that

the forces under Mudud Khan, which were sent to Punj Shere, have returned to Cabul, and brought the revenues of that country. Also that Khal Mahomed Khan had died at Jakudluk. The Dost was very sorry, and ordered Rs. 200 to be sent to his family, and appointed his son in his place.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

## BURMAH.

**MAJOR FYTCHE.**—The late Court of Directors has sanctioned the payment of Rs. 5,000 to Major Fyche, deputy commissioner of Rangoon, in consideration of the loss sustained by him in the conflagration at Bassein.

**THE EX KING OF DELHI** has not yet left Rangoon for Tonghoo, and it is said that his destination has been changed. He remains at Rangoon until further orders.

**LOCAL DISTURBANCES.**—The Burmese seem determined to give us trouble. Hardly is the Twantay row put down than news come in that some two thousand dacoits, or, some fancy, the King of Ava's people arrive near one of the frontier stations, Meeday, and commit all sorts of depredations within a few miles from where our troops are stationed, marauding the surrounding country, all fully armed too. Three companies of native infantry and two mountain train guns have proceeded out to overtake them, the deputy commissioner accompanying them, and it is supposed this will be sufficient to oppose their further ingress towards our outposts, and check their marauding propensities, and another detachment consisting of fifty Europeans, and three companies of native infantry, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed out at a moment's notice. It is also said that things are not so quiet along our frontiers as could be desired, and Major Phayre, the commissioner, and governor-general's agent, proceeded on Saturday last in the flat *Paulang* in tow of the steamer *Damudah* to Froume, from whence the commissioner will proceed along our line of frontier stations, across the country to Tonghoo.—*Madras Spectator.*

## MAURITIUS.

**PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS.**—We have much satisfaction in announcing that, to facilitate the recently-established mail service between this port, Australia, and the mother country, the Mauritius Dock Company have commenced the excavations for a vast dry dock to afford every facility for repairing such noble vessels as we shall shortly have calling at our port (Port Louis). The size of the dock is to be 350 feet long, 80 feet extreme breadth, 60 mean, and 40 feet minimum breadth, depth 22 feet; in fact, capable of taking in such magnificent vessels as the *Duke of Wellington*, of 3,756 tons; length, 278 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 202 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet; breadth, 62 feet; H.M.'s steam frigate *Mercsey*, length, 336½ feet; length of keel for tonnage, 254 feet; breadth 52 feet; burthen, 3,726 tons; H.M.S. *Boscawen*, which was lately here, is 2,212 tons; length, 213 feet. Such a vessel would appear like a long boat in the new dock. The most important fact is, that merchant ships of all sizes can be taken into dock and immediately repaired. The pumping machinery is being constructed by Messrs. Gwynne and Co., engineers, London, whose names stand so favourably before the public. Engines of 100-horse power will work three centrifugal pumps discharging 12,000 gallons of water a minute, and the dock containing when full 13,000 tons of water will be entirely emptied in two hours and a-half. Besides these pumps a small one, worked by a separate engine, will keep the dock dry during repairs to vessels. The company have, in addition, a forge and every appliance for the repairs of iron vessels: this fact cannot possibly be too widely known. The contractors have engaged to finish the excavations in a year, but nine months will probably suffice for the reception of vessels.—*Overland Commercial Gazette, Dec. 27.*





date of H.M.'s warrant of the 6th of Oct., of 1854, or who subsequently, during the operation of that warrant, have completed the period of three years in command of regiments, shall be promoted to col. by brevet from Nov. 28, 1854, or from the date of completion subsequently of their respective periods of command.

2nd.—That all lieutenant-col. in the army, whatever their regimental rank, who previous to the date of H.M.'s warrant of Oct. 6, 1854, or during the operation of that warrant, have held for three years such staff situations as are declared in that warrant, or have been declared by the Govt. of India under the authority of the hon. the Court of Directors, to be equivalent to regimental command, shall be promoted to col. by brevet from Nov. 28, 1854, or subsequently from the date of completion of their periods of staff employ.

The Governor General desires to notify for the information of the officers of H.M.'s Indian forces in the three presidencies, that in a royal warrant dated Oct. 14, 1858, Her Majesty has been pleased to make new regulations for the promotion of officers, which from and after the date of that warrant are to be observed, and will govern the promotion of the officers of H.M.'s Indian forces.

In conformity with the 14th Clause of her Majesty's said Warrant of the 14th of October, 1858, the Governor General directs that lieutenant-colonels who held that rank prior to the 20th of June, 1854, shall be promoted to the rank of colonel,—committees to bear date the 28th Nov., 1854—and that such of the said lieutenant-colonels as have been passed over by officers who have attained the rank of colonel in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 6th of October, 1854, shall be restored to the respective places which they would have occupied as colonels had they been promoted in ordinary succession under the system of periodical brevets.

The Governor General requests that recommendations for promotion, in conformity with this General Order, may be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, without any avoidable delay, under the authority respectively of the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

### Disarming in N.W. Provinces.

*Judicial Dept., Allahabad, Jan. 1.*—The terms of Notification No. 5,336, dated Dec. 21, for disarming those parts of the N.W. Prov. which lie to the north of the Jumna and Ganges are hereby extended to the Pergunnahs of the Ghazepore and Benares dists. on the right bank of the Ganges.

By order of Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen., W. MUIR,  
Sec. to Govt., N.W.P.

### The Victoria Cross.

*Adjutant General's Office, Allahabad, Dec. 27.*—The C. in C. is pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the undermentioned officer of H.M.'s Indian army, for distinguished gallantry displayed when serving under his lordship's immediate command, subject to H.M.'s most gracious approval:—

Lieut. T. A. Butler, 1st Bengal Fus., March 9, 1858. "Of which success the skirmishers on the other side of the river subsequently were apprised by Lieut. Butler, of the Bengal Fusiliers, who swam across the Goomtee, and climbing the parapet, remained in that position for a considerable time, under a heavy fire of musketry, until the work was occupied." (Vide Gen. Outram's Despatch in Gov. Gen.'s Gazette of April 5, 1858.)

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Jan. 8.*

No. 12.—24th N.I.—Ens. H. B. Jacob, to be lieutenant. Dec. 18, 1858, v. Hobson, dec.

No. 14.—Corps of Engineers.—Lieut. col. W. Scott, to be col., fr. Nov. 23, 1858, v. Waddington, dec.

Capt. G. B. Munbee, to be lieutenant-col., fr. Nov. 23, 1858, v. Scott, prom.

Super. Capt. J. W. Playfair is brought on established strength of corps of engineers, in succ. to Munbee, prom.

No. 15.—Order by Capt. Lambton, dated Indore, June 18, 1858, is confirmed:—

Dr. Chisholm, residency surg., will take med. charge of the detachment from the 8th inst.

No. 16.—the following gentlemen are admitted to the service as cadets of inf., and asst. surg. on this estab.

Infantry.—No. 43.—Mr. C. F. H. L. Way, date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 18.

Medical Estab.—No. 8.—Mr. F. H. Smith, date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 28, 1858.

Maj. H. Vincent, 10th N.I., has returned to duty, date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 28, 1858.

*Bombay Castle, Jan. 10.*—No. 18.—Capt. F. G.

Newnham, 23rd N.I., app. fort adjutant of Bombay. No. 10.—The serv. of Lieut. F. E. Innes, 31st N.I., are placed at disposal of Govt. of India.

No. 20.—The undermentioned are allowed a furl. to Eur., on m.c., under new regs.—

Capt. G. H. Robertson, 25th N.I., and dep. judge adv. gen., N.D., for 15 mo.

Lieuts. F. A. Whish, M. C. Newall, and F. Lloyd, arty., for 18 mo.

Jan. 8.—No. 11.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 6, by Maj. gen. Michel, appg. Capt. St. John, H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders, to act as asst. qr. mr. gen. to Malwa div. on depart. of Lieut. Holland, till arrival of Capt. Ballard.

Jan. 10.—No. 19.—Order confirmed:—By Maj. gen. Michel, c.b., cong. Malwa div., Mhow, Dec. 4.—Capt. Warden, 4th rifles N.I., is app. interp. to maj. gen., subject to confirmation, with effect from the date he left Mhow to join. He is further to hold charge of camel corps till joining hd. qrs. Malwa div. of the army.

Jan. 11.—No. 21.—Capt. H. W. Holland, actg. asst. com. gen. S.D.A., is allowed privilege leave for 30 days to Bombay; Lieut. Clements, sub asst. com. gen. at Belgaum, performing Capt. Holland's duties during his absence on his responsibility.

No. 22.—Lieut. Robinson, 20th N.I., to offic. as staff officer and 1st class comst. agent at Dharwar (temp).

No. 23.—Asst. surg. W. E. Wood has been app. civil surg. at Bushire; and the services of Asst. surg. J. Bowie are placed at disposal of C. in C.

Jan. 13.—No. 24.—Order confirmed, dated April 12, by Maj. gen. Roberts appg. Capt. Sir J. Hill, bart., 1st Bengal L.C., attached to 2nd Bombay L.C., to act as brig. maj. to cav. brig. Rajpootana field force, v. Capt. Loch.

No. 26.—The following cadets of the season 1844, are prom. to brev. rank of capt.

Lieut. R. D. Hassard, 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., Jan. 1, 1859. Lieut. J. Ashburner, 18th N.I., Jan. 1.

Jan. 14.—No. 27.—Lieut. col. Birdwood, to act as dep. commiss. gen. during abs. of Pope.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.'S 4TH FOOT.

No. 28.—The head quarters of the 1st batt. of H.M.'s 4th regt. having arrived at Bombay on the 4th inst., will be brought on the strength of the estab. of this presidency from that date.

No. 29.—Capt. F. F. Bruce, 12th N.I., is placed on retired list on the half pay of his rank from 8th Dec. last.

No. 34.—Maj. J. B. Ramsay, 3rd Eur. regt., is permitted to retire from the serv. on pension of a col., under new regs.

Jan. 17.—No. 36.—Maj. T. Eyre, 3rd Lt. cav., is permitted to retire from the serv. from July 10, 1858, on pension of a col.

No. 40.—Lieut. G. A. Atkinson, 28th N.I., has been appd. adjt. of Guzerat Bheel corps.

Jan. 15.—No. 30.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 30.—By Major McGregor, app. Lieut. Westropp to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 30th N.I., v. Lieut. Elliott, app. actg. asst. superin. of police at Tanna.

Oct. 24.—By Lieut. col. Holmes, directing Asst. surg. Brown, of 2nd troop horse art., to receive med. ch. of the staff and details at Nusseerabad from Asst. surg. Wyllie.

Nov. 15.—By Maj. gen. Farrell, app. Lieut. Marsh, 18th N.I., to act as adjt. to 3rd extra batt.

Nov. 24.—By Maj. McGregor, app. Lieut. Woodhouse to act as qr. mr. and Asst. surg. Pitman as interp. to 30th N.I., dur. abs. of Lieut. Westropp.

Nov. 25.—By Brig. Hale, app. Lieut. Innes, 31st N.I., attached as interp. to 18th (royal Irish) regt., to offic. also as interp. to 6th N.I.

Nov. 20.—By Capt. Pottinger, app. Lieut. T. P. Berthon to act as adjt. to 4th batt. art., in add. to his other du., dur. abs. of Hardy.

Nov. 24.—By Brig. Hobson, app. Cor. Collier, 8th hussars, attached as interp. to 3rd drag. gds., to act also as interp. to 4th batt. of art. and 5th N.I., v. Lieuts. Brown and Hogg.

Nov. 27.—By Capt. Pottinger, app. 2nd capt. R. A. Morse to act as adjt. and qr. mr. to 4th batt. art., v. Berthon.

Dec. 8.—By the senior officer in ch. hd. qrs. 2nd gren. N.I., appg. Lieut. Graham, till the arr. of Lieut. Seacombe, to act as qr. mr. to the regt., on de. of Lieut. Law.

Dec. 9.—By Capt. Boodle, appg. Lieut. Bell to perform duties 2nd in com. of 2nd regt. Jacob's rifles, in add. to his other duties, till arrival of Nicholletts.

Dec. 10.—By Maj. Baynes, appg. Lieut. Mainwaring to act as qr. mr. to 20th N.I., v. Kettlewell.

Dec. 11.—Lieut. and adjt. Robinson, to act as interp. to 20th N.I., v. Lieut. Kettlewell.

Jan. 18.—No. 41.—Capt. C. T. Boddam, enrgs., is to be considered on du. fr. Sept. 25, 1858, the date on which he was placed on special duty in England.

No. 42.—Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp, 30th N.I., has been appd. to act as adjt. of Sawunt Warree local corps.

No. 48.—Col. H. Boyd, 59th Bengal N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m. c., under old regs.

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Poona, Jan. 7.*—The following arrangements in the qr. mr. gen.'s dept. are ordered:—

Capt. Evans, asst. qr. mr. gen., Poona div. of the army, will proc. to Malligaum en route to join divl. hd. qrs. at Boorhanpoor in relief of Capt. Macdonald.

Capt. Macdonald, when relieved, will join his app. as asst. qr. mr. gen. Rajpootana field force at Nusseerabad.

Jan. 8.—Lieut. W. Finch is attached to hd. qrs. horse brigade art., for the purpose of undergoing a course of equitation drill, and to join.

Jan. 8.—Leave of absence:—

Reg. of Art.—Lieut. W. H. Malden.

22nd N.I.—Capt. G. F. Taylor, fr. 1 to 31 Jan., in ext., to remain at Mahabaleshwar on m.c.

Jan. 10.—Capt. Bolton, 2nd gren. N.I., dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. with Brig. Smith's brig. in Central India, app. an act. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. at pres., v. Newnham.

Capt. Bolton will remain with Brig. Smith's brig. whilst it is detached as at present.

Capt. Stileman, acting dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. on spec. du. with army hd. qrs., will proceed immediately to presy. and relieve Capt. Newnham, and act as dep. asst. dur. Capt. Bolton's abs. on field service.

Capt. Bacon, 25th N.I., dep. asst. qr. mr. gen., attached to Central India field force, app. to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. on special du. with army hd. qrs., v. Stileman.

Jan. 11.—Leave of absence:—

11th N.I.—Lieut. F. P. Brett, fr. 4th to 31st Jan., in ext., to remain at Kurrachee, on m.c.

Jan. 18.—Inf. cadet S. M. Way, recently arr. from England, is attached to do du. with 56th foot at Belgaum for 6 mo., and to join.

Leave of absence:—

5th N.I.—Ens. R. A. C. Hunt, fr. 2nd to 31st Jan., to proc. to pres. on m.c., prep. to Europe.

Med. estab.—Asst. surg. Bond, from Dec. 20, 1858, to Jan. 30, 1859, to proc. to Kurrachee on m.c.

*Hd. Qrs., Jan. 19.*—Surg. M. Style, 1st gren. N.I., appd. to med. ch. of 2nd L.C., v. Pelly.

1st class Asst. surg. Sanderson, to proc. at once by bullock train via Mhow and Goonah to Gwalior.

Jan. 20.—Lieut. J. W. Borradaile, art., is attached to head qrs. horse brig. for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in equitation drill.

## CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette, Jan. 13.)

Lieut. H. F. Disbrowe, asst. resident in the Persian Gulf, has leave from Nov. 1, 1858, to Feb. 28, 1859.

Lieut. col. G. Pope has been app. special commiss. to inquire into the claims of the thakoor of Bhownuggur on account of and land sea customs, and assumed ch. of this duty on the 4th inst.

Mr. G. Waddington to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Sattara.

The appmt. of Asst. surg. F. Broughton, civ. surg. Kolapore, to act as assist. garr. surg. at Bombay, as notified under date Dec. 24, 1858, is cancelled; and his app. as asst. garr. surg., from 24th ult., is now notified.

Surg. E. D. Allison, of roy. art., received ch. of civ. med. duties of Dharwar from Surg. W. Neilson, 20th N.I., Jan. 1.

Lieut. Mathew, probationary asst. engr., is app. a 2nd class asst. engr.

Capt. Sprot, acting exec. engr. in Rajpootana, is app. an acting 3rd class exec. engr., from date of his assumption of his present duties.

The Rev. J. Churchill, sen. chaplain of Bengal, has leave, on m.c., from Dec. 27, 1858, to Bombay, prep. to his apply. for a final m.c. to England.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette, Jan. 20.)

Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp, 30th N.I., to act as adjt. of Sawunt Warree local corps.

Lieut. G. A. Atkinson, 28th N.I., to be adjt. of Guzerat Bheel corps.

Mr. R. H. Pinbey has leave for 1 mo.

Lieut. Thomas to be superint. of police at Dharwar, and asst. magis. in the Dharwar zillah, and is vested under sec. IV. of Act IV. of 1851, with full powers of a magis., with the exception of the power of review.

Mr. J. A. Hankey is app. third asst. to coll. and magis. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. A. T. Crawford is app. third asst. to the coll. and magis. of Rutnagherry, continuing to act as 2nd asst.

Mr. C. M. Hogg, supern. 3rd asst. to coll. of Rutnagherry, has been placed in ch. of Anjunwell talooka of that collectorate.

Mr. R. W. Hunter has, as a temp. arrangement, and pending further orders, been appd. to act, fr. 14th ult., as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Colaba.

Mr. S. St. J. Gordon has leave for 6 weeks, under Set. XII. of the civil absentee rules.

Mr. A. Baker has leave for 1 mo., on m.c., in ext.

Mr. F. D. Melvill to act as 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

Mr. R. Griffith, actg. superint. of the engineering school at Poona, is appd. a municipal commis. for that city, v. Mr. Coke, on leave.

Mr. W. A. Ritchie, the further extension of whose leave of absence in Europe was intimated by the hon. the court of directors, in their despatch No. 36, dated Sept. 1, 1858, having reported his return to this pres. on Dec. 28, 1858, the right hon. the gov. in council has, subject to the orders of the home government, authorised his return to his duties in the Bombay civil service.

Mr. M. Noonan, master of the senior div. of the Poona college, has passed an examin. in the Murtha language.

The following appointments are made in the public works department, consequent on the demise of Maj. gen. C. Waddington, C.B., chief engineer at the presidency:—

Col. W. Scott to be chief engr. at the Presidency.  
Lieut. col. G. B. Munbee, superintg. engr., N. Circle, to be superintg. engr., Central Circle.

Capt. P. L. Hart to be superintg. engr., N. Circle, continuing to act as chief engr. in Scinde.

Capt. H. W. B. Bell, actg. superintg. engr., Central Circle, to be actg. superintg. engr., N. Circle.

Capt. G. B. Close to be exec. engr. of Poona and Kirkee.

The following promotions are made in the engineering estab. of the Public Works Dept., consequent on the appt. of Capt. P. L. Hart to be superint. engr., N. Circle:—

Capt. G. B. Close, at present exec. engr. of the 2nd class, to be an exec. engr. of the 1st class, v. Hart.

Capt. J. A. Fuller, at present acting exec. engr. of the 2nd class, to be confirmed in that grade, v. Capt. Close.

Lieut. H. Pym, at present exec. engr. of the 4th class, to be an acting exec. engr. of the 3rd class.

Capt. J. G. T. Griffith, 1st class asst. engr., Central Circle, has leave, on m.c., for 1 mo., fr. Jan. 3, 1859, to remain in Bombay.

The Rev. C. Laing, chaplain of Malligaum, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for 1 mo., fr. Jan. 4.

The Rev. H. H. Brereton, chaplain of Sattara, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for 2 mo., fr. Jan. 6, 1859.

The Rev. W. Goodall, chaplain of Ahmednuggur, has been allowed privilege leave of abs. for 1 mo., fr. Jan. 18, 1859.

## NAVAL.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Jan. 10.—Mr. G. L. Boulham, midshipman superny. on board *Achar*, is to be transfd. to *Chive*.

Lieut. J. W. C. Wood, superny. on board *Achar*, is to be transfd. to the *Assaye*.

Mr. J. Athey, having passed the required examn., is appt. as 1st class 2nd mr., and to join the *Prince Arthur*.

Lieut. Clarkson, *Assaye*, has furl. to Eur. on m. c., to be discharged to the shore.

The following changes to take place:—

Mr. E. C. S. Clerk, midshipman, from the *Tigris* to *Achar* to study at Butcher's Island.

Mr. A. H. T. Parker, midshipman fr. the *Assaye* to the *Tigris*.

Mr. J. C. Butt, actg. 2nd class 2nd mr. superny. on board *Victoria*, is to be transfd. to *Achar* as superny.

*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 7.—No. 4.—Lieut. J. Clarkson has a furlough to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

Jan. 15.—No. 7.—Mr. G. B. Hewett, mate, has furl. to Eur. for 1 year, on m.c., under new regs.

Jan. 18.—No. 10.—Midshipman C. R. Low has a furl. to Eur. for 1 year, on m.c., under new regs.

## BIRTHS.

ANDING, Mrs. d. at Gogo, Jan. 8.

BARRON, wife of J. d. at Jacobabad, Dec. 27.

BEAUMONT, wife of T. G. s. at Colaba, Jan.

COLEBROOK, wife of J. s. at Colaba, Jan. 11.

CRAIG, wife of G. s. at Bombay, Jan. 10.

CURTIS, wife of T. B. s. at Ahmedabad, Jan. 16.

DORAN, wife of Capt. J. d. at Jullundur, Dec. 30.

EDGEELL, wife of R. J. s. at Benares, Jan. 1.

FAULCONER, wife of H. V. d. at Poona, Jan. 10.

GAMA, wife of P. D. s. at Gavel, Jan. 15.

GOLTCHEMAN, wife of S. s. at Secunderabad, Jan. 9.

GRAY, wife of C. J. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 7.

GROSE, wife of F. J. d. at Meerut, Jan. 6.

HANNAH, wife of W. C. s. at Bengal, Jan. 1.

JACKSON, wife of G. M. s. at Beeraboom.

JOHNSTONE, wife of T. s. at Madras, Dec. 30.

KEELAN, wife of H. s., at Mussoorie, Dec. 29.

KELLY, wife of H. M. C. s. at Vepery, Jan. 7.

LUDLAM, wife of A. L. d. at Anarkullie, Dec. 30.

MAHER, wife of S. J. d. at Bombay, Jan. 10.

MCDONALD, wife of J. s. at Madhopore, Jan. 9.

MCIVER, wife of K. s. at Almorah, Jan. 10.

MCMULLEN, Jun. wife of R. W. d. at Agra, Jan. 5.

MORGAN, wife of H. E. d. at Allahabad, Jan. 9.

PATTERSON, Mrs. d. at Mhow, Jan. 1.

PEDLER, wife of Lieut. J. P. d. at Deccan, Jan. 6.

PIERCE, wife of Lieut. T. s. at Rujpootana, Dec. 27.

RANKEN, wife of Capt. 35th M.N.I. s. at Kamptee, Jan. 5.

RANKEN, wife of P. s. at Bombay, Jan. 7.

RAWLINS, wife of Capt. J. S., 44th regt. B.N.I. s. at Agra, Jan. 13.

ROSTAN, wife of J. H. s. at Bengal, Jan. 8.

SCHILLER, wife of F. d. at Bengal, Jan. 6.

SCOTT, wife of A. J., d. at Madras, Jan. 13.

WELD, wife of Lieut. G. s. at Chunar, Dec. 15.

## MARRIAGES.

BISHOP, H. to Mrs. Catherine Barr, at Poona, Jan. 20.

DAVOREN, J. M. to Miss W. O. Smith, at Calcutta, Dec. 1.

EZEKIEL, S. to Miss K. Sassoon, at Mazagon, Jan. 10.

GARTHWAITE, J. G. L. to Mary d. of the late Lieut. Lanawze, at Madras, Jan. 4.

GONNE, C. to Elizabeth M. d. of Col. Melvill, at Bombay, Jan. 20.

HANNAY, Robert, to Elizabeth d. of Richard Edwards, at Calcutta, Jan. 8.

MACGREGOR, W. commander of the ship *Atty* to Sophia, W. d. of the late Capt. G. F. Andree, at Calcutta, Jan. 2.

PAYNE, T. W. to Miss Lizzie Oman, at Calcutta, Jan. 8.

PROBYN, L. C. Bengal C.S. to Victoria C. I. d. of J. J. Kinloch, at Ghazepore, Jan. 11.

REPTON, Herbert M. adjt. Alexander's horse, to Emily J. d. of the late T. Herring, at Agra, Jan. 8.

STAINFORTH, Capt. C. R. 4th Madras L.C. to Theodosia F. M. A. d. of J. J. Kinloch, at Ghazepore, Jan. 11.

STRACHEY, Maj. R. engrs. to Jane M. d. of John P. Grant, Bengal C.S., at Calcutta, Jan. 4.

TATHAM, I. to Pamela, d. of W. Richardson, at Madras, Jan. 3.

## DEATHS.

BAILLIE, William E. inf. s. of T. at Poona, Jan. 14.

BARTER, Edward H. inf. s. of Capt. R. at Bijnore, Jan. 13.

BROWNE, Mary E. wife of Lieut. A. A. P. 12th Bombay N.I. at Cumbay, Jan. 12.

BRUCE, Elizabeth, wife of J. at Calcutta, Jan. 10.

CONNOR, Mrs. Maria C. at Lahore, aged 25, Dec. 31.

COOPER, William, at Bombay, aged 46, Jan. 11.

DAVIS, John, at Bombay, aged 17, Jan. 13.

DRAVAIRA, John S. at Agra, Jan. 12.

DRENNING, Mary, widow of the late A. at Calcutta, aged 49, Jan. 9.

D'ROZARIO, W. A. at Calcutta, aged 45, Dec. 27.

FOWKES, Francis, at Bombay, aged 19, Jan. 14.

HALL, Joseph, at Bangalore, aged 36, Dec. 30.

HAND, Susan, at Poona, aged 13, Jan. 19.

HARCOURT, Maria H. d. of C. F. at Howrah, aged 20, Jan. 1.

HASSING, Godfried F. at Trevandrum, aged 87, Dec. 30.

LANDEMAN, Jane E. d. of the late J. V. aged 17, at Calcutta, Jan. 1.

LE BAS, Charles T. Bengal C.S. at sea, Dec. 7.

LUDLAM, Louisa M. N. inf. d. of A. at Anarkullie, Jan. 5.

MCURLEY, Richard at Agra, aged 30, Jan. 9.

McKINNON, Capt. D. W. com. 3rd infantry Hyderabad contingent, killed in action near Hingolee, Jan. 15.

MONTGOMERY, Norah M. E. inf. d. of J. at Mussoorie, Jan. 9.

MORELLE, Hen. F. at Bombay, aged 49, Jan. 17.

NELSON, George, accidentally killed at Bombay, aged 39.

NOWDEN, Mary E. inf. d. of G. at Lahore, Dec. 7.

PALMER, Mary H. inf. d. of Mrs. M. at Anarkullie, Jan. 10.

SCOTT, Eliza C. inf. d. of Mrs. C. at Lahore, Dec. 30.

SHAW, Capt. William at Calcutta, aged 72, Jan. 6.

SHERIFF, Ernest inf. s. of B. N. at Calcutta, Jan. 6.

SMITH, Charles, at Bombay, aged 21, Jan. 12.

SPERS, James R. at Ahmednuggur, aged 28, Jan. 19.

TERRELL, Thomas K. at Vepery, Dec. 21.

THOMSON, Gertrude E. d. of W. at Sylhet, Dec. 6.

WARDEN, Capt. A. D. 2nd Bengal N.I. near Baker-gunge, Dec. 24.

WILMSTER, Ens. A. at Terumgherry, aged 27.

WILSON, widow of the late Col. E. P. at Nussacerabad, Dec. 18.

WILSON, Ann E. R. at Anarkullie, aged 9, Jan. 8.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
Feb. 11.

1st Drag. Guards.—Lieut. col. T. Pattie, fr. 16th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut. col., v. Foster, who exch.; Feb. 11.

2nd Drag. Guards.—W. M'M. Weir, gent., to be corn., without purch., v. Agnew, dec.; Feb. 11.

3rd Lt. Drags.—Corn. D. H. Doherty, fr. 4th Lt. Drags., to be cornet, v. Pott, apptd. to 11th Lt. Drags.; Feb. 11.

8th Foot.—Ass. surg. R. W. Saunders, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Hollingsworth, apptd. to 24th Foot; Feb. 11.

13th Foot.—Brev. maj. H. M. Jones, to be maj., without purch., v. Brev. lieut. col. Fancee, ret. on full pay; Feb. 11. Lieut. O'Neil S. Segrave to be capt., without purch., v. Jones; Feb. 11.

19th Foot.—Ens. F. G. Frith to be lieut. without purch., v. Hales, dec.; Nov. 4. Ens. T. H. Kirby to be lieut., by purch., v. Frith, whose prom., by purch., on Dec. 7, 1858, has been cancelled; Feb. 11.

24th Foot.—Asst. surg. T. S. Hollingsworth, fr. 8th Foot, to be asst. surg.; Feb. 11.

44th Foot.—Lieut. G. Ingham to be capt., without purch., v. Hon. H. Handcock, dec.; Dec. 17.

50th Foot.—Lieut. A. E. Fyler to be capt., by purch., v. Heboen, ret.; Ens. H. E. W. Breston to be lieut., by purch., v. Fyler, Feb. 11.

68th Foot.—Lieut. F. de L. Saunderson to be capt., by purch., v. Vaughan, ret.; Ens. C. B. Tew to be lieut., by purch., v. Saunderson; Feb. 11.

71st Foot.—E. F. Brownlow, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Fawkes, prom.; Feb. 11.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. A. L. Tottenham to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. maj. Hon. B. R. Pellew, dec.; Dec. 7.

## February 18.

6th Drag. Gds.—Capt. A. Cooper, fr. 6th foot, to be capt., paying the difference between inf. and cav., v. Stillman, who exch.; Feb. 18.

9th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. R. Mills to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. maj. Hamilton, dec.; Cornet W. N. Carleton to be lieut., without purch., v. Mills; Nov. 6.

4th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. V. Lane, fr. the staff, to be asst. surg.; Feb. 18.

6th Foot.—Capt. J. Stillman, fr. 6th drag. gds., to be capt., v. Cooper, who exch.; Feb. 18.

18th Foot.—Surg. G. W. Peake, M.D., fr. staff, to be surg.; Feb. 18.

21st Foot.—Surg. J. L. Holloway, fr. staff, to be surg.; Feb. 18.

29th Foot.—Ens. W. Boycott to be instructor of musketry; Jan. 31.

44th Foot.—Ens. A. R. Trimmer to be lieut., without purch., v. Ingham, prom.; Dec. 17.

60th Foot.—Asst. surg. A. C. McFavish, fr. staff, to be asst. surg.; Jan. 12.

66th Foot.—Capt. W. T. Gordon to be maj., without purch., v. Davenport, dec.; Lieut. E. J. Storey to be capt., without purch., v. Gordon; Ens. J. H. Mardon, to be lieut., without purch., v. Storey; Jan. 1.

67th Foot.—G. C. H. Holmes, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Croyke, prom.; Feb. 18.

68th Foot.—Maj. H. H. Greer to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Blount, ret.; Brev. maj. F. S. Savage to be maj., by purch., v. Greer; Feb. 18.

82nd Foot.—Capt. P. Hunter, fr. 96th foot, to be capt., v. Barron, who exch.; Feb. 18.

87th Foot.—Capt. R. Gibson, fr. h. p. unatt., to be capt., v. Fane, prom., without purch., to an unatt. majority; Feb. 18.

94th Foot.—Capt. J. Buchanan perm. to retire fr. the serv. by the sale of his commission; Feb. 18.

## BREVET.

Brev. maj. J. C. Gawler, 73rd foot, to be lieut. col. in the army; Feb. 18.

The undermen. proms. to take place consequent on the dec. of Lieut. gen. J. C. Bouchier, K.C., col. of the 3rd drag. gds., on Feb. 12:—

Maj. gen. Sir C. York, K.C.B., col. of the 33rd regt., to be lieut. gen.; Feb. 13.

Brev. col. C. W. Ridley, C.B., grenadier gds., to be maj. gen.; Feb. 13.

Brev. lieut. col. J. Gray, capt. on h. p. unatt., to be col.; Feb. 13.

Maj. H. J. Day, 99th foot, to be lieut. col.; Feb. 13.

Capt. T. Smith, h. p. unatt. staff officer of pensioners, to be maj.; Feb. 13.

JAPANESE REPORTERS.—At Simoda, as at Nangasacki, everyone seemed eternally to be taking notes of what everybody else was doing. Each Japanese had his breast-pockets full of note-paper, and a convenient writing apparatus stuck in his belt, and everything that was said, done, and even thought, was no doubt faithfully recorded. In Japan men do not seem to converse with one another except in formal set speeches; there is no interchange of thought by means of the tongue, but the pen is ever at work noting down their observations of one another. Sometimes we saw men comparing their notes and grunting assent or dissent from opinions or facts recorded. At first we rather felt this as a system of espionage, but we soon became accustomed to it; and provided every man wrote down what he saw and heard, it may be more satisfactory in the long-run to have to do with a nation of Captain Cutlers, who have "made a note" of everything, and so have more than their memories to trust to.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

## To Correspondents.

We are duly grateful to *Homo* for his obliging communications, and only regret that they are twelve months too late. We are quite aware that Queen Anne is dead, and we believe in the deluge.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1859.

## LORD STANLEY ON INDIAN FINANCE.

We cannot participate in the feeling of satisfaction generally expressed by our contemporaries on the subject of Indian Finance. Nothing, indeed, could be more lucid and in every way admirable than Lord Stanley's speech on Monday last. Every point touched by his lordship's masterly hand stood out for the moment in clear relief, and so simple and concise were his explanations that it seemed nothing was left to be desired. The smallness of the debt compared with the revenues of the country, the large income likely to accrue from the public works now in progress, and the savings to be effected by a more economical system of administration, were all placed in the most favourable light, and disposed of in the most artistic manner. The House, keenly sensible of the charms of the *lucidus ordo* in oratory, applauded warmly and sympathetically, and the best-informed papers on the morrow re-echoed the merited applause. And yet we are not satisfied, nor can we repel the misgivings that close in upon our mind like a dark cloud on a wintry afternoon.

In the financial year 1856-57 the expenditure and receipts may be said, in round numbers, to have nearly balanced one another. Then came the mutinies, and in the following year the outgoings were in excess of the income to the extent of £7,500,000, besides an additional million and a half deficit on stores. In the current year 1858-59 a further deficiency of £12,500 may be confidently looked for, making a total falling off in two years of more than twenty-one millions and a half. Nor is this all, for there is yet to be taken into account a future disbursement of probably a million sterling to compensate private individuals for the losses of property they have sustained. It is true that some heavy annual payments—such as the pension of the royal family at Delhi—have terminated, and that large confiscations of landed estates have also taken place. But, on the other hand, the Government, with a wise liberality, has showered rich rewards on those native princes and noblemen who remained faithful among the faithless. These two items will thus be found very nearly to cancel one another, so that no extraordinary resources need be anticipated from the forfeited estates of the rebels.

The land-tax, which yields one-half of the entire revenue of India, as Lord Stanley truly observed, is susceptible of increase in only two respects—by territorial conquests, and by cultivation of waste lands. The former mode of filling the Exchequer is not to be contemplated,

and the latter is at least somewhat limited in extent, and of slow operation. Improved facilities of communication may, indeed, do much towards reclaiming large tracts of fertile land now abandoned to nature, but these very improvements will for some time to come necessitate a considerable expenditure of public money. In any case, the present exigency will receive no relief from any additional amount of land-tax. The next source of revenue is that derived from the cultivation of the poppy. By Lord Elgin's treaty the introduction of opium into the Chinese empire has become a legitimate branch of commerce, so that the charge of engaging in a contraband trade can no longer be alleged against a British Government. But the question arises, now that the Chinese have gone so far as to permit the importation of the drug subject to a fixed duty, may they not be tempted to go a little further, and sanction its cultivation within their own territories. Wherever the experiment has been made the poppy has thriven luxuriantly, but hitherto it was to the interest of the mandarins to discountenance the use of the home produce in favour of the foreign article, by the smuggling of which they realised large profits. At present the opium monopoly yields the Indian Government quite six millions a year, a sum that can no more be sacrificed to abstract considerations than the value of spirit licences, or other Excise duties, in this country.

Thus, of the two chief items of the Indian revenue, one is unelastic and the other precarious. Some other mode of taxation must, therefore, be devised to meet the growing exigencies of the times. The zemindars of Bengal Proper, under the perpetual settlement, contribute almost nominally to the coffers of the State. Why should these wealthy and insolent landowners be permitted to evade bearing their just portion of the public burdens? Let them enjoy their lands in perpetuity, but let them also pay their quota to the treasury in the shape of a property-tax, which might also be extended with advantage to the trading classes generally. The stamps might likewise be brought to yield a far larger sum than heretofore, by introducing a probate and succession duty.

At the same time, it must be acknowledged that no system of taxation with which we are acquainted will enable India to endure much longer the present strain upon her resources. The military expenses alone have risen from eleven millions and a half in 1856-57 to upwards of twenty-two millions and a half. It is therefore absolutely necessary that a reduction should be promptly effected in this respect. There are now more than 91,000 European troops in India, or double the number previous to the mutinies, besides nearly 244,000 native troops, being an excess of 12,000 men over the old army. Of this formidable force, Lord Stanley mentions only 20,000 men as being likely to be disbanded as soon as their services are no longer required. Has a judicial madness, then, fallen upon our rulers? Is their blind infatuation really destined to lose us that magnificent empire? To what purpose has all this treasure been expended, these thousands of lives lost, these terrible hardships endured, if the same danger is to continue to threaten us that has so recently dragged us to the brink of destruction? The native army had long

been regarded as a standing menace to the State, but no one dared to bring the question to an issue by attempting its reduction. Circumstances, however, accomplished what the bravest and wisest scarce ventured to hope. The most formidable portion of the native army melted away, and by its own act spared the Government the necessity of taking the initiative. But, blind to the awful lessons of the past, and awake only to the fancied requirements of the moment, the local authorities have raised a force more numerous, and in its Sikh element more formidable than the one from whose clutches they had just escaped with such difficulty. And now Lord Stanley can hold out no more than the faint hope that probably 20,000 of the number will not be permanently added to the force. As to the European troops, it is vain to urge the recall of at least 40,000 men so long as my Lord Clyde is amusing himself in drawing military cordons. Until economy, however, is introduced in this radical manner into the military estimates, it is useless to talk of limiting the expenditure by the receipts. Lord Clyde and his strategic army are one of those mysteries that never cry—Enough!

The noble lord then went on to say that in one year only since the commencement of the present century has the debt ever exceeded two years' income. Compared with European States, such a proportion would, indeed, be trifling, if a comparison could be instituted on fair grounds. But there is no one point of analogy between the financial position of India and that of any of the Western Powers. We congratulate his lordship, however, on the moral courage he displayed in hinting at the moral responsibility of England for the debts of her great dependency. There can be no doubt of the fact, but statesmen have hitherto timorously shrunk from the avowal.

His next exposition was not equally candid. During the last twenty years, according to his lordship, the exports have nearly doubled, while the imports have more than doubled during the same period. But it must be borne in mind that the British India of 1857 was very different to the British India of 1837. The Punjab, Scinde, and Pegu have been annexed since then, and several minor states have been quietly absorbed. It is also worthy of note that the balance of trade has been against this country to the extent of ten to twelve millions sterling annually, so that we really have no great reason to exult over the balance-sheet of our commerce with India.

These hasty remarks, we trust, will suffice to justify the distrust with which we regard the financial prospects of our eastern empire. We certainly do not despair of them, but it must be clear to the dullest comprehension that it is not a question of a seven or a ten millions loan. So long as the present enormous scale of expenditure is maintained, India will be as a bottomless abyss. Pour in what money you please, more will still be wanted. Let the native army be at once reduced by 90,000 men, and the European by 40,000, and then there may be some hope of a final adjustment of outgoings and income. But, in any case, we protest solemnly and energetically against Lord Stanley's proposition to employ native officials instead of Europeans, on the score of economy. If the former are fit to hold office, they are

entitled to be well paid; but the fact is notorious that they are morally unfit to exercise any sort of responsibility. For the sake of saving £100,000 a-year it is scarcely worth while to imperil the empire.

### THE TINNEVELLY RIOT.

THE official account of the late riot at Tinnevely places all the circumstances of the case in such a clear light that it is no longer possible to misunderstand the true nature of the disturbance, or to under-rate its importance. We find an English magistrate withholding the protection of the laws from his Christian fellow-subjects in order to humour the fanaticism and insolence of a Hindoo rabble. We next observe the latter waxing still more contumacious and threatening, as the magistrate demonstrates his own timidity and absence of moral courage. That the Tehsildar and the head of the police should side with the mob is not to be wondered at, though the fact may well inspire doubts as to the advisability of employing native agency merely because it is cheaper than European. The Royal Proclamation, as might be expected, is made to justify the conduct of the Hindoo fanatics; and finally we arrive at a serious collision between the military and the populace, in which many lives are lost, owing to the irresolution of the English magistrate in the first instance.

On the 10th of last December an old man died, formerly belonging to the class of weavers called Kaikalars, but for nearly thirty years professing Christianity. An intimation was accordingly given by the Rev. Mr. Sargent to Mr. Ames, the Acting Joint Magistrate, that the body was about to be interred in consecrated ground, and it was requested that protection might be afforded to the Christians engaged in the discharge of the supreme offices to the dead. The funeral was not to be accompanied by music or any sort of display, but was to be conducted in a sober and decent manner. The application to the magistrate was necessitated by the well-known intention of the inhabitants to oppose the passage of the procession through the public streets. It might naturally be supposed that an English gentleman and a Christian magistrate would feel no hesitation in at once complying with Mr. Sargent's very reasonable request; but Mr. Ames, though a young man, is apparently a disciple of the "brahminised school." Accordingly, his first impulse is to inquire if there is no by-way by which the body of the Kafir might be smuggled away to its last resting-place, but finding this cannot be done, he eagerly listens to the remonstrances of the Tehsildar, who reminds him of an order issued five years before by the late magistrate "prohibiting the passage of the bodies of the Kaikalar caste through the Poodoo Teroo, or new street, or one of the streets on the direct road from the house of the deceased to the burial-ground." In vain did Mr. Sargent object that the deceased, being a Christian, did not belong to any caste, and that he had ceased to do so twenty-five years before Mr. Bird's order was passed. In vain, too, did he point to the fact that the bodies of natives of the lowest castes, who had died in the Dispensary, had more than once been carried through the street now interdicted to Christians. Mr. Sargent was only a missionary, and

did not belong to "the services"—he might bury his dead as best he could, but the prejudices of the interesting Hindoo were entitled to more respect than the corpse of a missionary convert. So the Tehsildar was instructed to discover some hidden way to the burial-ground, since these common people had such absurd notions about preferring one place of interment to another. The native functionary was not long in executing his commission, and suggested, as the result of his explorations, that the procession should move along a path across certain paddy-fields. The fields, it is true, were under water, and the path happened to be no path at all, but simply a bank varying in breadth from four to two feet: persons walking on this bank were also liable to prosecution for trespass. However, Mr. Ames was delighted with this means of escape from the dilemma, and actually took the trouble to walk along the bank in question—though without a coffin on his shoulders—and duly reported that he had achieved the feat without wetting his shoes. Judging it unwise to protract the discussion with an obstinate blockhead, Mr. Sargent submitted to necessity, and buried the dead body in a piece of ground attached to the Mission School. The funeral accordingly took place on the evening of the 11th December, thirty-six hours after the death of the old man.

After sunset, the grave being ready, the coffin was brought down the street, and placed by the side of the grave. Then arose from the whole tumult a yell or shout of victory, which was continued for several minutes to the great annoyance and intimidation of the Christians. The catechist read only a portion of the appointed service, being fearful that the people would break out into some act of violence before the body could be disposed of. The coffin was next lowered into the grave, and that became the signal for another general shout; which was renewed again with clapping of hands along the whole line of the thousands of spectators, when at the last the earth was being put into the grave.

The Tehsildar and Moonsiff were present throughout these disgraceful proceedings, which they never attempted to repress, and Mr. Ames, we presume, was complacently smoking his cheroot, or enjoying his "forty winks" in his verandah, after a late dinner.

In the letter in which he apprised the magistrate of his final decision with regard to the interment of the deceased, Mr. Sargent remarked that it would be highly inconvenient at that late hour to appeal to the Sessions Court. It will scarcely be credited that Mr. Ames understood—if that word may be used in speaking of a man void of understanding—Mr. Sargent's expression to be equivalent to an appeal to the Sessions Judge, to whom he therefore forwarded all the papers relating to the case. The latter functionary carelessly sanctioned the irregularity, but ruled that the Poodoo Teroo was a public street, and, therefore, open to the passage of all men, alive or dead; and he further observed that if the Acting Joint Magistrate apprehended a disturbance, it was his duty to take efficient measures to prevent a breach of the peace. This decision was, unfortunately, given too late to meet the case in point, and a week afterwards Mr. Ames made the notable discovery that Mr. Sargent's letter did not contain a formal appeal to the higher authority, and, consequently, the ruling of the Sessions Judge became so much waste paper. The populace, it seems, regarded this reversal as the result of a timid deference to their wishes, and were thereby emboldened to commit a more serious

riot on a similar occasion a few days later. It is said that they were further encouraged by the misconstruction they put on her Majesty's Proclamation. They believed, or affected to believe, that it contained a clause to the following effect: "that whatever the Hindoo community asserted was a custom would be absolutely upheld, and that no notice would be taken of any act of theirs in trying to uphold it." A Christian patient, in the Government Dispensary, happened to die of cholera on the evening of the 21st December. On the following day the corpse was carried out for interment in the public burial-ground, the road to which passes round two sides of the Tinnevely Pagoda. Encouraged by their former success, the mob determined to oppose the passage of the dead body, and collecting in crowds easily beat back the police. But this time they had to deal with a magistrate of a very different stamp to Mr. Ames. Mr. Levinge at once turned out his whole police force, and, when he found that insufficient, called in the military from Palamcottah. The latter, being well handled, behaved admirably, and fired upon the rioters without hesitation. Six were killed upon the spot, four died of their wounds the next day, and nineteen others are known to have been wounded. The rabble, however, fought fiercely to the last, and several men of the sepoy detachment were severely wounded. Mr. Levinge and his military coadjutors are entitled to the highest praise for their firmness and decision in the hour of need, but how different might have been the result had Mr. Ames still held office in Tinnevely. One such man is able to do more mischief in an hour than can be remedied by a dozen discreet magistrates in a year. It is impossible to estimate the evil that may result from a single act of weakness in dealing with a people of an impulsive and puerile temperament. Power is the only principle they respect. Unfit to rule themselves, they must be made to tremble and obey. All Benthamite theories are as much thrown away upon such a race as pearls upon swine; but if they cannot be taught to love, they may be brought to fear and respect, the uncompromising justice and impartiality of their Christian governors.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### PRIZE MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—May I hope you will, in your next issue, give your readers some information regarding the intentions of the Indian Government with respect to the prize money so justly due to the Indian army? It is a subject of much interest to most of your readers, and your giving information will oblige, yours faithfully,

T. Y.

Glasgow.

[The delay that has taken place is, undoubtedly, most discreditable to the Indian Government, though quite consistent with their dilatoriness in the compensation question.—ED. A. I. M.]

#### TROS TYRIUSVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—As a subscriber to your Journal may I ask you, while you are drawing the attention of the authorities to the injustice experienced by the Indian Medical Service by the inferior position in which they are placed in comparison with their brethren of the Royal army, to notice also the certainly no less injustice experienced by the officers of the Engineers and Artillery of the Indian army, who, on the 24th of August last, were promoted to the rank of second captains to assimilate



the two services; but yet to this moment (in England), although six months have elapsed, have received not the least advance of pay beyond their subaltern's 6s. 10d. per diem, while their brethren of the Royal Engineers and Artillery of the same rank are receiving 11s. 1d. per diem. There are now not less than twenty-three second captains in this country, enjoying the rank of captain, and receiving the pay of subalterns, and these officers some of them of fifteen years' service. To every inquiry made on the subject at the India House the reply is—"The subject is under consideration." Wherefore? A second captain in the Royal army ranks with and is paid the same (a fraction more or less either way) as a captain of the line—the "second" is only a regimental distinction. Why, then, is the Indian second captain to be otherwise viewed; indeed, to be esteemed no more than a subaltern?

The fact is, one is actually a loser by the rank. It has generally been usual, for instance, for a physician to give medical advice to a military subaltern free of charge, or at reduced fees, and I have known the same privilege extended to his family, if a married man; but being now a captain, if I call in or upon a medical man for advice he expects a full fee; and, indeed, in many other ways advanced rank calls for increased expenditure. But the question after all is—Is not (all being alike the Queen's army now) an Indian second captain positively entitled to the same pay as an English second captain? I make no doubt many, like myself, are finding themselves and their arrangements sadly compromised by hearing on their return to this country that, instead of getting increase of pay with their rank, they have still to subsist on 6s. 10d. per diem, including the payments to their numerous funds, and that, as in my own case, after being upwards of fourteen years in the service. The whole business is a gross injustice, and it would be something towards mending it if you would draw attention to the matter. If increase of pay is to be given, why not at once? Officers have come home expecting it.

I see it stated in the *United Service Gazette* of last week that the pay of subalterns in the Royal Army is to be raised to 10s. per diem immediately. Are subalterns in the Royal army to receive more pay than second captains in the Indian army? There are now in the Indian army several second captains who have been made brevet majors. Were either of these officers to return to England, we should behold the anomaly of a field officer drawing a subaltern's pay.

[The injustice complained of by our correspondent is transparent. It is equally clear that the palmy days of the Indian army have gone never to return. He who plants and he who gathers the fruit is no longer the same man. The Indian officer receives complimentary rank, but the Royal officer carries off the substantial prizes. There is to be no difference for the future between the two services, except in favour of the latter. Naturally, therefore, there is no intention of giving anything more than subaltern's pay to the second captains of Engineers and Artillery.—ED. A. I. M.]

#### A NATURAL QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Could you favour an old subscriber of seventeen years' standing with the information if under the new regime of Sandhurst the sons of retired officers of the late H. E. I. C. Service are eligible to admission on the same footing as those in the Royal army? To many similarly situated as myself, compelled to retire from ill-health, it would be indeed a great boon; as although the establishment of Addiscombe is open to them, yet it is out of the power of many to avail themselves of that privilege from want of means.—Your inserting this will much oblige

GHUREER ADMEE.

[The two services are placed on the same footing in this wise only—the former privileges of the Indian army are thrown open to the Royals, who preserve in addition their own, and among them the exclusive admission to Sandhurst.

ED. A. I. M.]

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 11.

THE NATIVE PRINCES OF INDIA.

Mr. V. SMITH asked whether any reward or mark of honour had been conferred upon those native princes or their ministers who had proved faithful to her Majesty during the late Indian mutiny.

LORD STANLEY replied, I fully concur in what the right honourable gentleman has said, that the whole course of recent events has confirmed the view of that school of Indian politicians who have always maintained the importance of keeping up the independence and dignity of these native States as against the modern theories of annexation, and have contended that we should find them the most faithful allies and supporters in case of war. The subject of rewards to our native allies has not escaped the attention of the Government in this country. Two despatches, one dated the 28th of July, from the late Court of Directors; and the other the 31st of December, addressed by me to Lord Canning, have been sent to the Government of India, naming certain native princes as specially deserving of reward, and calling for a report upon the claims of others. That general report we have not yet received, and I need not tell the right honourable gentleman, or the House, that in a matter of this kind it is impossible for us in this country to act without previous consultation with the local Government in India. Rewards, however, have been given to the Rajah of Puteala, by a cession of territory worth two lacs of rupees a-year, and something besides; to the Rajah of Jheend territory worth one lac; to the Rajah of Nubba territory worth one lac; and to the Rajah of Chirkaree some land of which the value is not known. The Guicowar has received a remission of the tribute or subsidy of three lacs of rupees annually which he was bound to pay for the support of a force of irregular cavalry. That subsidy has been remitted with the sanction of this country, by the advice and upon the representation of Lord Canning. The cases of Scindiah, Holkar, and the Nizam are specially mentioned in one—I think in both—of the despatches to which I have referred. That of the Rajah of Gwalior is at present under consideration. With regard to Nepaul, the House is aware that a distinguished mark of honour has been conferred upon the able minister of that State. It has also been in contemplation to show our sense of the assistance which we derived from the Government of Nepaul by restoring a portion of territory in Oude formerly separated from Nepaul. A correspondence has taken place upon that subject, but in a matter of that kind much discretion must be left to the authorities in India, and I have not yet heard whether any final arrangements have been made with regard to it. I can only remark, in conclusion, that I am as fully impressed, and I believe that the Government here and the Government in India are as fully impressed, as the right hon. gentleman can be with the importance of not destroying the grace and the value of these gifts by deferring them until a time when the memory of the services for which they are the rewards shall cease to be present to the minds of the natives.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 14.

INDIAN DECORATIONS.

Mr. BLAND inquired of the Secretary of State for War whether the troops who served under Sir Hugh Rose in the campaign in Central India would be included amongst those to whom the Indian medal was to be given; whether clasps would be given for Jhansi and Calpee; and whether the Maharajah Scindiah would be permitted to present the star he has promised to those of the British force who caused his restoration by the retaking of Gwalior.

General PEEL begged to inform the hon. member that the troops serving under Sir Hugh Rose would be entitled to the Indian medal which was to be given. As regarded those who had taken part in the actions of Jhansi and Calpee, he should avail himself of the earliest opportunity

of representing their claims and taking the pleasure of her Majesty upon them. With respect to the third part of the hon. member's question, he could only say that no application had been made to him for the accordance of the Royal permission to wear the star of the Maharajah Scindiah.

EAST INDIA LOAN.

LORD STANLEY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India. He began by giving an outline of the financial state of India during the last two years, compared with that of the preceding two years. The total revenue in the years 1856-57 was, he said, £33,303,000; the expenditure £33,482,000, showing an apparent deficiency of £179,000; but this expenditure included a large sum laid out upon objects which came under the comprehensive title of "public works," but for which there would have been a considerable surplus. The deficiency, which in the year 1853-54 was £2,100,000, was in 1854-55 £1,700,000; in 1855-56, £1,000,000; and in 1856-57, as before stated, only £179,000, showing that, at the time of the outbreak of the mutiny, the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure was nearly restored. The accounts for 1857-58 had not been received, but the estimated revenue was £31,544,000, and the expenditure £39,129,000, showing an estimated deficiency of £7,600,000, besides the extra expense for troops and stores, amounting to £1,500,000; so that the total deficiency in the year 1857-58, in round numbers, amounted to £9,000,000. The estimate for 1858-59 was—revenue, £33,016,000; and expenditure, £45,829,000, showing an estimated deficiency of £12,800,000, to which if the deficiency of 1857-58 be added, the total deficiency of these two years since the mutiny was £21,600,000, in which no account was taken of the compensation for the loss of private property. Lord Stanley then noticed the items of the Indian revenue, four-fifths of which was derived from two sources—namely, the land revenue (including the sayer and abkaree taxes) and the opium monopoly, neither of which admitted of augmentation. The former grew only with the growth of the territory, and the latter was, upon principle, open to objection. The material progress of India, therefore, did not, as in other countries, produce a corresponding result upon the public revenue, while there was more difficulty in imposing new taxes in India than elsewhere. There was not the same means of ascertaining what the public feeling was, nor the same opportunities of receding from an unpopular impost. There was only one resource, that of diminishing the outlay, and he thought he might safely assume that the deficiency of £21,600,000 was more than due to an expenditure for extraordinary services. The military expenditure for 1856-57, the year before the mutiny, was £11,548,000. In 1857-58, the first year of the mutiny, it amounted to £18,212,000, and in 1858-59 it reached £22,598,000; so that there was in these two years an excess of nearly £16,000,000 in military expenses alone. Besides this, the loss of revenue by non-collection and plunder was estimated at £5,650,000; these two causes alone made up a sum of £23,620,000, exceeding the amount of the apparent deficiency. He looked forward likewise, he observed, to a considerable reduction of the civil expenditure by the more extensive employment of uncovenanted servants. The salaries of the covenanted servants were undoubtedly large; but no one, he remarked, ought to deal with this question without considering the extreme difficulty of getting fit men to fill that service. Lord Stanley set forth various grounds which led him to form hopes that the financial condition of India would improve by the diminution of expenditure as well as by an impulse given to the revenue. The military ascendancy of England, he observed, had been completely established; changes of policy had been introduced, our power had been concentrated, and a large portion of our territories had been so recently acquired that time had not been afforded for the development of their resources. He then proceeded to another branch of the subject, namely, the present state of the Indian debt, the amount

of which was £74,500,000, of which the home debt was £15,000, and that raised in India £59,500,000. However great this debt might appear, yet, relatively to the amount of the revenue up to the year 1856-57, it had not increased, not exceeding two years' revenue. He dwelt upon the enlargement of the commerce of India, which had doubled in the last twenty years; upon the extension of public works and railways, and upon the returns already yielded by some public works. He then adverted to the subject of the tenures of land in India, with special reference to the colonisation of the country by Europeans, and pointed out the difficulty and danger of meddling with the different modes of land settlement. One class of lands the State had the power to deal with unshackled—namely, unoccupied and unclaimed lands, and it was quite possible, he thought, to open these lands to Europeans. Upon this part of the subject he adverted to the *enam* inquiries, respecting which, he remarked, an error prevailed. The main object of these inquiries was not to improve the revenue or to destroy titles, but to confirm them; to give to landholders what in this country was termed a Parliamentary title. In conclusion, he asked the House to authorise a loan to the Government of India of £7,000,000. The course he proposed to take was founded upon the precedent of last year, it being intended that the loan should be secured upon the revenues of India. He had great hopes that, although the deficiency might continue, it would not be necessary to make any future loan for India in this country.

Lord STANLEY subsequently altered the terms of his motion, it being objectionable in point of form, and moved that the House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the subject on Friday.

The motion, after some conversation, was agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 17.

##### THE OPIUM TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

Mr. GILPIN wished to give notice that, on an early day, he should move, that in the opinion of the House, it is expedient that the Government monopoly in the growth of opium should be discontinued in the Presidency of Bengal, as well as in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, except so far as might be requisite for medicinal purposes.

##### THE INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary of State for India whether extra batta would be given to the troops of the successful Persian expedition, having reference to the privations and inconvenience to which the force was exposed on board ship, particularly the native portion of the force? Whether the recommendations by Brigadier Gen. Jacob, dated Bushire, 13th July, 1857, of certain officers and men for the Victoria Cross, were to be carried into effect? Whether the civilians who had distinguished themselves in a military capacity during the mutiny in India were to have any specific mark of the approbation of her Majesty's Government? Whether the report of the commission upon the re-organisation of the Indian army would be laid upon the table of the House? And whether, as the maintenance of a standing army under the Crown, independently of the annual Mutiny Act, involved a constitutional question, time would be given to the House to consider any recommendations in the report before they were carried into effect?

Lord STANLEY said that with respect to the first question of the hon. and gallant gentleman, it was not intended to grant extra batta to the troops of the Persian expedition, except on the recommendation of the Government of India. As to the second question, he was informed that the recommendations of Brigadier-General Jacob had not been received officially from India. Respecting the case of the civilians in India who had distinguished themselves in a military capacity, he had written twice to the Government of India to furnish him with a list of them, but had received no answer. The report of the commission on

the Indian army would be duly laid upon the table of the House. With respect to the last question that had been put to him, he felt there was some difficulty in giving an answer to it, and it would be very ill-advised on the part of the Government to take any decisive step, without the fullest consideration, on such an important question.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 18.

##### EAST INDIA LOAN.

Lord STANLEY, in moving that the House do resolve itself into a Committee upon the East India Loan, took an opportunity of explaining the discrepancy between the statement he made the other night regarding the finances of India and the Parliamentary papers laid before the House. Great part of this discrepancy, he observed, arose from the different rates at which the rupee was converted into sterling money. He had stated the gross revenue of India in 1856-57 at £33,303,000, and the Parliamentary paper gave the amount £29,702,000. A great part of this difference was due to his having taken the rupee at 2s., whereas in the Parliamentary accounts it was taken at 1s. 10½d. He believed that his value, with reference to the price of bullion, was much the nearest; but this accounted for a discrepancy of £2,081,000. Another cause of discrepancy, which he had not been aware of at the time, was that in the Parliamentary accounts items were included to the amount of £1,519,000, which were not considered to form a part of the public revenue. In future, however, they should be included in the annual accounts. The amount of debt he had stated was strictly correct; its total was £74,543,000, including the home debt, as well as that raised in India.

The House having then resolved itself into a committee, Sir C. WOOD, premising that he intended to offer no opposition to the loan, entered very copiously into the general financial state of India, of which he drew a gloomy picture. He strenuously urged the inexpediency and impolicy of this country undertaking the pecuniary liabilities of India; but, if we wish to avoid them, we must, he observed, be exceedingly cautious in dealing with Indian revenue and Indian expenditure. He noticed the disproportionate increase of the latter, and, in considering the future prospects of the revenue, he thought that there was, at present, a prospect rather of a reduction than of an increase in the land revenue, while that derived from opium was variable and precarious. The Chinese, having legalised the importation of opium, might sanction its cultivation in China, a measure which would seriously affect the Indian revenue. He discussed the modes suggested by Lord Stanley of keeping down the expenditure, by reducing the salaries of the European servants, and by a more extensive employment of natives. To the latter expedient he offered various objections; and, upon the whole, he was of opinion that the civil expenditure was more likely to increase than diminish. The military establishment was the only branch of the expenditure in which any material reduction could be made; but upon this point Lord Stanley had given the House no information, though it was evident that we must be prepared for a considerable increase of the European force in India. His calculation of the Indian liabilities exceeded that of Lord Stanley; including the present loan he believed they amounted to £90,000,000.

Sir E. PERRY threw some still darker tints into the picture. He regarded the present state of the finances of India as alarming. The Indian debt, properly speaking, amounted, he said, to £110,676,955, which, taking the net revenue at £23,000,000, was a very large debt, being more than four years' revenue. He insisted that the Indian Government should be compelled to make the expenditure and the revenue balance each other. He advocated, upon political as well as economical grounds, the larger employment of native functionaries, and the creating a property in land, to be given to European settlers as well as natives. He was hopeful of India, under a good Government, with a native agency.

Mr. LIDDELL defended Lord Stanley's statements against the criticisms of Sir C. Wood.

Mr. V. SMITH complained that the House had no results before it; that Lord Stanley had held out nothing upon which it could form an opinion. Lord Stanley, he observed, had omitted in his statement compensation for losses of property, which must be extremely large. He (Mr. Smith) had, however, better hopes of the elasticity of the Indian land revenue than either Lord Stanley or Sir C. Wood, and he believed that fresh taxes might be levied. The civil expenditure might, in his opinion, be diminished, but, as a large European force must be maintained in India for some years, he did not see how there could be a reduction of the military expenditure. He trusted that in the reconstruction of a native army there would be no native artillery.

Mr. W. VANSITTART, having been a resumption-officer in India, related facts showing the gross fabrications of firmans and sunnuds by holders of *lakiraj* (or rent-free) lands.

Mr. CRAWFORD gave some details respecting Indian railways, showing that they were already highly remunerative. He threw out suggestions regarding the financial operations of the Indian Government, and thought too great stress was laid upon the possible diminution of the opium revenue. China, he said, was not a country where opium could be profitably grown to any great extent.

Mr. CARDWELL, with reference to railways in India, hoped the time was coming when the system of guarantees would be at an end. He hoped that the stipulation in the Loan Act of last year, providing that the pecuniary burdens of India should be borne by the Indian Exchequer alone, would not be departed from; that India when it borrowed money should borrow on its own security.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY suggested that the Bill authorising this loan should contain a clause of appropriation, confining it to specific purposes.

Mr. LOWE observed that, as Lord Stanley admitted he saw no prospect of increasing his ways and means, and of diminishing his expenditure, there must be a constant deficiency in the Indian finances. The House had, therefore, a right to expect from him the suggestion of measures of relief. Means might be taken to bind the people more closely to us, which would enable us to reduce our military force in India. Land in that country failed to perform the functions it discharged everywhere else, because our land revenue system and onerous assessment left no property in the land. He protested strongly against the system of guarantees.

Lord STANLEY made a brief reply to objections, and answers to questions put to him. With respect to the responsibility of the Indian Exchequer alone for the debt of India, he explained what he had said on Monday as to the possible contingencies under which the Imperial Exchequer might incur a liability.

After some remarks by Mr. KINNAIRD and Colonel SYKES, a resolution on which to found a Bill was agreed to.

#### MADRAS RAILWAY.

The report of the directors states that during the past half-year a considerable addition has been made to the number of the company's engineering staff, and their operations have also been very considerably extended. The accounts received of the progress of the works of the south-west line between Goriattum and Beyoor are, with one exception, very satisfactory; and the entire line will be finished as fast as the permanent way materials can be carried up for it. The further opening for traffic to Vaniembady will be delayed some months longer, owing to unlooked-for difficulties in completing a bridge over the Palar River, between that town and the present western terminus at Goriattum. On the completion of this bridge the simultaneous opening of the railway as far as the important station of Salem, a distance of above two hundred miles from Madras, will take place. The progress of the works on the western half of the line is described as extremely satisfactory, and by the

end of the year the line is expected to be completed for seventy or eighty miles, from Beypoor to Paulghaut, if not further. Instructions from the home authorities have gone out to the local Government to proceed without delay with the projected improvements of the port of Beypoor, and of the water communication between the railway and the important town and harbour of Cochin. This is to be effected by means of a short canal from a point where the railway touches the Ponany River to the great backwater, or inland navigation, which extends by Cochin southward and parallel with the coast nearly to Cape Comorin. The engineers are now actively engaged in the survey of the Bangalore line, which leaves the main south-west line near Vaniembady, about 120 miles from Madras, and will be about eighty miles in length. Instructions have lately been sent for the survey also of the branch from the main line to the foot of the Neilgherry Hills. It is considered that the largely increased number of European residents, and convalescents, and the contemplated extension of the Government establishments on that salubrious table-land, afford good prospects of traffic on this short branch. The survey of the north-west line has been extended to its proposed junction with the railway from Bombay, in the Raichor Doab, formed by the rivers Krishna and Tungboudra. The precise point of junction is now under consideration by the officers of the two Governments and railway companies. The length of this line from Arconum, where it leaves the trunk line at forty-two miles from Madras, will be 320 to 340 miles, the greater part of which is through an easy as well as fertile country, producing much cotton and indigo. Between Arconum and Cuddapa the work of construction is going on vigorously, and every exertion will be made to open it as speedily as possible. The trains have continued to run over the ninety-six miles of the line between Madras and Goriatum with regularity and without accident. The receipts on the line increased from £11,720 on sixty-five miles of railway in the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1856, to £21,720 on ninety-six miles of railway for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1858. It is proposed to convert the paid-up shares of the company into stock. It appears the capital expended on the south-west line amounted to £2,425,480, leaving a balance of £275,340; and on the north-west line to £42,506, leaving a balance of £443,678. The interest account shows that £115,224 was paid to the proprietors in the year 1858.

#### CEYLON RAILWAY.

The directors' report states that the working plans and sections are complete for the first thirteen and a half miles from Colombo, and the company is in possession of the greatest part of the ground. From the sixteenth to the twenty-sixth mile the survey has also been completed, and the plans are now before the Government for approval. From the twenty-sixth to the fortieth mile, the surveys are very far advanced, and will be complete by the middle of February. Nine hundred men are at work on the first five miles; 360 more at Ragame (between the eighth and tenth miles), of whom 126 are Singalese; and every week will add to the amount of labour employed, as the coolies come down from the estates, and the water recedes from the low country, which has been inaccessible for many weeks. Large quantities of tools and plant have arrived from England. The agents are amply supplied with funds. The course of the railway for about the first forty miles is definitively fixed, and by the latest accounts the directors learn that a large additional force of coolies was about to be placed upon that portion; but the difficulty of carrying a line over the hill country to Kandy, by the route indicated by Captain Moorsom in his report to the Government, appeared to the Company's engineer, on minute examination, to be so serious that instructions have been sent out to investigate the country in other directions, with a view to ascertain if a more eligible line cannot be found.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.**—*Foreign Office, Feb. 6.*—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint R. A. O. Dalyell, Esq., now Act. Consul-Gen. at Belgrade, to be H.M.'s Consul at Erzerum; A. S. Walne, Esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Cairo, to be H.M.'s Consul at Alexandria. The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. A. Connal as Consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, for H.M. the Emperor of Austria.—*Feb. 16.*—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Binny Scott as consul in the Island of Ceylon for H.M. the King of Sweden and Norway. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Eldred Mowbray Cole, Esq., to be Auditor Genl. for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

**THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.**—The Secretary of State for India in Council has just issued his regulations for the examination of candidates for admission into her Majesty's (no longer the Company's) Civil Service in India. An examination will be held in London in July next, and of the successful candidates twenty-six will be selected for the presidency of Bengal, eight for that of Madras, and seven for that of Bombay; in all, forty-one. The subjects to be got up for the examination are the language, literature, and history of England, Greece, Rome, France, Germany, and Italy; pure and mixed mathematics, natural science (chemistry, electricity and magnetism, "natural history," geology, and mineralogy), logic and mental and moral philosophy, Sanscrit and Arabic (both language and literature); 7,375 marks will be allotted, of which 1,500 to English and composition, and 1,250 to mathematics. A second examination must be passed by the selected candidates in Sanscrit, the vernacular dialect of India, the history and geography of India, the general principles of jurisprudence, the elements of Hindoo and Mahomedan law, and in political economy. No candidates will be allowed to set sail for India until they shall have passed this further examination, or after they have attained the age of twenty-four years. They must also give good proof of their sound bodily health and good moral character. Lord Stanley has decided to allow £100 to each of the selected candidates to meet the expenses that must be incurred by them before they proceed to India. The age has been fixed at twenty-five for candidates who may pass their first examination in July, 1859; after that the age will be twenty-four.

**THE INDIA OFFICE.**—On Wednesday last was printed a copy of an Order in Council of the 11th of January, 1859, approving a scheme for the permanent establishment of the Secretary of State for India in Council, under the 21st and 22nd of Victoria, cap. 106. To this Order is appended the scheme itself, with a list of the offices and the salaries thereto annexed. The Secretary of State receives £5,000 a year, the Under Secretary of State £2,000, a second Under Secretary £1,500, the Assistant Under Secretary of State £1,950 (to be reduced hereafter to £1,500), and fifteen members of Council £1,200 each. The chief clerk in the Secretariat department now receives £1,083, but when he vacates office the salary will be reduced to £800. There are many other reductions which will take effect on the death or retirement of the actual holders of office. The portion of the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council to be retained at the office of the late Board of Control, in charge of records and papers, includes the assistant to the secretary and keeper of the records, with £1,400 (hereafter £1,000) a year; a clerk, a registrar, an office-keeper, a housekeeper, three messengers, a hall-porter, and three maid-servants, who will receive £40 each, board wages.

**EAST INDIA HOUSE.**—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council has sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Clifford Craufurd, of the Cashiers' Department in the India-office, as Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, during the continuance of the existing arrangements between the Council of India and the Court of Directors.

**EAST INDIA FINANCES.**—The following copy of a financial despatch, dated 31st of January, 1859, was published on the 17th of February:—

#### "Financial—No. 9.

"East India House, London, Jan. 31, 1859.

"My Lord.—Adverting to paragraph 36 of my despatch in this department, dated 19th of January, 1859, No. 6, I now forward an estimate of the receipts and disbursements of the Home Treasury for the year 1859–60, commencing with the 1st of May next. The probable amount of payments on account of the Indian railways is not included, it being assumed that these will be balanced by the receipts from the several railway companies. It is my intention to ask the sanction of Parliament to a loan to meet the deficiency shown in the estimate above referred to; but, regarding it as most unsatisfactory to continue a system of loans for the general wants of the Government, I must again press upon your immediate consideration my desire, and the desire of the Council, that the question of the measures to be adopted for equalising your revenue and expenditure may receive that attention from you which its importance so imperatively demands, and that the result of your deliberations may be reported to me without delay.—I have, &c., "STANLEY.

"The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

This letter was accompanied by an estimate of the receipts and disbursements of the Home Treasury for the year to the end of April 30, 1860. The receipts are estimated at £7,151,680, and the disbursements at £6,151,680, leaving £1,000,000 as "the amount to be held in cash." The debtor side of the account has an item of £5,377,819 as "the estimated balance deficient on the 30th of April, 1860." The disbursements on the other side include £1,230,240 for dividends on India stock, bonds, and debentures; £48,209 for interest on temporary loans; £1,268,960 for military stores, purchase of steamers, and transport of troops and stores; £1,198,711 for pay-office demands on account of troops and stores, mission to Persia, and establishment in China; £1,439,480 for civil service annuities and military and marine retired pay; £263,400 for bills of exchange from India and family remittances; and £704,680 for charges general.

**EAST INDIA LOAN.**—It appears that the total subscriptions to the Five per Cent. Loan, opened the 16th of January, 1857, in India, represented a total of 16,98,03,300 rupees, the amount in cash being 9,56,02,759 rupees, and in the transfer of Three and a-Half, Four, and Four and a-Half per Cent. Loan paper, 7,42,00,441 rupees.

**DIRECT CADETS.**—The following gentlemen having received nominations passed the required examination for admission into the Indian military service on the 15th inst., viz.:—Messrs. W. C. Anderson, E. W. Begbie, R. P. Blake, H. A. Bishop, J. E. Campbell, Geo. Godfrey, A. Fitzgerald, W. L. Ranking, W. A. Salmon, and F. Smalley.

**EAST-INDIA REVENUES.**—The following stocks, loans, and debts are chargeable on the East-India revenues in India itself, against £43,341,533 of registered debt; £2,965,102 of loans; £1,127,484 of treasury notes; £4,437,489 of service funds; £2,706,623 of bills payable; and £7,432,803 of deposits, &c., making a grand total of £51,997,631, bearing interest, and £10,013,203, not bearing interest. The total liabilities in England amount to £20,305,846, including £6,999,917 of India bonds, £9,997,000 of India debentures, and £3,498,333, the capital of Indian railway companies remaining in the home treasury.

**A CORPS OF CIVIL ENGINEERS** is to be formed for permanent service in India.

**MAJOR HUGH CALVERLY COTTON** has been elected as superintending engineer of the Madras Irrigation Company.

**GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA.**—It appears that the estimated cost of the first section of the railway from Negapatnam to Trichinopoly being now fixed, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, at £500,000, that amount only will be called up. Any scrip certificates remaining unregistered on the 26th inst. are to be cancelled, and the money paid thereon forfeited to the company.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10. Ellida, Godberson, Java; Admiral, Glendinning, Mossell Bay.—11. Isabella Kerr, Cowan, Penang; Helen Baird, Wyett, Madras; Tiger, Robinson, Bombay; Addison Gilbert, Paine, Calcutta; Marinus, Simons, Madras.—13. Sir George Pollock, Withers, Calcutta; Ralston, Toogood, Mauritius; Zacharius, Dejermain, Maulmain; Iffland, Kier, Batavia; Earl of Elgin, Reed, Calcutta; Gefion, Ibsen, Kurra-  
chee; Haddington, Brown, Bombay.—14. Pelham, Kay, Mauritius; Eastern Province, Norris, Algoa Bay; Berhampore, Smith, Bombay; Cresswell, Barnett, Singapore; Guiding Star, Hale, Calcutta; Peveril of the Peak, Davey, Mauritius; Gundreda, Stembridge, Munsoorcottah; Narragunset, Edmonds, Calcutta; Agnes Garland, Hurrower, Mauritius; Ascendant, Spencer, Calcutta.—15. Choice, Cozier, Ceylon; Euroclydon, Wright, Bombay; Lucy, Symons, Cape of Good Hope; Sylph, Simpson, Singapore.—16. Premier, Stroud, Bombay; Astrea, Nickles, Mauritius.—17. Hippogriffe, Howes, Singapore; Ringal, Crosby, Mauritius.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Str. Ceylon from SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 20, to proceed per str. Nubia from SUKZ for MALTA.—Asst. surg. Greer, Mr. Harness. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. George, Mr. P. E. Pusey. For ADEN.—Mrs. A. Johnson. For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. R. Young, J. M. Alexander, J. Pearson, R. A. Hickson, J. Statham, W. Ward, C. F. White, Beuthall, De Courcy, P. Rorke, Muscarello, Van der Ryt, A. W. Graham, Barton, W. Wilson, E. M. Bethune, Williams, Ormerod, Miss Garsten, Rev. A. Shears, Mrs. Frith, Col. Mathie, Mrs. Cole, Rev. J. Knarsboro, Mrs. Meldram, Miss Vincent, Maj. Staplyton, Miss Falconnet, Maj. and Mrs. Sall, Miss Young, Capt. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Alphonsus, Asst. Surg. R. Pearson, H. Wal-  
ker, C. E. Wikeley, W. Armstrong, Miss Miller. For MADRAS.—Rev. B. S. Clark, Capt. R. Leicester, Messrs. Findlayson, Hutchings, Chrystie, W. Nicholls, Dalryell, Mrs. S. J. Parry, Miss White, Rev. and Mrs. English, Mrs. Ingham, Mrs. Braidwood, Miss McCarter, Sir C. Trevelyan. For HONG KONG.—Messrs. Walkinshaw, Evans, Hogg, Stratton, R. T. Brisco. For CEYLON.—Messrs. Stirling, Molesworth, Handcart, H. T. Armitage, A. Crowe, J. Affeck, Eus. King, Major Hamley.

Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, Feb. 28, to proceed per str. Nubia, from SUKZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Hogg, Mrs. Byres, Mr. Barton, Mrs. Chamberlain, Messrs. L. Viru-  
dachi, Roberts, and J. Fawcus, and Col. Wardroper. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Pollard. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Bradley. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Vanson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Von de Putte, and Mr. R. W. Besier.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

COUPER, the wife of J. K. Bengal stud dept., d. at Stowey, Feb. 8.

ROSS, the wife of W. H. B. Bengal Medical Service, s. at 10, Hanover-crescent, Brighton, Feb. 11.

## MARRIAGES.

ALLAN, Major Grant, 3rd Madras Light Inf., to Catherine A. d. of the late Major R. H. Richardson, 7th Light Cav., at Brighton, Feb. 17.

GIBB, Lieut. col. William E. late 14th Madras N.I., to Catherine I. d. of the late William Irving, at Brighton, Feb. 12.

HARMAN, Rev. J. to Mary J. F. d. of the late Lieut. gen. William Popham, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, Feb. 17.

## DEATHS.

JOHNSON, the d. of Lieut. Weir, 81st Madras Light Inf., at Bundoran, aged 4 mo., Feb. 16.

RANSOM, Sheaman, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Civil Service, at 24, Mornington-place, Hampstead-road, aged 56, Jan. 27.

## East-India House,

February 17, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. A. Ross, arty.; Lieut. C. F. Middleton, 40th N.I.; Lieut. E. H. Macnaghten, 2nd cav.; Lieut. T. A. Butler, 1st fus.; Major J. Clarke, 25th N.I.; Capt. O. J. M. Farrington, 4th N.I.; Lieut. A. E. Campbell, 81st N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Cuppage, ret.  
Bombay Estab.—Brev. capt. C. C. G. Cowper, 8th N.I.; Lieut. C. G. T. Rooke, 12th N.I.; Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. G. T. Estridge, 24th N.I.; Second capt. T. M. Harris, arty.; Lieut. J. C. D. S. Morry, 7th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. A. Mangles, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Rev. C. D. Gibson, 3 mo.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain H. Garden, 2nd N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. F. S. Roberts, Art., 3 mo.; Lieut. A. Callan-  
dar, 58th N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. T. Maughan, 23rd N.I., 6 mo.; Cornet C. Grant, 2nd N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. T. B. W. P. Johnstone, 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. P. Fane; Mr. F. F. Hogg, over Feb. 20.

Madras Estab.—Rev. B. S. Clarke, over Feb. 20.

## MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. S. Ostrehein, 25th N.I., over Mar. 27.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## NAVAL.

Lieut. B. Bardin, I.N.

## BOOKS.

*Thoughts on the Policy of the Crown towards India.* By J. M. Ludlow, Barrister-at-Law. London: Ridgway.

In a free country every man is at liberty to think as he can, and to publish his thoughts, provided they do not outrage public decency. Mr. Ludlow, therefore, is fully entitled to put his thoughts into the shape and substance of a book, though it is not very likely he will obtain many readers for it. It is not easy, indeed, to understand what is the object he proposes to effect by this crude and ill-digested publication. He is indignant, as usual, on the subject of past annexations, and pretends that it is the duty as well as the interest of the British Government to restore to their ancient owners the lands and territories of which it has unrighteously possessed itself. There is much more in the same strain, but we are reluctant to pay so poor a compliment to Mr. Ludlow's understanding as to imagine that he is serious in laying down the doctrines he professes to hold. We prefer to think that his book is an elaborate joke, though a very dull one, and that having seen the error of his past ways he is desirous of making some atonement by turning his former opinions into ridicule. In any case, his book is quite harmless, as not one man in a million will have patience to read it right through; and, on the other hand, it has done a certain amount of good in giving employment to the compositors, a highly intelligent and meritorious class of persons.

*Cotton Supply. Letter to John Cheetham, Esq., M.P.* By J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.

Mr. Smith's object in publicly addressing the Chairman of the Cotton Supply Association is to draw the attention of English manufacturers to the regular and unfailing supply of the raw material which may be drawn from India. The writer is of opinion that improved river navigation is rather to be desired than lines of railway. In America, he observes, water conveyance is preferred to any other: why, then, should the mighty rivers of India be for ever "allowed to run away to the sea, a mere waste of waters?" Apparently Mr. Smith forgets that it is only at particular seasons these mighty rivers are navigable for any practical purpose, and he certainly gets quite beyond his depth when he ascribes the revolt of the Bengal army to the resumption of lands after the manner of the Enam Commissions. However, he has the pleasure of seeing himself in print.

*A Letter addressed to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Stanley.* By John Briggs, F.R.S., Lieut.-general.

The object of this well-timed letter is to place before the constituted authorities the true character of the tenure of land in the Madras Presidency. It is a mistake to suppose that the Government was regarded by the natives, previous to the English conquest, as the owner of the land. The ryots, or cultivators,

were divided into three classes, freeholders, copyholders, and tenants-at-will. The English were the first to claim for the State the ownership of the land, a doctrine that levels all occupants of the soil to the condition of tenants. Acting on this ungrounded assumption, the Madras Government has commenced a survey which will occupy some twenty-two years, and cost some £380,000, in order to distribute the 38,000,000 acres under its administration, to persons willing to become its tenants, without reference to proprietary rights. On this difficult and interesting subject General Briggs has written with great clearness and precision, and at this moment his pamphlet will be found particularly useful to both legislators and journalists.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
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Bombay...	2s. 0½. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2½d.	— — —

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

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Transfer Loan Stock	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 11
4 per cent. Loan of 1852-53 .....	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 .....	—	—	1 8
4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

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Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....		218 to 221
	India Loan Debentures .....		90½ 98
	India Debentures (2nd is.) .....		99½ .....
	India Scrip (2nd issue) .....		15s. to 18s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		19s. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		—
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	13½	½ to ½ dis.
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	6	½ to ½ dis.
18	Ditto B .....	4½	½ to ½ dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	5½	½ to ½ pm.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	½ to ½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	103 to 104
20	Ditto E. Ext. .....	15	½ to ½ pm.
20	Ditto Jubbulpore .....	5	—
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	100 to 101
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	½ dis. to par
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	2	—
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	all	17½ to 18½
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	all	19½ to 20½
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	all	18½ to 19½
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	½ to ½ dis.
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	½ dis. to par
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	4 to 2 dis.
20	Seinde 5 per cent. .....	all	20 to 21
20	Seinde (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	15	½ to ½ pm.
20	Ditto (New) .....	10	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	½ to ½ dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	½ to ½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	68½
40	Australasian .....	all	91 to 93
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	24½ to 25½
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	35 to 40
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	20 to 20½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Eastern Steam .....	all	—
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. .....	2	—
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	6½ to 7½
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	½ to 1 ex div.
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to 1
	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to par
60	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ....	all	84½ to 95½
60	Ditto New .....	10	12½ to 13½ pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	8	½ dis. to ½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	½ to 1



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That they will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 25th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

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96 Tons of Measurable Stores (including 36 Tons of Spars).

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The Directors give notice, that in consequence of the great and undiminished demand for steam-vessels upon the Indian rivers, and the wide field presenting itself for their profitable employment, they have resolved to double the capital of the Company.

The Directors have the satisfaction of announcing that the steamers and barges, consisting of twelve vessels in all, which they forwarded from this country in August last, have now arrived safely in India, and will commence plying upon the rivers without delay. An equal number of vessels of still greater power is at present in preparation, and will be sent out as soon as possible.

Before embarking in the present undertaking the Directors had not only satisfied themselves of its eminently profitable nature, but they had secured for it the marked co-operation of the Indian Government, by the acquisition of a subsidy; and the Government, both by the gift of land for stations, workshops, and depots, of wood for fuel, and in every other way, has rendered every possible aid to the present undertaking. At the same time, the Directors have insured complete exemption from Government control or interference; and this is the only Company so distinguished which possesses any Government support.

The Directors have the satisfaction of finding that not only the Reports of the Company's servants in India, but the whole concurrent testimony of the advices received from that country, through whatever channel, completely confirms the favourable anticipations they long since formed of the profitable character of the present undertaking. It would be impossible, however, within the limits of an advertisement, to recapitulate the numerous evidences of this truth which the Directors are constantly receiving; and they content themselves, therefore, with giving the following quotation from a recent leading article in the *Times*, which shows that similar information had been reaching that paper through its Indian correspondents.

[From the *Times*, January 29, 1859.]

"It is not only Government but the whole nation that seems remiss. Any day during the last year we might have filled our columns with the complaints of shipbuilders at the decline of their trade, owing in a great measure to the happy termination of the Russian War. But what do we now hear from India? They wonder there what our shipbuilders are about. Month after month they are expecting the steamers that are to come. 'The Indian General Steam Navigation Company declares this month,' says our correspondent, 'a dividend of 100 and upwards per cent. The Home Government had been requested to send out six river steamers, and it had sent out only one, which, it said, would be enough. Next month,' continues our informant, 'the Indian Government had to engage all the freight of six for two trips at a price which would have bought the new vessels wanted twice over.' There is room and work, we are told, for 300 steamers on the Ganges alone, flowing, as it does, through a territory with a population of 350 to the square mile, with an export trade of £16,000,000, and an internal trade beyond human calculation. Yet, with this vast opening before us, there are found men in the prime of life, neither schoolboys nor d dards, who can waste their time in holding meetings and memorialising Government to find them customers for their shipping. Many a time are this has war ministered to peace, infusing a quicker element into its dreary soul. To this mutiny, perhaps, we owe the real opening of the Indian navigation to British enterprise, and the railways which are certain to follow. But *verbum sat*; we have said enough to start our shipbuilders and shipowners, if they are Englishmen."

The Directors have all along felt that neither the vessels which they have already sent to India, nor those which they have at present in preparation, could do much to satisfy the great want of Inland Steam Navigation which exists in that country. But they have also all along felt that the only safe way of entering upon such an undertaking was not to rush into it with sanguine precipitation, but to advance with gradual and cautious steps, and without being dazzled by the large prospect of profits it holds out. The first steps, however, having now been successfully taken, the whole of the existing Shares in the Company having been all tted, and being at a premium in the market, and the field being so large as to require a large capital to work it in an efficient manner, the Directors are of opinion that the time is come when the capital of the Company may be advantageously in-

creased, and they have therefore resolved to raise the capital to half a million sterling without delay.

Applications for the new Shares must be forwarded to the Directors, at the Offices of the Company, 9, Billiter-street, London, on or before the 28th day of February next.

A Deposit of 2s. per Share to be made on application, and the Bankers' receipt for that amount to be forwarded with the application for shares.

The New Shareholders will stand on precisely the same terms as the Original Shareholders, and will participate in the dividend so soon as it is payable.

Calls will not be more frequent than once every three months, nor for more than £2 per share, at any one time; 5 per cent. will be paid upon all calls until the dividend is declared and upon all payments in advance of calls.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited).

Gentlemen.—I request that you will allot to me of the new issue of Shares in this Company; and I hereby undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the calls thereon when due, and to sign the Articles of Association when required.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

# ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY

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By Order,

JOHN MATHEWSON, Secretary.

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In FOREIGN AFFAIRS the Proprietors will recommend an attitude of vigilant neutrality, in the belief that the people of this country now recognise as an historical fact that British interference in the affairs of Continental nations is productive of but little good; and that the resources of Great Britain will be expended more beneficially to herself and others in maintaining inviolate the asylum which she affords to political sufferers than in seeking to promote their cause by a policy of aggressing. To this end, however, it is absolutely necessary that our naval and military establishments should be kept in the highest possible state of efficiency, and papers relating to this subject will form a prominent feature in the UNIVERSAL REVIEW.

In all ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS the Church of England will receive an earnest and affectionate support; and whenever her position and accidents may come under the consideration of the Legislature, the integrity of her constitution and the sanctity of her ancient creed will be firmly and vigorously upheld.

During the PARLIAMENTARY SESSION an article will appear in each number containing a condensation of the month's debates, with such comments as may serve to elucidate the topics of the day. Particular questions will occasionally be discussed separately and at greater length, but it is not anticipated that articles of this special character will be of frequent occurrence. The great public meetings that are held during the recess, and which constitute in themselves a kind of irregular Parliament, will also be treated according to their interest and importance.

In LITERATURE, the method which the Proprietors of the UNIVERSAL REVIEW intend to pursue is easily indicated. In this department they would feel still less difficulty, were they so inclined, in defining a peculiar field for their exertions. It would be possible to mark out a distinction which should separate their treatment of books and subjects, on the one hand, from the brevity and haste to which newspaper articles are necessarily liable; and, on the other, from the infrequency of publication that attaches to the regular quarterly organs of literature, and which so often prevents them from delivering their judgment, however valuable and conclusive, until the topic has been well nigh exhausted by earlier or less weighty writers. From the monthly magazines, with which they might seem likely to come into still closer competition, they might claim to be distinguished by the fact of their Review being primarily intended for critical purposes, and not—except in very rare instances—as a repository of the lighter class of articles that form the staple of most monthly periodicals. But in this respect, also, they prefer to rest their claims for public support on the broader and simpler grounds indicated in the opening paragraph. The progress of Foreign Literature will be duly noted in their columns, and all foreign works of interest introduced as speedily as possible to the knowledge of their readers.

The large class of subjects which are at present somewhat vaguely comprehended under the title of SOCIAL SCIENCE, will be carefully and conscientiously analysed in the UNIVERSAL REVIEW. But as that "Science" is obviously in its infancy, any discussions based upon it must at present be rather experimental than judicial. On the Philosophy of Society—supposing that such a philosophy exists—and on questions of social and sanitary reform, upon which so many able authorities are so widely at variance, it would be premature to promise anything like final or exhaustive treatment. It is proposed, however, under this head, to take due notice of the meetings that may be held, or the books that may be written on these and cognate subjects, and to sum up from time to time the most trustworthy results that may seem to have been attained in the progress of public opinion or of individual thought.

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ON

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VOL. XVII.—No. 383.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Jan. 23	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Jan. 14
Madras .....	" 28	Bombay .....	" 25
Agra .....	" 18	Ceylon .....	" 29
China (Hong-Kong) .....	Jan. 15.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched *via* Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 23rd January confirms the intelligence already received as to the suppression of the rebellion in Oude. The Begum and the Nana have crossed the borders, and fled into the fastnesses of the Nepaulese territories. Unable to follow them any further, the Commander-in-Chief left a sufficient force to prevent their return to the British provinces, and then proceeded to Lucknow, where he arrived on the 17th January. The Indian papers are unanimous in speaking of his lordship's intention to bid an early farewell to India, and it seems to be equally agreed on all hands that Bombay will be the port of embarkation for Europe.

The pacification of Oude appears to be advancing very satisfactorily. The talookdaree system is being partially restored, with such modifications as were rendered necessary to adapt it to the altered circumstances of the province, or rather to its improved form of government. The disarmament of the people was being prosecuted with tact and firmness, though it will never be possible to prevent the concealment of a goodly supply of weapons.

A band of fugitives, expelled from Nepal through the loyalty of Jung Bahadoor to the British alliance, having made an inroad into the district of Rohilkund, were encountered by the 42nd Highlanders and driven across the Gogra, with the loss of their four guns and a considerable number of slain. They are described, however, as having offered a stouter resistance than has been their practice of late, and consequently fifty-five men and four officers are reported to have been wounded.

No further tidings have reached us of the movements of Tautia Topee and the Delhi Shahzada. Brigadier Showers inflicted severe chastisement on these ubiquitous fugitives on the 16th January, and compelled them to consult their safety in a yet more rapid and disorderly flight. It is much to be desired that this guerilla warfare may be brought to an early termination, for not only does it tend to harass and disorganise the regular troops, but it is still more pernicious in keeping the country in a ferment, and preventing the people from returning to pacific pursuits.

Lady Canning arrived in Calcutta on the 19th January, *alive* and well. The Viceroy, having left Allahabad on the 20th, was expected at the Presidency on the 24th.

Sir John Lawrence had taken his passage in the steamer of the 12th April, but it was considered probable that his presence would be required in India to a later date.

It will be seen elsewhere that the Indian Government has acknowledged in handsome terms the services rendered by the "*Pearl Brigade*," under the command of Capt. Sotheby, R.N.

From China the only interesting item of news refers to Lord Elgin's return to Shanghai. His Excellency had proceeded up the Yangtze-Kiang as far as Hankow. The sudden fall of the river had compelled him to leave H.M.'s steamers *Furious* and *Cruiser* at a point four hundred and sixty miles from Shanghai. Three gunboats, however, were about to join them, with provisions and stores.

At Canton, or rather in the immediate vicinity of the town, there has been some more fighting. On the 8th January a large gathering of "*Braves*" attacked a body of 700 British troops, who were exercising on the hills, but were speedily repulsed, with the loss of a few men. Three days later General Straubenzee marched out with a force of 2,000 men, and, after some skirmishing, destroyed a village and killed a small number of the "*Braves*." It is said that the latter are secretly encouraged by instructions from Peking.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H. M.'s FORCES.—Maj. Horne, 7th hussars, drowned (in action) in the river Raptree, near Nampurah, Oude, Dec. 31.

BENGAL.—Lt. H. D. Bailie, 2nd batt. rifle brig., on board the *Albion Castle*, on his passage home, aged 22, Nov. 27; Dr. T. Masson Lee, M.D., 47th Bengal N.L. on board the str. *Princess Charlotte*, between Hong Kong and Singapore, on the voyage to England, Nov. 30.

MADRAS.—Asst. surg. D. Finlayson, M.D., of the Madras med. estab., at the Club-house, Madras, about Jan. 21.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Negroponte, Captain Scott, Mr. Blacker, Mr. and Mrs. Uzzman, Mr. A. Sawers, Capt. Balzer, Dr. Watson, and Messrs. Blenkin, E. A. Stiel, and P. vander-cruyssen.

For GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Williams.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per steamer *Indus*.—Col. Chas. Grant, Cornet Inglis, Mrs. Patton and two children, Mr. B. Schmidt, Mr. Dent, Mr. Henry Cowie, Mrs. Lethbridge, two Misses Swaine, two Misses Ronald, Mrs. Dodd and two children, Capt. Newton, Capt. Butler, Mr. W. Bourne and two children, Mrs. Faddy and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Behrend and infant, Lieut. Wimberly, Mr. Thos. Clarke, Mr. W. Gardner, Mr. W. Scott, Capt. Marcon, Lieut. J. A. Goldingham, Mr. P. Irvine, three children and one infant of Mr. Lewin, Capt. C. Campbell and infant, Capt. H. B. Brady, Lieut. W. C. Bertie, Mrs. Thoms.

## BENGAL.

## THE LATE REBELLION.

Our interest in the war is fast fading away, and the drama which was so exciting last year now ceases to attract. The enemy have but one star figuring on the stage, Tantia Topee, who is playing out the play with much ability; while all those who were stars on our side have set, and their once familiar names descended into obscurity. Every one is heartily tired of the war, and few now care to read the telegrams which daily inundate us, for they are generally but records of events of little importance. Even from Oude, no news can come able to rouse us from our apathy, because we know very well there can be no more struggling for mastery in that country, as our force so preponderates over that of any enemy which may still exist, that to crush them, if they venture on the field, is as easy an operation as to catch them when they flee would be difficult. The war is virtually over, and the services of the policeman are now of more consequence than those of the soldier. In fact, the soldier's rightful occupation is gone, and his future business will be chiefly to quell local disturbances, and to apprehend doubtful characters on the requisition of the civil authorities. If the amnesty has been generally accepted in Oude, we have really but a handful of men in arms against us elsewhere, and these men are on their last legs, and would be but too glad to be allowed to surrender on condition of their lives being spared. In a month or six weeks we have no doubt a proclamation will be promulgated proclaiming peace and good-will towards all men, and declaring India restored to its pristine state of order and quiet—advising all those who have rebelled against our authority to return to their homes and resume their usual occupations free from molestation, and promising that no inquiry into their late conduct shall be instituted if they do so; while our generals will be ordered to sheath their swords, and be deprived of the power of originating any military movement, save at the instance of civil commissioners and magistrates! These will hereafter tell the soldiers where to march and when to fight, and the generals and brigadiers will become as before, but superior kind of drill-sergeants, maintaining discipline and efficiency in their corps, but with no power beyond the limits of their cantonments. This policy, we think, will not be safe for a long time to come, for however orderly and loyal our Indian fellow-subjects may appear—stricken as they have been—yet there are certain localities in which these appearances are deceitful, and where an artful and ambitious ringleader might excite them to rebellion, especially in those places, and there are many (even in this neighbourhood), that abound in numerous gangs of turbulent vagabonds, ever ready to take advantage of commotions, and who having lately enjoyed the delights of plunder, and escaped the necessity of work, will be always prepared at a moment's notice to engage blindly in any enterprise which may enable them to resume this occupation. Besides scoundrels of this class, there are others equally ready to profit by disorder, and prepared to follow any lawless leader—such, for instance, as the dismissed followers of native princes, men whose hatred to us, or, more properly speaking, love of loot, tended to compromise the character of their masters, and in many instances caused their fidelity to us to be doubted. There are one or two states not far off, in which there are crowds of men of this stamp—in one state, indeed, Dholepore, it is no secret that the chief so mistrusted his own troops, and with good reason, that his territory is now protected by the troops of his kinsmen, the Rajpoots.

Under the circumstances described, we are of opinion that the chief authority in every suspected state should be the senior military

officer, to whom every Government official should be subordinate. We should like to see military commissioners generally appointed where they are needed. There is already one in Rajpootana, and we see with what vigour he, not being associated or subordinate to local civil authority, manages the affairs of the states under his immediate charge, and represses on the instant every attempt at disorder.—*Mofussilite*.

## OUR RELATIONS WITH PERSIA.

Nothing perhaps indicates more clearly the real change which has passed over India than a line in a recent telegram. "Our diplomacy with Persia will be managed by the Secretary for India." That innovation has been advocated and resisted for years. One of the last acts of Lord Dalhousie was to place on record his sense of the false position occupied in this matter by the Indian Government. All Persian questions are primarily Indian questions. Our relations with that country, but for India, could never become hostile. Our trade with her, but for the Indian navy, could scarcely have an existence. In all serious disputes the executive force employed is that of the Indian Government. All wars are conducted by our officers, rendered successful by the devotion of our resources. India is condemned always to pay half the bill, and may congratulate herself that she is not required to liquidate the whole. And yet, with all this dependance on Indian assistance, the Indian Government, whose diplomacy, whatever its defects, has at least a habit of success, is shut out from the negotiations. During the last war Lord Canning, though asked to denude India for a Persian expedition, was powerless even to advise, whether on the prosecution of the war, or the fitting moment for a peace. All despatches were sent to the Foreign-office, all orders received from Lord Clarendon, all nominations made by the Cabinet at home. The Foreign-office would bear no Indian interference. Persian questions, they averred, were too delicate, touched too many European interests, to be settled save by the Minister responsible for our foreign policy. The department would work without Indian advice; and we had, therefore, a peace which settled a personal squabble, and left Herat still an international difficulty.

The abolition of the Company has changed all this. The real ruler of India is at last a Minister of State, and, as a Minister, he may manage our relations with Persia. He has just as large a share as his colleagues in European politics, has just as keen an interest in the position of England in the world. The only difference is, that being responsible for India as well as for Mr. Murray, he will reflect deeply before he taxes an Empire to maintain the affronted dignity of an Envoy. Nor with an Indian army to reorganise will he be very ready to believe that Cabul and not Croustad is the point at which Russia may most easily be struck. Accustomed, too, to estimate Indian opinion, he will scarcely throw aside a minute of the Governor-General as a paper perhaps impertinent and certainly out of form.

The only danger we see in the innovation is one which follows every attempt to link India more closely to the imperial system. If Calcutta is to be the focus of Asiatic diplomacy—and the reasoning which applies to Persia will apply to China and the Archipelago—is Indian finance to bear the burden of Asiatic wars? It bears part of them already. We paid half the cost of the first China war; half the expense of the last Persian expedition. Are we in future to provide the whole? That question will of course be answered by an indignant negative; but promises are of little value when opposed to permanent interests. We know of no temptation stronger than that which will impel any Cabinet, Whig or Tory

matters nothing, to fling the cost of its Asiatic policy on the Indian revenue. That course makes things so smooth. There is excitement for the British public, reputation for British statesmen, room for British heroes, and British hangers on, despatches for British newspapers, even, it may be, important advantages for British trade, and nothing to pay. No income-tax adds the force of a personal grievance to interpellations from her Majesty's Opposition. No increase of duties tempts merchants to inquire whether the war be after all aggressive or just. "Public works are stopped" for a year or two, an extra million or so is added to the Indian debt, and John Bull enjoys his victory without a pang. The temptation, let statesmen talk as they may, will not be slight, and it will be well if, with the new power conceded to the Indian Cabinet, Parliament can enforce also a new responsibility.—*Friend of India*.

## THE REORGANISATION OF THE ARMY.

This day three weeks Parliament meets for the despatch of business, and we are not without hope that after the Charles-and-Georges affair has been explained, and the Reform Bill has been discussed *ad nauseam*, and three personal explanations have been demanded, and a dozen party manoeuvres have failed, and the nation and its leaders are nearly wearied out, some member may ask some question as to the position of the Indian Army. It has been grievously neglected. For twenty months some two thousand gentlemen, all servants of the State, all risking their lives in actual warfare, or still worse, waiting with unflinching hearts for the day when it should please their superiors to murder them, have been treated almost as criminals, certainly as men possessing no claim to consideration or respect. In England, the neglect of a single officer is often matter for Parliamentary debate, the smallest slight put upon a class of officers rouses the most bitter recrimination. In India, the officers of an entire army are left for twenty months in doubt as to their status, their duties, their prospects, and even their pay. If the Bengal officers had no other claim upon their countrymen, their patient expectation for the past year would establish one of no slight weight. They have scarcely even murmured. Singularly ready under most circumstances to appeal to the pen, they have in this instance maintained a not unbecoming reticence. More excitement was displayed about the furlough question, ten times as much about the half batta, as has been manifested in a crisis which involves their entire future. The matter it was felt could be decided only by England, and they were content to await the decision of the Crown. This very patience, however, entitles them all the more to courtesy, and to the prompt attention which as yet they have signally failed to receive.

Not the slightest notice has been taken of their position, and but for the kindly thought of Mr. Willoughby, whose last effort in Parliament was to insert a clause in the regulating Act, protecting them from dismissal or loss of pension, they might still be doubtful even of their bread. Not an order has been issued, not a promise given, not a hint allowed to transpire as to their future position. In India a plan for a committee of reorganisation, at first languidly entertained, was permitted to die out. Colonel Durand was ordered to ask a few questions, and then sent home to tell Lord Ellenborough and the Home Committee where the difficulties lay. At home, there has been no energy to put to shame the habitual dilatoriness of India. Lord Stanley, prompt to sternness on most points, is on this accessible to influences. Though probably as well qualified as any man in England to decide the general question—which is one of politics and not of pipe clay—and though certain to give a final vote in the matter, he has suffered



a Committee of Ancients to be enrolled. It contains some eminent names. At least two first-class soldiers sit upon the Board. But the Queen's officers present do not know India, and the Indian officers only know India before the mutinies. That knowledge for practical purposes is about as valuable as information concerning the Vedic period. India has lived a century in a twelvemonth, and the France of Louis XIV. is not more different from the France of Louis XVIII. than the India of Lord Hardinge from the India of to-day. Even this Committee seems to hesitate as to its report. It has been sitting six months. Each of its decisions involves the fortunes of hundreds, and secrecy under such circumstances is an impossibility. That the secret has been kept is a proof, therefore, that there is no secret to betray, that no decision has been made, no plan matured. Expectancy is still to be the normal condition of the Indian Army.

Even this delay, though more harassing to soldiers than a campaign, may be borne, provided one other blunder be not made. It is a reference to India which the army has now to dread. The natural course is to send out the plan for Indian opinions, return it, polish it finally, and then, and not till then, act. Such a course shifts responsibility from the Ministers, evades Parliamentary discussion, and seems personally courteous to the Governor-General. But it involves at least two years of delay. Business has never been so slowly transacted in India as at present. Every reference, small or great, on the government of a province or a grant of leave, is delayed. A question so gigantic as that of reorganisation would undoubtedly not be more rapidly disposed of, and we have not forgotten that police reform remained one entire year in the box of one member of Council. It would be well if the plan reached home before the Tories were out of power, and a new set of ideas in the ascendant. This is the present danger to be dreaded, and it rests with Lord Stanley to avoid the rock. He has ample information at his command. All Horse Guards' information exists upon the spot. Sufficient Indian information can be found among the officers swarming home. He is beyond the pressure of personal interests, and it is by him, acting alone, and responsible only to Parliament, that the re-organisation should be decided. Let us have a despatch peremptorily settling all but details, leaving no room for reference, admitting no alternative but obedience or resignation, and even the harassing delays of the past year will not have been endured in vain. It is the strong will of a dictator, not the finesse of intriguing statesmen that India now demands.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.**—Mr. Moncrieff has published an appeal to the charitable in India on behalf of many Scotch ladies ruined by the failure of the Western Bank. Not only has their property been swept away, but calls have been made on them to three times the value of their shares. As usual in such cases, many of the shareholders are poor gentlewomen, some of whom are now without even the means of obtaining food. Subscriptions are received in Calcutta, by Mr. R. S. Moncrieff, Bank of Bengal, Rev. J. C. Herdman, Camac-street, and others.

**COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.**—Private J. MacDonald, of the 3rd Bombay Europeans, has been tried at Jhansie for abusing his commanding officer, Capt. Whitehill, calling him a coward, and other abusive names. He had been previously sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and the court now awarded fifty lashes and two years more. The Commander-in-Chief disapproved the latter part of the sentence, and directed the release of the man in July, 1859. Discipline must be maintained, but long periods of imprisonment are certainly a bad way of maintaining it.

**A JOB'S COMFORTER.**—The *Bombay Gazette* states that in the little skirmish of Pertabghur Tantia Topee fired copper pice for want of ammunition. His powder, too, appeared to be poor stuff. The latter statement is not very intelligible, unless Tantia has fallen on some English powder manufactured for export; but the former is not pleasant information for the pursuers. Nothing is worse than a wound from a copper bullet.

**TROOPS IN CHINA.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* says, "the European troops in Canton have petitioned for the same pay and allowances as their comrades employed in India. They have been told in reply that they will receive six months' Indian pay and allowances, beside prize-money. The latter will not be distributed among the native troops, as they were too late for the capture of the city."

**HINDOO FATHERS.**—The *Hurkaru* notices that in the district of Monghyr it is not uncommon for Hindoo fathers to sell their sons to Mahomedans, to serve as eunuchs. The fee paid is about three rupees, and the transaction is regularly entered in the Caze's register. The transaction was discovered by Mr. Toogood, and the parties have received "an inadequate punishment" from the Sudder. It is almost a miracle that they received any at all, and that Mr. Toogood escaped without rebuke. The Sudder has already decreed that the sale of children for prostitution is a proper practice, and why not for mutilation?

**VULTURES.**—The *Bombay Gazette* mentions that there are at present eight practising barristers and twenty-four attorneys in the Presidency. In Calcutta, by the latest lists, there are some twenty barristers and seventy attorneys.

**ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.**—At the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society, Mr. A. Grote was elected President of the Asiatic Society, in place of Sir J. Colville, who is about to retire. The Council announced that the society had lost thirty-four members during the last two years, and during 1858 added only two names to the list, which now contains only ninety-three paying members. This is the natural result of a system wholly at variance with the circumstances of the day. New members will not join a society which punishes entrance by a fine of Rs. 100, and demands Rs. 64 a year, without any equivalent. The society, however, is determined to maintain its exclusiveness; it will not even remit the entrance fee, and, like all close corporations, it must gradually expire.

**THE DRUNKARD'S PARADISE.**—The *Phoenix* mentions that all the grog-shops in the suburbs of Calcutta are to be closed at five o'clock. The measure is a very partial one, though useful as far as it goes. The true way to check drunkenness is to tax it. It is at this moment possible for any man in Calcutta to get drunk for one penny. If the liquor were taxed till no one could get drunk under one shilling, drunkenness would decrease one-half, and Calcutta might have a magnificent municipal revenue.

**POTTERS' CLAY.**—Mr. William Swain, Railway Engineer, informs the *Hurkaru* that excellent clay for stone pottery exists in India. The pottery may be applied to Telegraph insulators, paving for platforms of Railway stations—verandahs, coping for bridges, stone walls,—jars, &c. &c., and many other purposes too numerous to mention. Cheap paving tiles, and cheap roofing are the two present necessities of Indian builders.

**THE BANK OF BENGAL** has apparently succeeded admirably in its attempts to drive away depositors. According to the weekly statement, the total amount of deposits is less than thirty-two thousand pounds, or one-thirtieth of the capital,—and this in a city with a trade of twenty millions, and in a bank invested with the right of issuing notes which, being accepted in all treasuries, are practically legal tender.

**CHARACTER AN OBJECT.**—A home is to be founded in Calcutta for young Englishwomen of good character, who may be out of employment. Of all cities on earth Calcutta is perhaps the worst for such a class, and they are becoming numerous.

**AN UNNECESSARY NOTICE.**—The following notice has been issued by the East Indian Railway Company. "The Secretary of State in Council for the affairs of India, having called for the co-operation of the different Indian railway companies to prevent the ill-treatment of native workmen by their European superiors, the undersigned hereby notifies to the Company's servants in general, that any instance of such, in which the act cannot be justified as one of self-defence, will involve the dismissal of the offender, who will be handed over to the authorities, to be dealt with according to law. The Company's engineers are requested to give publicity to this amongst their subordinates." The notice is scarcely required. Any native workman ill-treated is at liberty to quit, or, if he chooses, to summon his employer.

**ENGLISH COMMON LAW.**—"The objection to the diffusion of the English law is, not that such a measure would be unpopular, but that in those parts of India where our rule is not so firmly established as it is here, a system of law so elaborate would trammel the executive power too much." In the non regulation provinces, perhaps, but not in the regulation, English statute law has of late become favourable to liberty, but the common law is in a high degree a prerogative law. It would, in fact, be a very oppressive law, but for the mildness with which it is worked. For instance, scarcely a Rajah in India would escape the law of constructive treason for his acts in 1857. The boldest friends of resumption have never ventured on a law so strong as that contained in the principle *nullum tempus occurrit regi*. No Indian revenue law is so severe as the old law of King's dues, which, though mildly worked, enables the Board of Inland Revenue to crush a defaulter at a stroke.

**GOVERNMENT MESSENGERS.**—The *Phoenix* mentions that the Government of India has increased the salaries of the peons employed in the public offices of Calcutta. There are 5,968 peons in all, who receive pay ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 9 a month. They plead for higher wages, and it has been resolved to pay them, one-third at the rate of Rs. 6, and the remainder at Rs. 5 a month. The rates are moderate as compared with wages in Calcutta, but the number employed seems preposterous. Imagine five entire regiments of messengers, all of them acting practically as footmen and ticket porters. What is the total number in Bengal?

**NOT VERY LIKELY.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* makes the following extraordinary statement:—"There is at present a new rule in force both here and at Allahabad affecting persons who travel by railway in a most inconvenient way. It is this, that no person, civilian or military, man, woman or child, white or black, can travel by the railway till he or she has obtained first of all a ticket of permission to do so from either the senior civilian or the brigadier, in the case of whites, and from the postmaster in the case of blacks who wish to travel as third class passengers." The story is incredible. Government has neither the right nor the power to destroy the Railway profits after this fashion.

**GREEN INDIGO.**—The Agri-Horticultural Society mention in their last report that they have a large supply of the green indigo plant on hand. The price of the dye produced from this plant has of late been rising rapidly, till in France it has reached Rs. 135 per pound.

**DESTRUCTION OF MAPS.**—The *Englishman* says that some forty-six thousand copies of maps have been destroyed by the rebels. They must all be replaced, and there are neither stones nor draughtsmen sufficient for the work. Stones can be imported from Bombay, and draughtsmen ought to be procurable both there and at Madras.

**A ROYAL INSOLVENT.**—At the sitting of the Calcutta Insolvent Court on the 8th January, Nuwab Gohar Ali applied to be relieved of his debts. This person is one of the descendants of Tippoo Sultan, and owes Rs. 1,25,968; assets nil. His stipend is Rs. 1,000 a month, which barely maintains him. We thought all members of this family were exempt from civil arrest.

**MILITARY POLICE.**—The following is from a Resolution of the Governor-General:—"The military police has now reached nearly to its full strength, and is prepared to undertake all the duties for which it was organised. It has hitherto been necessary, in consequence of the unsettled state of the country, to maintain the district police unaltered, in addition to the military police, but the returning tranquillity of these provinces (north-western provinces) will soon render it possible to dispense with a portion of the district police, and it becomes necessary now to determine what that portion shall be, as well as the constitution of the remaining portion. It is also necessary to lay down some standard to guide the commandants of military police in supplying guards." The chief points for consideration will be the following: "1st—As regards the civil police, it will be necessary to inquire to what extent the military police will relieve the civil police of the duties hitherto devolving upon them, and the extent to which the civil police may in consequence be reduced in number. The military police will for the future undertake, and will be responsible for the general protection of the community from outrage and violence. On the civil police will still devolve exclusively the detection of crime, and the miscellaneous duties connected with the police administration. Besides the numerical reduction of the police, it will further have to be considered whether any change is expedient in the constitution of the portion which is left for detective and miscellaneous business, whether the old class of *Burkundaze* are sufficient for this purpose, or whether any new agency should be constituted in order to secure the efficient performance of the important functions of the detective police. A sketch will, therefore, be necessary of the number of persons proper to be employed under the new system, with their duties and salaries, for a large and heavy *thannah*, and also for a second class or light *thannah*. The establishments proper for first and second class outposts will also come under consideration, and likewise how far the city police will be relieved by the military police, and what retrenchments and changes may be necessary there. Similar inquiries will be extended to the *Tehsildaree* guards and *Chaprassees*. As they will henceforth be relieved of all watch and escort duty, their numbers will be susceptible of considerable reduction. The military police will supply guards of offices and personal guards whenever such are necessary. It must be considered whether it will be sufficient simply to retrench the guards which are now entered in the accounts, or whether it will not be necessary to revise the general establishments of *chaprassees* and *burkundazes* now attached to offices, portions of such establishments, though not borne in the rolls as guards, being employed on that duty. Secondly.—As regards the military police, the commissioner of military police has submitted that at present he has no option but to meet the call of district officers and others for parties of whatever extent demanded, either as escorts or as stationary guards at *Tehsildarees*, *Thannahs*, &c. It is necessary that a scale should be laid down, fixing the ordinary guards and parties to be supplied for various duties. This scale would be applicable to districts where tranquillity prevails. It would not be intended to restrict the discretion of commissioners and district officers, exercised in responsibility to Government, in requiring stronger guards or parties under exceptional circumstance." The scale should embrace the following details:—"Strength of guard for an ordinary *Tehsildaree*. Strength of guard for an ordinary *Thannah*. Escort to be ordinarily furnished with treasure, with reference to the sum transported. Strength of guard for a central jail and for an ordinary district jail. Strength of guard for general and for local treasuries. Offices to be supplied with guards, and the strength of such guards. Officers entitled to personal guards and the strength of such guards. Guards to be furnished to officers while on circuit in their districts or divisions." For the purpose of considering and reporting upon the various points above ad-

verted to, a committee will be assembled at Agra, composed of the following members:—"The Judges of the Sudder Court. The senior member of the Sudder Board, with the Board's secretary, who will also be secretary to the Committee. The commissioner of Agra, the judge of Agra, the accountant and the magistrate of Agra. A similar committee will be assembled at Allahabad—consisting of the commissioner and inspector general of jails, Mr. C. C. Bailey, the commissioner of military police, the magistrate of Allahabad. The several commissioners of divisions will be called upon to furnish their opinion on the questions laid down in this resolution."—*Englishman*.

**CONVERTS v. MISSIONARIES.**—The war of classes extends in Calcutta. After exhausting itself on interlopers and officials in India, it has now broken out against the missionaries. The native converts are beginning to find their opportunity of speaking out, and a growl has long been heard from the natives who come in contact with the missionary. The mode in which they monopolise all the patronage, the management of funds, the refusal to listen to the opinions of their black brethren, had given great offence; at last one clergyman has spoken out. The Rev. Lal Biharee Day, a convert of the missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland, who admitted him to holy orders, has preached a sermon on the faults of missionaries; one that reads well, and to exoteric understanding is most Christian like. Whatever the esoteric meaning may be, if there is any, our lay judgment cannot reach, but taking it simply for what it appears to say, we learn that the native converts complain of the arrogance of the missionary as one of the conquering class. He points to the fact that their conduct in general and unchristian position of conquerors is one of the principal causes of the non-success of their mission. The missionaries have never touched upon this point, but have sought for causes among their Christian compatriots.—*Englishman*.

**SECOND THOUGHTS.**—To the Mily. Secy., &c., &c., Hd. Qrs.—Camp Etiah, 1st Nov., 1858.—Sir,—I regret to find that I have inadvertently forgotten to mention the name of Major Martin, of the 4th irr. cavalry, in my despatch of the operations of the cavalry brigade from the commencement of the mutiny up to the time the army was joined by Sir Colin Campbell, now Lord Clyde, in Oude. On the 19th June, 1857, when a severe action was fought by the troops at Delhi, Maj. Martin was placed by me in command of a force of European and native cavalry, which were employed in supporting two guns under command of Lieut. Bishop, Bengal horse artillery. Maj. Martin was with these guns during the whole action, under a very heavy fire, and brought his force from the field after the conclusion of the fight. I have the honour to request you will do me the favour to lay this before the right hon. the commander-in-chief, and I trust, should it meet with his approval, that it may be forwarded on to the Horse Guards. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant, J. HOPE GRANT, Major-General, commanding Oude force.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNCOVENANTED FUND** have proposed two modifications in their rules. At present the maximum rate of pension which can be purchased for a son is Rs. 50 a month, and the pension ceases when he is eighteen. The directors remark that competition has now so far taken the place of patronage, that a thorough education has become of great value. Such education cannot be obtained at so early an age, or at a cost so carefully limited. They, therefore, propose to extend the time to twenty-one years, and the maximum rate to Rs. 80 a month. The proposition, like everything which emanates from this fund, is clear-headed and practical; but why limit the sum to be purchased? If the rates are fixed on sound principles, the amount bought can make no difference.

**FLAX FROM INDIA.**—Messrs. D. Dewar, Son, and Sons, of Manchester, in a circular quoted by the *Bombay Gazette*, mention that the deficiency

in the supply of flax creates some alarm in the linen trade. The manufacturers point to India as the best source of supply, and propose to form an association resembling an association existing in the wool trade. This body would send out machinery and men to teach the natives. How long will it be before Manchester learns that the only true plan is to send out cultivators, men with capital to take land, and send home the produce? That is the way indigo has been produced, and is the only method in which cultivation can be quickly extended. The natives will take up a profitable trade, but they regard European "instruction" in such matters as we should regard the instruction of Feejeeans.

**SYMPTOMS OF WEAKNESS.**—The Governor General has ordered that all letters addressed by native soldiers in the Punjab, or serving out of their own presidency, to their wives and families, shall pass free. It is amusing to watch the steps by which the old franking system is again being introduced.

**THE INDIAN MINTS.**—In the month of November, 1858, silver was coined in Calcutta to the value of Rs. 24,76,169; in Madras, Rs. 2,10,000; and in Bombay, 10,00,000.

**TAKING TO IT KINDLY.**—"A Sedee, by name Abdoel, was hanged on the morning of the 20th January, on the south of the Alipore Jail, for the murder of his wife. The wretched culprit seemed eager to ascend the scaffold, by constantly lifting up his hand to the rope, and on the arrival of the magistrate, without the least hesitation, he mounted the ladder; and without allowing the hangman to put the rope round his neck, voluntarily thrust his head through it, when the noose was adjusted, and the bolt drawn; he expired almost instantly."

**THE RAJAH OF PANNA** in the Punjab, who advanced to the British Government the sum of fifty thousand rupees, for the purpose of paying our troops, during the great monetary crisis in the Punjab, has requested the Government to invest the said sum of money, which will shortly fall due, in the new 5 per cent. loan, subject to the provisions of the Notification, dated February, 1857.

**GOVERNMENT PHOTOGRAPHY.**—It is but two years since we (*Hurkaru*) noticed that a blow had been struck to the keranee monopoly, by the introduction of printing by Mr. T. Jones, the indefatigable register of the Bengal secretariat, into the home department. Captain Young, the officiating chief engineer, has now suggested that all maps, plans, &c., may in future be photographed, instead of continuing the tardy and laborious system of drawing now in vogue in his own, and in the different government offices, and recommended the employment of photographers: we see no reason why this important branch should not be introduced, in supercession to the drawing department employed at the several offices, being preferable both as regards time, accuracy, and expense. Some difficulty may be occasioned in obtaining competent photographers; the Public Works Department will, we believe, supply this deficiency best.

**SUPREME COURT FEES.**—We (*Hurkaru*) have received a copy of a new Table of Fees to be charged in the office of the Master of the Supreme Court, which has been just issued, and is to take effect from the 6th Jan. We do not think it necessary to print the table at length, but we notice it, because the changes which it introduces are, we believe, expected to reduce the receipts of the Master's office by nearly one-fourth. The fees received by the Supreme Court annually are very large, and they have now for many years been all paid over by the Court direct to Government. It is a great public benefit that has been gained by the reduction now made, and Sir James Colville deserves all credit for having suggested it, and seen it fairly carried out before his retirement. The court fees still remain very heavy, but it is satisfactory to know that the Government tax upon suitors will henceforth be less than it has been; and we are not without hopes that some further movements in the same direction may yet be made.



**H.M.'s 87TH.**—A correspondent of an Indian paper, writing from Buxar, January 13th, states that H.M.'s 87th regiment is under orders for England, after nearly seventeen years' service in this country, the last two of which have been actively employed against the rebels. On the 11th instant they were reviewed by Brigadier Douglas, C.B., commanding the Shahabad district. On this occasion their muster was 477 rank and file. After being inspected in line, they went through the usual evolutions, and the Brigadier expressed not only his satisfaction, but his surprise at finding the men in so efficient a state of discipline, considering that they had been scattered through the district for many weeks, and but lately collected together. He also expressed a hope that he should find many of them volunteering into his own regiment (79th Highlanders). He complimented the men on their conduct in quarters, and observed it was the more remarkable as the regiment was equally conspicuous in the field as they had been a terror to the sepoys.

**PROGRESS IN PERSIA.**—The following is from a letter dated Ispahan, December 17th, 1858. The winter had set in with great severity, and a heavy fall of snow. The comet shone with great brilliancy the whole of October, but has now disappeared. The people, who are sunk in superstition, say that it foretells wars, famine, pestilence, and divers other afflictions. The Persians are certainly one of the most superstitious nations on the face of the earth. All articles of consumption are cheap and plentiful, the harvest having been unusually abundant. Lithographic presses have been established both at Ispahan and at Teheran, and several useful school books have been published. Thousands of the *Koran* and *Haddis* are on sale in heaps, but few purchase, few read, and still fewer understand these books. A small work on electric telegraphs will be shortly published in Persian.—*Hurkaru.*

**ANDAMAN ISLANDS.**—Ross Island and Chatham Island, and several bays have been cleared; vegetables of all sorts have been planted, and appear to thrive. Paddy has been cultivated with good prospects of a plentiful crop, and wheat, gram, &c., have been sown. About 2,000 convicts have arrived in the settlements, and, at present, of these 1,400 remain alive. The remaining 600 have been cleared off by sickness, desertions, and executions. Some few have received pardons, and have returned to India. The climate appears to be extremely hostile to them, but much of the sickness is probably attributable to the exposure consequent on landing in a place where no efficient shelter could be provided extemporaneously; more is probably due to the mental depression under which most of them appear to suffer on first arrival. It is curiously enough remarked by the natives, that sickness is more fatal among those transported for terms than the life convicts. They are allowed to engage in their respective callings. Those who have none receive pay at two annas per day, labourers clearing jungle and making roads, &c. Shoemakers, tailors, basket-makers, carpenters, &c., &c., support themselves, by their trades, making what they can. Great inducements have been held out to the families of the prisoners to join them, and it is anticipated that not a few will avail themselves of the liberty offered. The wild pig is the only quadruped hitherto met with. The hostility of the natives continues the same as ever. It is believed that they have murdered every single convict who escaped, and did not return to the settlement.—*Moulmain Advertiser.*

**THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.**—The farewell pastoral address of Dr. Olliffe, Catholic bishop of Calcutta, was read to his various congregations on Sunday, the 16th January. Although only recently returned from a sea trip, the bishop's health is still failing, and he has been advised to leave this country for a time, and try a more complete change of scene and climate. Dr. Olliffe will be regretted by all members of his church, to whom he has endeared himself by his kindness and his efforts for the education and well-being of the poorer classes of his brethren.

**MR. MACKENZIE, C. S.**—We have seen a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. C. S. Mackenzie, of the Civil Service, in which the Secretary writes as follows:—"I am directed to inform you that the reasons assigned in your demi-official note to my address of the same date, which has been submitted to the Lieut. Governor, are not considered by his Honour sufficient to account for, or excuse your deliberate disregard of the instructions you received. The terms in which those instructions were conveyed to you were intended, and could hardly have failed to make you understand that the early presence of an officer to fill the appointment to which you were nominated at Patna was desired by Government. If you were prevented by illness at the time you received the order, or even shortly afterwards, from joining the appointment so expeditiously as was evidently expected, it was your duty to have informed the Government, in order, that if necessary, some other arrangements might be made. If you were not too ill to travel when the order reached you, you should have immediately laid your dawk as directed, and had you done so you might have reached Patna by the time appointed. This is what a zealous officer would under the circumstances have made a point of doing. But even without taxing your zeal at all, you might very easily and comfortably have found your way to Patna. Instead of this you have been a month or six weeks loitering in Calcutta, without making, so far as the Lieutenant Governor is aware, a single attempt to carry out the order you have received, and in fact in open disobedience of that order. Such insubordination cannot be passed over unnoticed or unpunished, and the Civil Auditor has accordingly been directed to refuse audit of your salary for the time that may intervene between the 1st instant and the date on which you may report your arrival at Patna."—*Englishman.*

**LAW REFORMS IN GWALIOR.**—In the native state of Gwalior several reforms in the administration of justice have been introduced. According to the correspondent of a contemporary these reforms are—1st. Formerly there was a custom in the civil court to charge a fee of one anna in the rupee, but now the maharajah for the public benefit has reduced the charge to half an anna. This fee is payable on the decision of a case, whether in cash or by a draft on a bank. 2nd. The use of stamp paper has been abolished. 3rd. The plaintiffs are empowered to present their petitions in their own language, whether in Hindee, Persian, or Marahitee. 4th. On first presenting a petition it is not necessary to pay eight annas, but if it be presented a second time then payment is necessary.

**NAVIGATION OF THE SUNDERBUNDS.**—Steps have been at length taken by the Superintendent of Marine for the improvement of the navigation of the Sunderbunds. Channel Creek has lately been surveyed by Mr. Warden, and its channels are to be buoyed; so after the sacrifice of the flats *Jellinghee* and *Beta*, with some lacs of treasure, to the usual official supineness, we may now hope, with the exercise of common vigilance, to hear of no more accidents or losses in these creeks. Orders have also been issued for clearing away the trees which at present cumber the banks and obstruct the navigation in the smaller branches of the Sunderbund rivers, so that ere long, with the assistance of the Moolah railroad, we may see a fair field for capital opened in these hitherto neglected districts.

**RAE JOTEE PERSAUD**, as he is now officially styled, has not yet been put into possession of the villages bestowed on him as a reward by Government. Some of those confiscated having been restored to the proprietors, it has been necessary to select others, and till that has been done and approved by Government, the Lalla must wait in patience.

**LADY CANNING** arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday, the 19th January, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. Two of the staff waited upon her ladyship at the railway terminus. The Governor General was expected on Monday, the 24th.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8. Western Ocean, Gwillims, Liverpool; Expounder, Foster, Melbourne; Joutan, Chaweton, Mauritius.—10. Octavia, Dale, London; str. Simla, Cooper, Suez; Conway, Duguid, Melbourne; St. Louis, Bernier, Mauritius; Angel de la Gardien, Esterton, Mauritius; Scindbad, Beard, Cadix.—11. St. Pierre, Delamare, Colombo.—12. Frenchman, Robertson, Port Adelaide; Alfred, Pope, London.—13. Harriot Ewing, Manning, Boston and Madras.—14. W. Libby, Bishop, Buenos Ayres.—15. Ann Bridson, Brown, Moulmein; Bretagne, Labouche, Bourbon.—17. Bouganville, Oliver, Re-Union; Storm Queen, Crombee, Moulmein; St. Bernard, Brown, Mauritius.—18. Europe, Robertson, Hong Kong; Gondola, Fowler, Moulmein; Tartar, Mackinnon, Kurrachee; Viscount Canning, Blackmore, Madras.—19. India, Merrill, Moulmein; Maldea, Taylor, London.—20. Thos. Brocklebank, Kelly, Liverpool; Lady Franklin, Mellor, Moulmein; Krishna, Ward, I.N., Penang; str. Seatos, Sampson, Boston; Noonday, Henry, London; Fulwood, Moore, Liverpool; str. Baltia, Durham, Moulmein, Penang, and Akyab.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Viscount Canning.—Maj. Salmon, lady, and children, Miss Salmon, Capt. Whish, lady, and children, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Lieut. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Souser, Mr. Muletus. Per Bretagne.—Madame de la Fancherie, Mr. and Mrs. Shipatee and child, M. Lejeune. Per Ann Bridson.—Mr. Browne.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7. War Cloud, Mackey, Liverpool; Homesdale, Ferris, London; Blenheim, Atkinson, London.—8. Pamplousos, Etanbleau, Bourbon; Pearl, Thompson, Bombay; Queen of the Seas, Gardiner, Melbourne; Tubal Cain, Wells, Moulmein; str. Fire Queen, Burbank, Moulmein.—9. Clives, Lambarines, Bimlipatam; Tellus Hansen, Hamburg, Akyab; City of Benares, Smith, London; Free Trade, Stover, New York.—10. Hastings, Thompson, Colombo; Gruf A. Bernstarrf, Schneider, Batavia; Henry Moore, Stewart, Mauritius; Andromache, Killock, Colombo; Charles Holmes, Bowley, Bombay; Ayshire, Macpherson, Penang and Singapore; str. Nemesis, Paterson, Suez.—11. Albert LeGrand, Goudier, Havre; Sir Allen McNab, Stewart, London; Echo, Orr, London; Anne Royden, Fox, Liverpool; Nusser Sultan, Page, Allepee and Bombay.—12. St. Anne, Morelle, Marseilles; Coringa, Wilson, London; Statesman, Gibson, London.—13. Regina, Rowe, Mauritius; Boyne, Thorwick, Bombay; str. Lady Jocelyn, Bird, Southampton.—14. Delhi, Dehere, Bourbon; Art Union, Grant, Boston.—15. Sadban, Nacoda, Judah; John Duncan, Brown, Trinidad; Nimrod, Pearce, Melbourne.—16. Orixa, Draper, Colombo.—17. Shah Jehan, Betham, Mauritius; Queen of India, Alexander, Melbourne; Comete, Agnes, Bordeaux; Esperance, Berard, Bourbon; Emelia, Dods, Moulmein.—18. Try Again, Warfield, Poore; Maurice et Reunion, Landgren, Bordeaux; Louis, Yvetot, Havre; Fuzel Curreen, Nacoda, Muscat; Chimer, McDonald, Liverpool.—19. Western Star, Knowles, Boston; City of Mobile, Marshall, New York; Empress Eugenie, Rickrity, Melbourne; Ganjam, Tickle, London.—20. Armorique, Coardier, Bourbon; Hamburg, Almann, Colombo; Antoinette, Viale, Penang and Singapore; Cossipore, Hullyer, Mauritius; Arachne, Sharp, Liverpool.—23. P. and O. str. Bengal, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Hotspur.—Mrs. Gen. Penny and two children, Mrs. Col. Gerrard and three children, Miss Gordon, Maj. Simpson's family, Mrs. Blyth and child, Miss Blyth, Mrs. Vibart and four children, Dr. Rowe, Miss Rowe, and Capt. Rowe, Mrs. Russell and three children, Mrs. Orr and four children, Miss Tweep, Capt. Greatrix, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Owen and child, two Misses Owen, Mrs. McGeenness and four children, Mrs. Maj. Shuckburgh and two children, Mrs. McLaughlin, Miss Macdonald and Miss Whish, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and two children, Mrs. Deacon and family, Mr. Geir and family, Master Killely, Mr. Roberts' three boys, and Mrs. Doveton's three children.

Per str. Bengal, for MADRAS.—Col. Dickey, Dr. Harrison, Messrs. Pocock and Siddal. For BOMBAY.—Mons. and Madame Angelucci, Mr. Hurford, and Miss R. Perass. For SUZ.—Right Rev. Bishop Olliffe, and Mr. Franklin. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lieuts. Clay and Trevor, Messrs. Ellis and Cushing. For MALTA.—Mr. Robertson and Dr. E. H. Roberts. For MARSEILLES.—Messrs. Negroponte, Blacker, and A. Sawers, Capt. Scott and Balger, Mr. and Mrs. Utzman. For GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Williams. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. C. Grant, Cornet Inglis, Mrs. Patton and two children, Messrs. B. Schmidt, Dent, H. Cowie, T. Clarke, W. Gardner, and W. Scott, Capt. Newton, Butter, and Marcon, Mrs. Lethbridge, two Misses Swanee, two Misses Ronald, Mrs. Dodd and two children, Mr. W. Bourne and two children, Mrs. Faddy and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Behrends and infant, Lieut. Wimberley.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 22, 1859.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent. ....	Nominal.	
Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	14 12 to 15	0
Sicca Rupee 4 do. ....	14 12 to 15	0
Company's Rupee 5 do. ....	7 2 to 7 4	

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	8 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	7 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	7 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	8 per ct.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each 6300	
Agra Bank .....	500 "	625 to 650
North-Western Bank .....	400 "	130 to 140



firing at the village from a respectable distance another. In the meantime this play at soldiers is setting a most evil example, which at one time was said to have had a very bad effect in the neighbouring native state of Joonaghur. It is not unlikely to cause much mischief in the Peninsula of Kattywar, where the people are naturally turbulent. It is quite time all this should be brought to a close, and if the Guicowar's army cannot do it, a detachment of our troops must be sent down to finish the matter. It is said that Bappoo Sahib, like some of our generals in the north, has not fully invested the place, but leaves one face of the little fort open so as to permit the Waghers to receive supplies, and take pleasure jaunts into the neighbourhood. It is supposed that they expect reinforcements from the side of Joonaghur; but, whether this be true or false, we repeat it is quite time the British Government should interfere, have *Bombastes Furioso* (Bappoo Sahib) removed from the command, and finish the whole thing by sending a British officer to command, assisted by a small detachment of British troops. Whoever may be thus deputed, will, we believe, find cordial support and assistance from Mr. Divine, the European gentleman who has the misfortune to be at present serving under a native commander. Not the least astounding feature in this affair is the profound silence which the Government have been able to preserve with regard to it hitherto. A subtle Machiavellian stroke of policy no doubt, if we only knew all.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 8.

THE "MINNESOTA."—The United States steam frigate *Minnesota* arrived at Bombay on the 17th Jan., from Colombo, having on board the Hon. W. B. Reed, U. S. Plenipotentiary to China, and Thomas Biddell, Esq., American Consul at Singapore. The *Minnesota* saluted the British flag on arrival by firing a royal salute, which was returned by H. M.'s receiving ship *Achar*, and from the saluting battery. The Plenipotentiary landed at 5 p.m., under a salute of thirteen guns from the saluting battery, and took up his residence at Parell. We extract the following description of this frigate from the *Ceylon Times* of the 12th:—"This fine frigate, one of the most recent additions to the United States navy, is now lying in our harbour, and we have no hesitation in saying she will repay the visitor for an inspection of her interior. As a fine specimen of naval architecture, the *Minnesota* is well worth a visit: whilst such fine ships as this are turned out of the American dockyards, English shipwrights may well have a care for their reputation. This steam-frigate is about 3,700 tons, carries a total complement of 600 hands, and mounts fifty guns of the most recent make, those bearing the name of the 'Dalgarnie Gun,' of great solidity at the breech, and carrying 10-inch hollow shot and shell a distance of eighteen hundred yards. The destructive power of this formidable means of warfare has not yet been put to the test by the *Minnesota*, but we can easily imagine how fearful must be its operation whether against ships or shore objects. Another of these monster guns is placed forward in the bows. The *Minnesota*, having flush decks fore and aft, offers a most commanding view, looking from stem to stern, presenting, as her main and upperdecks do, an unbroken sweep of beautifully clean white flooring, with everything about them in perfect condition. A temporary poop has been erected for the accommodation of the Minister, fitted in the most tasteful and finished style, and containing many rich productions of China and Japan. The captain's cabin on the main deck is a perfect picture of comfort and elegance, being roomy to a degree scarcely expected. Below this suite are the officers' saloon and berths, whilst forward from them extend the midshipmen's berths, and beyond these the accommodation for the forward officers. The magazine, the shell-room, the store-rooms, the armoury, all were in perfect order, and everything about them wore the same air of seamen-like neatness and discipline. We must not forget to mention the engine, an auxiliary screw of 400-horse power, and quite able to propel the huge vessel at the rate of nine knots, without

the aid of wind. We were much struck with the compactness and beauty of the machinery, which appeared to contain almost every improvement of modern day. Altogether the *Minnesota* is well calculated to do credit to the people who call her theirs,—our brethren of the United States." The Hon. Mr. Reed, Captain Dupont, and the officers of the *Minnesota*, were entertained on Friday, the 21st, at dinner, by John Anderson, Esq., the American merchant, at his residence at the "Jamsed Bhag," Malabar Point, the band of the frigate being in attendance during the evening. The same company attended a nautch party the following evening, given by Messrs. Dossabhoj Merwanjee and Co., at Parell, at the mansion of Cursetjee Rustomjee, Esq. The Hon. Mr. Reed returned on board the *Minnesota* on Sunday afternoon, under a salute of thirteen guns from the saluting battery.

MINERALS.—The workmen on the Bhore Ghat railway have once more fallen in with some of those magnificent specimens of minerals which were so abundant two and a half years ago, but subsequently seemed to have disappeared. We are glad to observe that there is now no longer wanting an appreciation of their worth. The central museum is beautifully supplied, and there are many private collections abundantly provided, while quantities are on the way to England. We trust the Thull Ghat works will give us something new: those of the Bhore Ghat, though beautiful, do not contain in all above a dozen different minerals.—*Standard*.

A LONG VOYAGE.—The ship *Streerajah Swaree* has had the misfortune to perform the longest voyage between London and Kurrachee of any vessel chartered for this port last year. She left London with a cargo of railway stores, Government porter, and sundry merchandise on the 5th March last, and meeting with very stormy weather in the channel had twice to put into Southampton for repairs, which took three months to execute. She left that port again on the 2nd July, and when making for the Mauritius had to cut away her topmasts. Here she had to effect more repairs and replenish with water and stores. To crown the disasters of this unfortunate voyage, just as the vessel was heaving up anchor in the roadstead, previous to entering our harbour, the captain's son, a child of about four years of age, fell through one of the stern cabin windows into the sea. The father in a moment leaped after him, but by some mishap his foot got entangled with some ropes, and he was unable to render assistance to his drowning child. Few can imagine the suspense of the parent at this moment; but happily his horror was relieved when he witnessed the chief officer of the ship, followed by the tindal, leap into the sea, and extricate his darling from a watery grave. Under all these difficulties, the commander has borne up against them with the true magnanimity of a British sailor.—*Kossid*, Jan. 11.

THE NEW MERCANTILE COMPANY.—The Khoja Mahomedan merchants, who have formed a company for establishing a commission agency in England, with branch firms at Bombay and China, seem to have adopted very active measures for carrying out their project. At a meeting of the principal shareholders lately held, Setts Cassumbhoj Nathabhoj, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoj, Vally Mahomed Alvany, and Jeraz Fazul, were elected directors of the company. It has been resolved that out of the capital of ten lakhs (10,00,000) of rupees, three lakhs should be devoted to trading purposes, and seven lakhs to the commission agency business, and that the company stand for three years, this period to be further extended should the business prove a profitable one. Shareholders are not allowed to dispose of their shares without the permission of the directors. Little doubt seems to be entertained of the success of this undertaking, as the principal shareholders are wealthy, influential, and experienced merchants.

SHARP PRACTICE.—The detective force of Bombay are evidently endeavouring to vie with their brethren in Europe. A watch was stolen in Poona from a gentleman named Fitzjohn, which has

been cleverly recovered. Without any clue as to who was the thief, or any mark to identify the stolen property, but simply from information that a native in possession of a watch was seen proceeding in the direction of Bombay, the police were soon on his track, and succeeded in capturing him in Bombay with the purloined watch in his possession. The offender was tried, convicted, and sentenced to three months' hard labour in the house of correction, one hundred and twenty miles from the spot where he committed the crime only two days previously, with every prospect of escape at the time.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The *Bombay Times* mentions a rumour that the Bank of Bombay has lent sixty lakhs of rupees to the local Government. The bank has accordingly no money for general transactions, and advances cannot be obtained even upon Government paper. "The Bank of Bombay does not exist for the convenience of the Government, but for the convenience of the merchant." The bank does not exist primarily for either the one or the other, but for its shareholders. If the loan is a profitable one, and made on sufficient security, it is perfectly legitimate.

ROOFING FOR INDIA.—At the last meeting of the Bombay Mechanics' Society a discussion arose upon the best and cheapest roofing for India. An iron roof recommended, but not very strongly, by the President, was rejected by the meeting. A slate roof was then considered, and it was stated that a slate roof could be put up for two rupees the square yard. It should be laid over pine planking, with an overlap of two-thirds of the slate, and would then not need even examination for twenty years. So says Dr. Buist, and we fear our builders would be only too glad to believe him. On this side of India no pitched roof is of much use. The next norwester is sure to take it off. What we want is a flat roof, which shall weigh little, and cost about one-fifth of the present roof, a horizontal wall, the most expensive, the most dangerous, and the most inefficient roof ever yet devised by architects.—*Friend of India*.

"A SOLOMON COME TO JUDGMENT."—The *Bombay Gazette* quotes the following exquisite decision from the last-printed report of the Bombay Sudder:—"The disciple of a Gossain killed his Gooroo with a sword, under the impression that the said Gooroo had bewitched and caused the death of two of his brothers. The prisoner was sentenced to death, and the sentence confirmed. In this case the prisoner pleaded that he killed the deceased in self-defence, which the learned judge construed into a plea of 'guilty of wilful murder,' upon which point the Sudder mildly informed Mr. Warden 'that a plea of guilty of killing in self-defence is a plea of not guilty of murder, and should have been so recorded.' That is a very simple case. In Bengal a few weeks since a man was making mats. His wife asked him how many he had made. He replied 'you are a woman.' A few minutes afterwards his mother repeated the question. He made the same remark, took up a mallet, killed his mother and killed his wife. The judge sentenced him to three years' imprisonment because of the provocation!! The Sudder hanged the man, doing in this instance justice, but creating the unpleasant impression which follows so heavy an increase of the penalty by a court without original jurisdiction.

ADULTERATED FOOD.—The practice of adulterating food by the admixture of deleterious ingredients seems also to prevail in the markets on the island. On Saturday last, Jan. 8th, a dealer in arrowroot was charged with having in his possession a quantity of arrowroot, containing a very large proportion of chalk, as deposed to by Dr. Giraud, the chemical analyser. There being no evidence, however, to show that the deleterious substance in court was purchased from the prisoner's shop, with the exception of the prosecutor's statement, and Mr. Watson, the clerk of the markets, who was ordered by the magistrate to search the prisoner's shop, having found no other adulterated arrowroot, the magistrate, very properly, gave the prisoner the benefit of the







## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Jan. 13.*—The President in Council is pleased to make the following app. in the electric telegraph dept.:—

Mr. B. C. Bailey to be dep. superint. in the Island of Ceylon and in the S. E. coast line.

*Jan. 14.*—The President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. B. J. Colvin to res. the Civil Serv., fr. May 1.

The President in Council is pleased to grant Mr. F. C. Sandes, solicitor to Govt., leave for 15 mo., to Eur., m.c.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, Jan. 14.*—Lieut. B. T. Ashe, asst. commis. 3rd class, and offic. dep. commis. of Raepore, has leave for 8 weeks fr. 20th ult., to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to Eur.

The leave for 1 mo. to Mr. P. S. Melvill, dep. commis. in the Punjab, in G.O. of 11th inst., No. 72, is cano.

The President in Council is pleased to confirm the leave to Mr. G. Grant, sub-treasurer at Bombay for 1 mo., as also the following arrangements:—

Mr. A. K. Corfield, civil auditor at Bombay, to act for Mr. Grant dur. his abs.

Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker to act as civil auditor at Bombay dur. Mr. Grant's absence, continuing also to perform duties of actg. first asst. to the accountant gen. at Bombay.

Asst. surg. T. Boycott resu. ch. of duties of Assay mr. of Calcutta Mint, Asst. surg. J. F. Shekleton, on 11th inst. The remaining portion of leave to Dr. Boycott in G. O. of April 23, 1858, is cano.

Asst. surg. J. F. Shekleton resu. ch. of duties as dep. Assay mr. of Calcutta mint, fr. Asst. surg. H. W. Graham, on 11th inst.

*Public Works Dept., Jan. 13.*—Lieut. R. C. Daubuz, Bengal engrs., is appd. a probationary asst. engr. and posted to Bengal.

Transfer.—Lieut. A. McNeill, probationary asst. engr., is transfd. fr. N.W. prov. to the Bengal dept. public works, and is (temp.) appd. to exec. ch. of the new Nulhattee road.

*No. 49.*—Maj. C. Cooper, 23rd N.I., was allowed leave fr. Feb. 8, 1858, to March 31, 1858, to Bombay, prep. to proc. to Eur. on m.c., under old regs.

*No. 50.*—Returned to duty:—  
Capt. H. Mackenzie, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 4.

Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, 1st Eur. L.C., date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 10.

*No. 51.*—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave, m.c.:—  
Lieut. E. G. Ingram, 24th Madras inf., for 8 mo., under old regs.

*No. 54.*—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave, m.c.  
2nd Capt. R. Murray, art., dep. superint. of electric telegraphs, N.W. Provs. and Punjab, for 15 mo., under new regs.

*Jan. 14.*—*No. 55.*—The undermentioned gentleman is admitted to the serv. as an asst. surg. on this estab.:—

*Medical Dept.*—Mr. M. Scanlan, date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 2, 1859.

*No. 62.*—The serv. of Capt. A. C. Plowden, 50th N.I., are placed at disposal of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal.

*No. 63.*—The retirement of Lieut. col. Z. M. Mallock, art., to have effect fr. 1st inst. instead of fr. 1st prox.

Admitted to the serv. and prom. to cor. and ens., leaving dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Cav.—Mr. V. J. Hodson, date of arr. Jan. 3.  
Inf.—Messrs. C. A. E. S. Carter, N. J. Jones, E. Newbery, C. T. Lane, and W. S. Brooke, date of arr. at Fort William Jan. 10.

*No. 65.*—F. H. Goold, date of arr. Jan. 10, 1859.  
*No. 66.*—Returned to duty:—

Lieut. col. E. Wintle, 24th N.I., Asst. surg. S. B. Partridge, med. dept., date of arr. Jan. 10.

*No. 59.*—Rank is assigned to the undermentioned lieuts., cornets, and ensigns:—

Engrs.—Lieuts. J. Herohel, R. C. Danbuz, H. Macsween, I. P. Westmorland, and A. C. Paddy (not arr.) Dec. 12, 1856.

Cav.—Cornets A. W. Capel, Sept. 4, 1858, and A. L. C. Littledale, Oct. 4, 1858.

Cornet G. C. Jackson, Oct. 20, 1858.

Cornet R. G. Loch and A. H. Taylor, Nov. 4.

Inf.—Ens. T. Dawes, Sept. 2, 1858.

Ensigns M. W. Gataker, A. D. Anderson, and J. B. Slater, Sept. 4, 1858.

Ens. A. B. Hepburn (not arr.), Sept. 4, 1858.

Ens. A. Vailings and H. A. McNair, Sept. 20.

Ens. W. E. Rutherford, W. S. A. Lockhart, and C. S. Noble, Oct. 4, 1858.

Ens. R. E. K. Money (not arr.), Oct. 9, 1858.

Ens. R. H. Eades and J. M. Stewart, Oct. 20, 1858.

Ens. H. H. Oldham, R. C. Beavan, and W. C. Chowne, Nov. 4, 1858.

*No. 60.*—The following promotions and alteration of rank are made:—

## PROMOTIONS.

Artillery.—Capt. F. Turner to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 14, v. Col. A. Abbot, prom.

Capt. H. A. Carleton to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 19, v. Campbell, ret.

BROUGHT ON THE ESTAB. OF CAPTAINS.

Artillery.—Capt. W. M. Gowan, fr. Oct. 14, v. Hogge, prom.

Capt. W. J. Gray, fr. Nov. 14, v. Turner, prom.

Capt. J. S. Tulloh, fr. Nov. 19, v. Carleton, prom.

That portion of G. G. O., No. 1,746 of 1858, affecting Capt. W. J. Gray, is hereby cano.

## ALTERATION OF RANK.

Artillery.—Lieut. col. C. Hogge to rank fr. Oct. 14, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. C. Grant, prom. to maj. gen.

*Military Dept., Fort William, Jan. 14.*—*No. 67.*—Ens. W. J. Parker is to rank from Nov. 4, and will stand below Mr. W. C. Chowne.

*Jan. 15.*—*No. 69.*—The leave to Bombay prep. to Eur. on m.c., granted to 2nd Capt. W. A. Ross, art., is to be considered as under the old instead of new regs.

*Jan. 17.*—*No. 70.*—The undermen. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave m.c.

Capt. D. Scott, 8th Madras N.I., 2nd asst. Pegu surv. dept., for 2 years, under old regs.

2nd Capt. E. C. S. Williams, corps of engrs., principal civil engrng. college at prey. for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. H. R. Bradford, 36th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

Capt. W. S. Row, 33rd N.I., asst. rev. surv., 2nd or southern div., for 15 mo., under new regs.

*Jan. 18.*—*No. 73.*—Artillery.—Capt. W. H. Delamain to be lieut. col., and Sup. Capt. G. R. Brown is brought on estab. of captains, Jan. 2, v. Mallock, retired.

*No. 74.*—Surg. J. Harrison, prof. of anatomy, &c., in Med. Coll., is permitted to proc. to sea and Neilgherry hills, on m.c., for 2 years, under old regs.

*No. 76.*—Admitted to the serv. as a cadet of inf. on this estab., and prom. to rank of ensign:—  
Inf.—Mr. A. B. Hepburn, date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 18, 1859.

*No. 78.*—Lieut. E. W. Trevor, 1st Bombay Eur. regt., has leave to Europe on m.c. for 18 mo., new regs.

Lieut. T. S. Clay, 1st Bombay Eur. regt., has leave to Europe for 18 mo. on m.c.

*Jan. 18, 1859.*—Capt. R. Murray, dep. superint. of electric telegraphs in N. W. Prov. and Punjab, has leave for 3 mo. from Oct. 15, instead of 8 weeks, as notified on 17th ult., prep. to furl. to Europe.

*Foreign Dept., Jan. 17.*—Capt. D. C. Vanrenen, rev. surv., 1st or Eastern div., Nagpore survey, has leave on m.c. for 6 weeks to Bombay, prep. to Europe.

*Jan. 18.*—The leave to Mr. F. Cooper, dep. commis. in Punjab, in G. O. of 31st ult., No. 4,333, is cano.

Rev. Mr. Crofton, chaplain of Thayetmyo, has been app. to offic. at Rangoon.

The Hon. Pres. in Council directs the publication of the names of the following asst. comsurs. in the Punjab, who have passed for the higher standard at the examination of Nov. 1858:—

Lieuts. T. F. Forster, R. O. T. Nicolls, C. C. Minchin, W. M. Lane, and E. H. Paske.

Dr. Wood is app. to offic. as civil surg. at Bagdad, dur. absence of Dr. Hyslop in Eur., with effect fr. Oct. 3, 1857.

Mr. J. H. Morris, settlement officer, Mooltan, has leave on m.c. 8 weeks, fr. 15th prox., to Bombay, prep. to furl. to England.

*Public Works Dept., Jan. 15.*—Capt. G. T. Chesney, exec. engr. 3rd class, dept. public works, is transf. temp. fr. N.W. Prov. to Bengal.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Allahabad, Jan.*—Capt. A. C. Howden, 50th N.I., app. to charge of remounts proc. up country.

Lieut. W. Phaire, 54th N.I., is app. to do du. with recruit dep., Barrackpore, to join.

Lieut. C. A. MacDougall, 4th Eur. regt., is app. to offic. as maj. of brigade at Cawnpore dur. abs. of Johnson.

Ens. G. B. Lee is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 67th regt., to join.

Asst. surg. H. C. Cutcliffe passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 16th inst.

Vet. surg. W. Johnson, ret. fr. furlough, posted to 2nd Eur. lt. cav. at Meerut.

Leave of absence:—  
Munneepore Regt.—Capt. A. D. Warden (com-

mandant), fr. Dec. 15 to Feb. 15, 1859, to Pres., prep. to Europe, m.c.

## NEW LIGHT FIELD BATTERY—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

*Jan. 1.*—The organisation of a new light field battery, to be attached to the 8th co. 2nd batt. roy. art., has been sanctioned by Government.

Lieut. W. B. Holmes, Bengal engrs., passed colloq. exam. on 15th ult.

Asst. surg. J. White, late attached to Peshawur lt. horse, is posted to 21st N.I.

*Jan. 5.*—*No. 29.*—Capt. J. N. H. Maclean, offic. dep. comsrs. of Saugor, is vested with powers in Saugor dist.

*No. 31.*—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, civil and sessions judge, is vested with powers in Ghazeeport dist.

*No. 33.*—Mr. W. Wynyard, civil and sessions judge, is vested with powers in Shahjehanpore and Budaon districts.

*Jan. 7.*—*No. 57.*—Mr. H. Monckton to offic. as mag. and coll. of Benares.

*Jan. 8.*—*No. 89.*—Surg. G. R. Playfair to have ch. of civil station, and superinty. of dispensary of Muttra.

*No. 54.*—Mr. J. D. Sandford, asst. mag. and coll. of Futtehpore, vested with special powers.

*Dec. 30.*—*No. 833.*—Lieut. B. Rogers to offic. as adjt. of Kumaon levy du. abs. of Stanton.

*Jan. 4.*—*No. 5.*—The serv. of Capt. N. R. Sneyd, comdg. Chundeyree dist. mil. pol. batt., are repl. at disp. of mil. dept.

*No. 6.*—Lieut. Thain, offic. comdt. of Cawnpore dist. mil. pol., to be comdt. of Chundeyree mil. pol., v. Sneyd.

*Jan. 5.*—*No. 21.*—The unexpired leave of Sept. 10, 1858, to Lieut. J. C. Wood, dep. commis. of Hoshungabad, is cano. fr. 8th ult., the date on which he resu. ch. of the dist.

*Foreign Dept., Jan. 10.*—*No. 86.*—Mr. C. J. H. Richardes, dep. commis. of Paneeput, having been transf. to N.W. Prov., the Gov. gen. is pleased to sanction the following proms., recommended by the late chief commis.:—

Mr. H. B. Henderson, dep. commis. 2nd class at Khangurh, to be ditto 1st class at Paneeput.

Capt. Mackenzie, dep. commis. 3rd class at Goojerat, to be ditto 2nd class.

Capt. Adams, asst. commis. 1st class, to be dep. commis. 3rd class.

Mr. B. Hardinge, asst. commis. 2nd class, to be asst. commis. 1st class.

Capt. Nicolls, asst. commis. 3rd class, to be asst. commis. 2nd class.

*Dec. 30.*—Capt. G. F. F. Vincent, 30th N.I., att. to 8th foot, to act as interp. to 99th regt., to join.

Lieut. A. Johnstone, 51st Madras N.I., to proc. up country in com. of detach. of Madras troops.

The app. of Lieut. H. R. Bradford, 36th N.I., to do du. with invalids proc. to England, is cano.

The leave to Lieut. S. J. Browne, 55th N.I., in G.O. of Oct. 18, is sanctioned fr. 4th instead of 10th July.

*Dec. 1.*—Ord. app. Col. F. C. Eveleigh, 20th foot, a brigdr. of 2nd class, temp., to com. a force proc. on field serv.

*Dec. 23.*—Ens. C. E. Macaulay, 23rd N.I., att. to H.M.'s 5th fus., is dir. to do du. with 1st Sikh irreg. cav.

Orders confirmed:—  
By Brigdr. F. G. A. Pinckney, comdg. Sultanpore dist., dated 29th ult., dir. vet. surg. C. Corker, to proc. and rejoin Lahore lt. horse. Dated 3rd inst., dir. Asst. surg. G. E. Givins, att. to 2nd batt. Oude mil. pol., to afford med. aid to Pathan and Towanna horse.

Futtehpore sta. ord., dated 1st inst., dir. Surg. F. M. Clifford, Cawnpore levy, to afford med. aid to civil station, fr. 24th ult.

By Col. C. S. Reid, com. at Dum Dum, dated 2nd inst., app. Surg. H. M. Macpherson to med. ch. of T. battery, Royal art., in add. to his other duties.

Cawnpore station ord., 3rd and 6th inst., the former directing Asst. surg. H. Potter to do du. in general field hosp., the latter directing him to join Meerut light horse, proc. on service.

Futtehpore station ord., 5th inst., reappg. Lieut. H. A. Hare, 17th Madras N.I., to be station staff officer, v. Mortimer.

Lahore brigade ord., 6th inst., directing Asst. surg. C. Ricketts, 7th Royal fus., to proc. in med. ch. of a detach. of Eur. art. and inf. to Sealkote, both returning to Meean Meer with the infantry portion of the detach.

Meerut div. ord., 8th inst., appg. Capt. J. A. Vanrenen, 54th N.I., to offic. as interp. with 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Lahore brig. ord., 9th inst., directing Asst. surg. L. H. Lees to afford med. aid to a detach. of 7th drag. gds. at Meean Meer.

By Capt. H. L. Campbell, com. 9th irreg. cav., dated 10th inst., appg. Lieut. F. J. N. Mackenzie to offic. also as 2nd in com.

Gwalior div. ord., 11th inst., appg. Capt. E. A. H. Bacon, dep. asst. qr. mr. gen., to offic. also as brigade maj. to 1st brigade, v. Little, resigned.

Cawnpore div. ord., 13th inst., directing Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney, arr. at Allahabad with depot of Eur.

L.C. from Hazareebaugh, to proc. in med. ch. of the details of the 2nd and 4th regts.

Peshawur div. ord., 15th inst., placing serv. of Capt. O. J. Travers, 70th foot, do. du. with 5th Eur. Lt. Cav., at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, for employ. with Lahore light horse. Allahabad brig. ord., dated 18th inst., directing Capt. D. Stansbury, comdg. N. details, to assume ch. of detach. of Bengal sappers and miners, attached to pontoon train at the station.

Leave of absence:—

4th Co. 3rd Batn. Art.—Lieut. M. G. Browne, fr. Oct. 15 to Feb. 1, 1859, in ext.

31st N.I.—Capt. H. C. Roberts, fr. Dec. 10 to Feb. 10, 1859, to visit Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl., under new rules.

65th N.I.—Capt. T. Gordon, from Dec. 8 to Feb. 8, 1859, in ext., to enable him to rejoin his regt. in China.

Invalid Estab.—Maj. C. Boulton, fr. Dec. 12 to March 12, to pres.

Foreign Dept., Allahabad, Jan. 11.—No. 118.—Doctor K. Burr, in med. ch. of Jyepore agency, has leave for 6 weeks fr. 1st inst.

No. 156.—Lieut. G. F. M. Phillips, 30th N.I., to be adj. of the Mhairwarra batn., v. Caunter, prom.

Jan. 12.—No. 170.—Capt. G. Hamilton, appd. in G.O., July 31, No. 2,593, to be an asst. in Rajpootana agency, joined on 5th ult.

No. 214.—Mr. S. S. Hogg, appd. to be a super. dep. commissioner 3rd class in province of Oude, reported his arrival at Lucknow on 31st ult.

No. 215.—The following officers appd. to Oude on 22nd ult., arrived at Lucknow on dates attached to their names:—

Lieut. J. Perkins, 71st N.I., asst. comr. 1st class, on 3rd inst.

Mr. W. Glynn, asst. comr. 2nd class, on 2nd inst.

No. 245.—Lieut. A. P. Chesshyre, 12th Bombay N.I., is appd. to offic. as adj. to Meywar Bheel corps.

No. 247.—Lieut. J. G. Campbell, 15th N.I., to be adj. of Mhair regt.

No. 260.—The appt. of Lieut. L. H. P. de H. Larpent, 21st N.I., to do du. with Oude mil. police is cancelled, and his services are replaced at disp. of mil. dept.

Allahabad, Jan. 8.—Lieut. the hon. H. H. Hare, 17th N.I., late adjt. of Soraon district, to be adjt. of the mil. police, in the Banda district, v. Lieut. Dick, resigned.

Jan. 13.—The following transfer is made of officers exercising the powers of joint mag. and dep. coll.:—

Mr. M. Brodhurst to Seharunpoor.

Mr. A. C. Barnard to Furruckabad.

Jan. 14.—Mr. J. C. Robertson, exercising the powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll., is posted to Saharunpoor.

Mr. J. Strachy to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moradabad, until further orders.

Mr. C. Grant to be an asst. in the Agra div.

Mr. G. E. Watson, asst. exercising special powers, is posted to the Meerut div.

Mil. Pol. Dept., Allahabad, Jan. 12.—Lieut. R. Cadell, adjt. of the Bijnor district, to be offic. comdt. of the mil. police in the Cawnpore district, dur. the abs. on m. c., of Lieut. Thomson.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Dec. 21.—Mr. E. Jenkins, offic. jud. of Tirhoot, to be a commis. for the trial of crimes and offences.

Jan. 5.—Capt. H. C. Adam to temp. com. of 2nd Bengal pol. batt.

Jan. 7.—Mr. W. Clementson to be a member of local committee of pub. instruction at Dinagore.

Jan. 11.—Mr. E. G. Birch to be asst. to magis. and coll. of 24 Pergunnahs, and to exer. pow. of a jt. magis. and dep. coll. in that dist.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw to be asst. to jt. magis. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, and to exer. powers of a jt. magis. and dep. coll. in that dist.

Jan. 13.—Mr. J. M. G. Cheek, dep. magis. and dep. coll. of Nuddea, to ch. of sub div. of Kalarooa, and to exer. powers of a covenanted asst. to a magis. in Baraset and Nuddea.

Rev. M. D. C. Walters to be chap. of St. James's Church in Calcutta.

Jan. 14.—Capt. G. H. Thompson to be rev. surv. of Hazareebaugh div.

Leave of absence:—

Jan. 14.—Mr. E. McDonnell, sub dep. opium agt. of Allygunge, prep. leave for 6 weeks, under financial resolution of Oct. 14, 1857.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Dec. 22.—Maj. gen. H. F. Salter, Bengal cav., perm. to reside at pres.

Lieut. R. O. H. Forbes, 3rd Eur. regt., adjt. of Azimgurh mil. police, passed in Hindoostanee on 6th instant.

The undermen. officers passed prescribed colloquial examination:—

Lieut. P. Lambert, engr., on 9th inst.

Lieut. H. Goschen, 3rd Eur. regt., on 9th inst.

#### Orders confirmed:—

By Brig. E. R. Wetherall, com. a field force, dated 4th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. Haughton, roy. art., to assume med. ch. of 1st Punjab cav., v. Smith, wounded.

By Lieut. col. J. C. Coka, comm. at Mooradabad, dated 8th ult., making the following medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. S. S. Skipton, 78th highlanders, to med. ch. of detach. 3rd comp. 3rd and 4th qrs. 2nd comp. 4th batt. art.

Asst. surg. T. A. Thornhill, 42nd highlanders, to med. ch. of staff, in add. to his other du., and of art., till arr. of Asst. surg. Skipton.

Landour stat. ord., 22nd ult., appg. Brev. maj. J. C. Jervoise, 23rd foot, to com. of a detach. of convalescents proc. to Meerut on 1st Dec.

By Lieut. col. J. G. A. Rice, com. 4th Eur. regt., dated 26th ult., app. Lieut. M. P. Ricketts to offic. as adjt., v. Hammer, rem.

Jullundur station ord., 28th ult., Asst. surg. P. B. Smith, 87th foot, to proc. in med. ch. of a detach. of above regt. and of 1st tr. 3rd brig. horse art. moving towards Sealkote, and to return with the inf. portion of it from Umritsir.

Lieut. W. Stoddart, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to be staff officer to a field detach. at Banda.

Surg. H. J. Schooles is app. to med. ch. of the detach. hospital at Arrah.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Dec. 27.—Orders confirmed:—

By Brev. col. C. S. Reid, of arty., comg. at Dum Dum, dated Oct. 27 last, directing 2nd Capt. C. McW. Mercer, of arty., to proceed by dawk, at the public expense, to join the 3rd tr. 3rd brigade.

Dinapore div. order, 14th ult., directing Asst. surg. G. N. Cheek to make over med. ch. of the detach. Indian navy at Dehrie to Staff asst. surg. T. T. Gardner, and proceed by carriage dawk, at the public expense, and join the European depot hospital at Benares.

The following Lahore brigade orders, directing medical arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dated 6th inst.: Surg. H. W. Rumley, 2nd brig. H.A., to afford med. aid to the detach. H.M.'s 7th drag. gds. at Meen Meer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on duty of Asst. surg. E. McGill, m.d.

Asst. surg. J. P. Straker, 1st Bombay Eur. fus., to proceed in med. ch. of a detach. of H.M.'s recruits as far as Jullundur.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Jan. 6.

Ha. Qrs., Camp Baraich, Dec. 21.—The undermentioned have passed examinations in vernacular language:—

Capt. G. L. Knight, 64th foot; Asst. surg. F. S. B. F. de Chaumont, 1st batt. rifle brig.

Dec. 29.—Staff surg. J. Irvine will, in add. to his other duties, take med. ch. of 1 field battery, royal art., at Dum Dum.

Lieut. W. D. Sladen, 81st foot, having rejoined his regt. on Nov. 17, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him, G. O. No. 141, is cane.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Jan. 8.

Allahabad, Dec. 20.—Surg. P. H. E. Cross, 13th foot, will proc. to Calcutta for du., as a temp. arrangement, and report himself to the inspec. gen. of H.M.'s hospitals.

Dec. 21.—Staff Asst. surg. Scott, who has been relieved from med. ch. of F troop royal horse art., is attached, for duty, to 6th drag. gds.

Dec. 24.—The leave to Capt. E. G. Daniell, 8th foot, is cane. from Jan. 1, and he will proc. to assu. duties of his app. as dep. judge adv. gen. at Gwalior.

#### Retiring from the Service.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Dec. 31.

With the concurrence of the rt. hon. the Gov. Gen., the C. in C. is pleased to announce that the restriction on the retirement or resignation of the service by officers of H.M.'s Indian forces, is withdrawn.

#### Resident Stations for Ladies.

Home Department, Allahabad, Jan. 14.

No. 30.—Notification.—In continuation of notification in this department, No. 316, dated July 27, the Gov. Gen. is pleased to notify that the chief stations in Oude south of the Gogra, namely, those of Lucknow, Fyzabad, Sooltanpore, Roy—Bareilly, and Seetapore; all the stations of the Rohilkand division, and the stations of Goruckpore, Azimgurh, and Jounpore of the Benares division, are open for the residence of ladies and their families.

(Signed)

G. F. EDMONSTONE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India with  
the Governor General.

#### Application for Brevet Promotion.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Dec. 30.—Instances having occurred in which recommendations of officers for brevet promotion for service in the field have been forwarded from India by commanding officers of regiments direct to the Horse Guards, the C. in C. reminds officers in command of corps that such recommendations are entirely irregular,—contrary to the custom of the service,—and lead to delay in the disposal of the cases to which they refer.

Letters on this subject should invariably be addressed in the first instance to the military sec. to the C. in C. of the presidency in which the regiment may be serving.

#### Naval Brigade.

Military Dep., Allahabad, Jan. 7, 1859.—No. 653 of 1859.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General cannot allow the officers and men forming the Naval Brigade of H.M.'s ship *Pearl* to pass through Allahabad on their return to their ship, without expressing his acknowledgment of the excellent service which they have rendered to the State.

Disembarked on the 12th of September, 1857, they have for fifteen months formed a main part of the small force to which the security of the wide district of Goruckpore, and of the country adjoining it, has been entrusted, and which has held during that time important advanced posts, exposed to constant attack from the strongholds of the rebels.

The duty has been arduous and harassing; but it has been cheerfully and thoroughly performed, and the discipline of the *Pearl's* brig. has been admirable. The *Gazettes* of March 9 and 23, April 27, May 11, June 22, July 6 and 13, Aug. 13, Oct. 12 and 19, Nov. 23 and 26, 1858; and Jan. 11, 1859, have shown that when the Goruckpore field force has been engaged, the brig. has signally distinguished itself.

The Gov. gen. cordially thanks Capt. E. Sotheby, c.n., and his brave officers and men, for the valuable assistance which they have given to the army in Bengal, and he is glad to think that they do not quit the scene of their services without the satisfaction of seeing peace restored to the rich districts which they have protected.

#### MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Jan. 14.

Mr. J. Fraser, sub coll. and jt. mag. of Masulipatam, has leave fr. Dec. 1 to 20.

Mr. F. W. Morris, to be marriage registrar at Ganjam.

Public Works Depart., Fort St. George, Jan. 14.—

Mr. L. S. Rozario, officiating principal suddur ameen of Mangalore, assumed charge of the court on the 8th inst.

Mil. Depart., Fort St. George, Jan. 14.—No. 18.—

Capt. H. B. Herbert, 7th N.I., has leave for 60 days, from the date of depart. from his station. Capt. W. C. Clarke, 2nd cav., will, on his own responsibility, act as paymaster of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, dur. the abs. of Capt. Herbert.

The unexpired portion of the leave, on m.c., granted Capt. J. H. M. Babington, 48th N.I., in G.O. G. 24th Aug. 1858, is cancelled from the date on which he may join his appt., under the dist. engr. of Malabar.

Lieut. C. H. Maude, 14th N.I., has leave to Eur. on m.c., old regts., to embark from Singapore.

Ens. J. T. Tennant is removed, at his own request, from 28th N.I. to 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to rank next below Ens. A. H. Laurie.

2nd class Asst. surg. E. D'A. Eveyard, returned to duty, arrived at Madras Jan. 6.

Fort St. George, Jan. 18.—Mr. St. L. M. Grenfell to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Tanjore dur. abs. of Mr. G. L. Morris.

Jan. 15.—Mr. H. D. Phillips, coll. of Tanjore, delivered over charge of district to Mr. W. M. Cadell on 6th inst.

Mr. H. D. Phillips, puisne judge of Court of Sadr and Foujdaree Udalt, asst. ch. of his duties on 14th inst.

Mr. R. B. Swinton, actg. sub judge of Cuddapah, rec. ch. of court fr. Mr. W. Elliot, civil and sess. judge, on 11th inst.

Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, chaplain of Kamptee, has privilege leave for 3 mo.

Jan. 18.—Capt. H. W. Hitchens, engr., to act as civil architect at Pres.

A further extension of leave on m.c., to June 30, 1859, under regulations, granted to Lieut. F. G. Hankin, 15th N.I., actg. exec. eng. 4th class.

Jan. 18.—No. 28.—Colonel W. G. White, inf., to be a brig. of 2nd class, and to com. Vellore, and to discharge the political dn. formerly performed by the paymaster of stipends at that station.

Infantry.—Maj. C. F. Liardet, fr. 14th N.I., to be Lieut. col., v. Logan, prom. to maj. gen., date of com. Oct. 24, 1858.

14th N.I.—Capt. H. T. Hillyard to be maj., Lieut. C. D. Clementson to be capt., and Ens. P. F. Bedwell to be lieut., in suc. to Liardet prom., date of com. Oct. 24, 1858.

Infantry.—Maj. C. Ireland, fr. 11th N.I., to be Lieut. col., v. Cuppage ret., date of com. Jan. 14.

11th N.I.—Capt. G. Sturrock to be maj., Lieut. G. Girdlestone to be capt., and Ens. C. J. Elliot to be lieut., in suc. to Ireland prom., date of com. Jan. 14, 1859.

With reference to G. O. Jan. 11, No. 16, appg. Brev. Lieut. col. R. Hamilton, 1st N.I., to offic. as dep. sec. to gov. military dep., that officer assumed ch. of the office on the same date.

The serv. of Maj. H. T. Hillyard, 14th N.I., superint. of family payments and pensions, placed at disposal of C. in C. for regtal. dn.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. L. H. H. Holland, 37th grens.; arr. at Madras on Dec. 28.

Lieut. R. J. Corbett, 38th N.I.; arr. at Madras on Jan. 6.

The undermentioned officers are prom. to capt. by brevet:—

Lieut. H. M. Elliott, 5th L.C., fr. Jan. 1.

Lieut. J. D. C. Wallace, 20th N.I., fr. Jan. 16.

**MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.**—B troop horse art. from Secunderabad to Jaulnah.

1 squadron of 2nd regt. L.C. from Secunderabad to Jaulnah.

Hd. qrs. and 2 squadrons of 2nd regt. L.C. from Sholapore, when relieved, from Bombay to Jaulnah.

3rd L.C. from Bangalore to Bellary.

5th L.C. from Bellary to Secunderabad.

5th N.I. from Secunderabad to Jaulnah.

**Jan. 18.—Leave of absence:—**

Mr. E. Cullin, principal sudr ameen of Cochin, for 3 mo., fr. 15th prox.

Jan. 21.—Mr. A. MacGeorge, asst. to coll. and mag. of Madura, for 2 mo., after Feb. 1.

Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S., for 6 mo., to Calcutta.

Jan. 18.—Mr. F. Green to act as principal sudr ameen of Cochin during abs. of Mr. Cullin on leave.

Jan. 19.—Mr. H. O. Dunsford to be asst. superint. of rev. survey, 2nd grade.

Jan. 20.—Mr. J. L. Lushington, sec. mint committee, assu. ch. of his office on 17th inst.

Jan. 21.—Capt. P. T. Snow, asst. to govt. agent at Chepauk, entered on duties of the office on 20th inst.

Rev. E. Kilvert attained rank of chaplain on 9th Nov. last.

Jan. 21.—Mr. W. K. Bookey to be com. of Wynand volunteer rifle corps, v. Reid, res.

The Conservator of Forests has granted Mr. T. Spring, head clerk of Forest Department, leave for 1 mo.

Jan. 15.—The Chief Engineer has granted to Capt. A. Ritherdon, exec. eng. in Nellore dist., an ext. of privilege leave to 6th prox., in ext.

**Fort St. George, Jan. 21.—No. 32.**—Capt. H. C. Roberts, 41st N.I., to be superint. of family paymt. and pensions, v. Hillyard prom.

Brev. maj. G. M. Gumm, art., dep. commissy. of ord. Bellary, to proc. to presy., on m. c. prep. to Eur.

Capt. W. C. Western, 32nd N.I., perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on pension of a major fr. Feb. 1.

The undermentioned officers having arrived at Madras on Dec. 30, 1858, and not 31st idem, as notified; the date of their admission on estab. is accordingly altered.

Capt. G. H. Atkinson, 42nd regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. G. Marshall, art.

Lieut. H. P. T. MacCarthy, art.

Asst. surg. W. Farquhar.

The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on m. c.:—

Lieut. P. A. Carnegie, 39th N.I., under old regs.

The following movement is ordered:—

No. 3 compy. 3rd batt. (Maj. Godby's) and No. 9 field batt., roy. art., fr. Bellary to Secunderabad.

**Jan. 22.—Appointments:—**

Mr. J. J. Franklin, to be protector of emigrants.

Mr. H. Burton, to be emigration agent for Mauritius and the British West Indian colonies, with the exception of Trinidad.

Jan. 24.—Mr. C. A. St. Martin, dep. accountant on estab. of collector and mag. of Coimbatore, to be marriage registrar of that district.

Jan. 25.—Mr. G. Vans Agnew, to act as sub. judge of Zillah of Combaconum, dur. employ. of Mr. R. G. Clarke, on other dn.

The leave to Mr. C. Collett, sub. coll. and joint mag. of Bellary, is cancelled.

Jan. 24.—Mr. St. L. M. Grenfell, act. sub. judge of Combaconum, delivered over ch. of court to Mr. G. T. Beauchamp, civil judge on 20th inst.

Jan. 25.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. H. Morris, act. sub. coll. and joint mag. of Ra-

jahmundry, for 1 mo. prep. leave previous to furlo. to Eur. on m. c.

Rev. J. Richards, chapl. of St. Thomas's Mount, for 15 mo., to proc. to Eur. on m. c.

**Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, Jan. 25.**—Lieut. H. Smalley, engr., has passed examination in Telugu, prescribed for pub. works dept.

The commissary general has granted priv. leave to Maj. E. E. Miller, asst. comy. gen., for 15 days, from date of quitting Bangalore, to presy.

Jan. 25.—No. 36.—16th N.I.—Ens. L. W. Halsted to be lieut., v. Mackechnie, dec.; date of commission, Jan. 20.

Lieut. J. R. Gordon, 15th N.I., returned to duty; arr. at Madras, Jan. 20.

Lieut. V. C. Bertie, 1st Madras fus., has leave to Europe on m. c. for 18 mo., regs. of 1854, to embark from Madras.

Unposted Cornet W. S. Macleod, do. du. H.M.'s 1st drag. gds., is perm. to proc. to Singapore, with leave for 4 mo. from date of embarkation, regs. of 1854.

**SADDLE CONTRACT FUND.**

**Fort St. George, Jan. 25.—No. 38.**—With reference to G. O. G. Nov. 26, 1858, No. 461, publishing the distribution statement of officers entitled to share in the saddle contract fund for the year 1857-58, the Governor in Council directs that the following amended distribution of shares be assigned to the 2nd lt. cav.:—

Major W. R. Strange, from May 1 to Dec. 31, 1857, for 245 days, Rs. 1,572 and 5 annas.

Brev. col. C. H. Graeme, fr. Jan. 1 to April 30, 1858, for 120 days, Rs. 770, 1 anna and 10 pice—total, Rs. 2,342, 6 annas and 10 pice.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Jan. 12.**—Ens. G. Thomas to do duty with detach. H.M.'s 60th regt. at Calicut, to join.

Ens. H. Posuett and Ens. W. Irvine to do duty with H.M.'s 1st batt. 1st royal regt. Secunderabad.

Jan. 13.—Capt. G. H. Atkinson, 42nd N.I., is appd. as temp. measure to command the detach. 2nd N. V. batt. at Goontoor, to join immediately.

Capt. G. R. Phillips, 5th L.C., is appd. president of the presidency committee on claims to pension v. Capt. W. J. Geils, 25th regt. N.I., who will sit as a member in room of Capt. G. H. Atkinson, 42nd regt. N.I., relieved.

Jan. 14.—Maj. G. Clarke, 2nd N. V. batt., has leave to presidency, m. c., to enable him to obtain a final m. c. to Eur.

Jan. 12.—Lieut. D. Carey, 2nd L.C., is app. to act as q. r. mr. and interp. of 1st L.C.

Capt. J. O. Buttler, 2nd N.V.B., is app. to com. detach. of 1st N.V.B., at Poonamallee.

Jan. 13.—The following removals are ordered in the art.:—

Lieut. col. E. H. Miller, fr. 4th batt. to 2nd batt.

Lieut. col. G. W. Y. Simpson, fr. 2nd batt. to 1st batt.

Lieut. col. E. Brice, late prom. to 4th batt.

Lieut. J. Stewart fr. A. tr. h. brig., d. d. with and in temp. ch. of F. tr. to F. tr. h. brig.

Lieut. R. A. Baker, h. brig. D. tr.—To join the tr. now on serv.

Lieut. C. Johnson, h. brig. A. tr.—To join when relieved fr. com. of A. co. 4th batt., and No. 1 lt. field battery.

Lieut. G. A. Goldingham, h. brig., d. d. C. co. 5th batt. art., F. tr.—To join tr. with Saugor field div., when relieved fr. present duty.

Lieut. S. H. E. Chamier, fr. F. tr. h. brig. to E. tr. h. brig.—Temp. employ. in Hyderabad couting.

Lieut. H. P. T. McCarthy, fr. C. co. 1st batt. to C. co. 5th batt.—To join in Bengal.

Leave of absence:—

Ens. H. S. Stewart, inf., fr. date of dep. fr. Madras, for 3 mo., Neilgherries.

Jan. 15.—Ens. C. J. B. Harris is app. to do d. with H.M.'s 44th regt., instead of with 2nd Eur. L.I.

Asst. surg. W. Farquhar, rec. admitted on estab., to do du. under surg. of H.M.'s 1st batt. 1st roy. regt., to join.

**Jan. 17.—Leave of absence:—**

Lieut. W. Douglas, 21st N.I., Pres., m. c., prep. to Europe.

Ens. C. J. B. Harris, till Feb. 15, 1859, Chittoor.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, Ootacamund, Jan. 14.**—Surg. R. H. Kennick is rem. to 27th N.I.

Asst. surg. J. Ratton is rem. fr. 6th to 2nd N.I.

Asst. surg. P. G. Fitzgerald, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., is rem. fr. 27th to 50th N.I.

Unatt. Ens. W. Thompson is to join art. hd. qrs.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Jan. 18.**—Lieut. R. J. Corbett, 38th N.I., is app. to ch. of the detach. 2nd N.V.B., Poonamallee, till relieved by Capt. J. O. Buttler of that corps, or until further orders.

Ens. J. T. Tennant, 3rd Eur. regt., is relieved fr. do. du. with 25th N.I., and is app. to ch. of the details proc. to Calcutta in the steamer *Harbinger* on or about the 20th inst.

Jan. 14.—Asst. surg. R. Wilson, M.D., is removed fr. 1st Madras fusiliers under the orders of the officer commanding Pegu division.

Jan. 18.—Brev. Lieut. col. H. S. Waters, 3rd L.C., is to do duty with 4th L.C., and will proc. to join via Calcutta.

#### FOURTH EXTRA REGT. N.I.

Jan. 19.—No. 4.—With reference to G. O. G., No. 11, Jan. 7, directing the formation of a Fourth Extra Regt. of Native Infantry, the C. in C. directs the same to be formed as follows.

The Recruiting Depot at Chicacole will be converted into an Extra Regt., and designated the 4th Extra Regt., to be stationed at present at Chicacole.

The facings of the 4th Extra Regt. will be dark green.

The following appointments are made:—

Maj. A. B. Kerr, 24th N.I., to be commandant.

Lieut. A. C. Havelock, 42nd N.I., to be adjutant.

Lieut. R. H. Cunliffe, 31st L.I., to be q. r. mr. and interpreter.

—To the medical charge.

The recruits at the depot are to be considered as belonging to the 4th extra regt., within the proportions of different castes as laid down in para. 7, G. O. C. C. Dec. 3, 1857, No. 74. All in excess will be drafted into other regts., and deficiencies completed by drafts from other recruiting depots. The officer commdg. will report the number in both cases to the dep. adjt. gen. at the presy., in the meanwhile recruits, &c., in excess being considered as do. du. with the 4th extra regt.

Jan. 20.—Ens. E. W. Lake, 3rd L.I., is to do du. within the detachmt. of the 2nd Eur. L.I., at Waltham, until further orders.

Jan. 21.—Unposted ens. B. B. Faunce, is to do du. with the 2nd Eur. N.I., at Trichinopoly, to join.

Asst. surg. J. Murray, M.D., is removed fr. d. d. under Surg. 2nd batt. art. to do du. str. *Dulhousie*, to join without delay.

Jan. 25.—Unposted Ens. E. S. Ludlow, is to do du. with the 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to join.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. G. Harvey, 2nd Eur. L.I., presy., s. c., to enable him to obtain a final m. c. to Eur.

Brev. maj. E. L. Grant, 1st Madras fus., in continuation till June 30, 1859, Neilgherries, s. c.

Capt. R. Bolton, 16th N.I., in continuation till Nov. 30, Neilgherries, s. c.

#### BIRTHS.

BAILLIE, wife of Capt. J. A. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 16.

BAMFIELD, wife of P. d. at Hong Kong, Dec. 29.

DENNISON, wife of J. H. d. at Cocanada, Jan. 3.

DESBOROUGH, wife of Capt. J. d. at St. Thomas's Mount, Jan. 23.

GORDON, wife of Lieut. C. V. 28th Madras N.I., a still-born, at Putrota, Jan. 3.

LEMARCHAND, wife of F. W. s. at Kandy, Jan. 24.

LISSENBERG, wife of D. s. still-born, at Madras, Jan. 23.

MARTIN, wife of R. d. at Kishnaghur, Jan. 14.

MAYNE, wife of Capt. J. O. Madras engr. d. at Bangalore, Jan. 18.

MCGREGOR, wife of D. d. at Whampoa, Dec. 24.

MODDER, Mrs. J. s. at Colombo, Jan. 15.

NAHER, wife of S. J. d. at Bombay, Jan. 10.

NICOL, wife of A. d. at Colombo, Jan. 24.

PARYS, Mrs. D. E. s. at Gannetenue, Jan. 13.

PERERA, wife of J. L. s. at Colombo, Jan. 19.

RIGG, wife of Capt. H. 21st Madras N.I. d. at Trichinopoly, Jan. 11.

STEPHEN, wife of T. B. s. at Jaffna, Jan. 23.

#### MARRIAGES.

CRAWFORD, F. to Clara A. d. of the late Capt. G. F. Andree, at Calcutta, Dec. 11.

MARTIN, Frederick L. to Eliza E. d. of G. Folstead, at Hong Kong, Jan. 8.

OWEN, Herbert P., dep. supt. Govt. Telegraphs, to Emma A. d. of Edward Beddle, at Bombay, Jan. 4.

PATON, Robert, Madras Railway, to Jane G. d. of the Rev. B. Rice, at Bangalore, Jan. 20.

WOOLLASTON, Hyde M. to Caroline R. d. of Chevalier William R. Lackersteen, at Calcutta, Jan. 17.

#### DEATHS.

BACON, Allan B. accidentally killed on board the *Grace Darling*, at Hong Kong, aged 24, Jan. 7.

BAILEY, James, at Hong Kong, aged 3, Jan. 6.

BAILLIE, Henry D. 2nd batt. rifle brig., on board the *Alwick Castle*, on his passage home, aged 22, Nov. 27.

BASHETT, Jane, d. of G. Bashett, 74th Highlanders, at Bellary, aged 3, Jan. 6.

BASHETT, Margaret, wife of G. Bashett, 74th Highlanders, at Bellary, aged 25, Jan. 2.

BRADBURY, John, at Shanghai, aged 28, Dec. 28.

DICKINS, Charles, at Cuddalore, aged 71, Jan. 15.  
 EWART, Paulina H. d. of Capt. Ewert, on board the *Louisiana*, Jan. 8.  
 FINLAYSON, Asst. surg. D. Madras med. estab., at the club house, Madras, Jan. 21.  
 KRAN, Mrs. Joanna, at Pordooptettah, aged 80, Jan. 12.  
 GAY, Mrs. A. C. P. relict of the late Dr. W. at Madras, aged 53, Jan. 3.  
 GERRARD, Mr. F. J. at Nawalapittia, aged 27, Jan. 21.  
 GORDON, Emma M. wife of Lieut. C. V. Gordon, 25th Madras N.I. at Hooshungabad, Jan. 9.  
 HIELEH, John Matthew, son of J. M. Hieler, at Colombo, aged 11, Jan. 28.  
 JACKSON, Henry M. S. inf. son of L. S. Jackson, at Madras, Jan. 4.  
 JONES, Frances A. H. wife of F. W. Jones, of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 43, Jan. 18.  
 LEE, Thomas Masson, M.D., 47th Bengal N.I., on board the *Princess Charlotte* steamer between Hong Kong and Singapore, on the voyage to England, Nov. 20.  
 LEMARCHAND, Alice, wife of F. W. at Kandy, Jan. 24.  
 METTAM, George R. inf. s. of S. D. Mettam, 2nd Madras Eur. L.I. at Trichinopoly, Dec. 31.  
 MILLER, Ellen W. daughter of John Miller, Solicitor at Kilpauk, Jan. 17.  
 LEMARCHAND, Mr. senr. formerly a merchant and planter in the colony.  
 PEELE, Nathaniel E., son of Nathaniel, at Royafretthah, aged 18 months, Jan. 22.  
 RODRIGUES, Marshall, compositor of the *Athenæum Press*, at St. Thome, aged 20, Jan. 12.  
 ROOZ, Samuel A. de, infant son of J. D. de Rooz, at Jaffna, Jan. 14.  
 STIRLING, Charlotte E. daughter of M. Stirling, at Madras, aged 5, Jan. 18.

### Action at Morar Mow.

Camp at Simree, the 9th Nov. 1858.

SIR,—I have the honour to state for the information of the Maj. gen. comdg. Oude F. F., that I marched from Poorwah with the troops named in the margin,\* at five o'clock on the morning of the 8th instant, leaving a small force behind for the protection of the town, under Maj. Bulwer, H.M.'s 23rd R.W.F.

Having been informed on the previous night that Oomero Sing was in occupation of the village of Morar Mow, with about 4,000 men and three guns, 1,400 of whom were estimated to be cavalry, I advanced with two H.A. guns and 400 cav., finding the approach to the village very difficult, and the surrounding country intersected with deep nullahs, and abounding in salt pits, especially about the vicinity of the village.

I ordered a troop of cav. to the right, and one to the left of Morar Mow, to turn his flank, and advanced with considerable difficulty with the remainder of the advanced force.

Hearing from Lieut. Chamberlain, of the Oude pol. force, who was on the right, that the enemy was in retreat on that flank, I despatched another squadron in that direction, and galloped forward with the remainder.

On reaching the other side of the village I sent the whole of the cav. in pursuit, under Capt. Jones, 1st Sikh cav., the senior officer, who pursued them for several miles, over almost impassable ground, and through thick crops and topes of trees.

The result was most satisfactory, two of the enemy's guns being captured, and about 100 men killed, chiefly Sepoys of the B.A., and a few of the 2nd cav.

The pol. cav., under Lieut. Chamberlain, and the 1st Sikh cav., under Lieut. Godby, behaved remarkably well.

Capt. Jones, who commanded the whole, brings to my notice Lieut. Stewart, of his corps, who particularly distinguished himself in a hand-to-hand encounter with some Sepoys; also Naib Rissalder Subhan Khan, who acted as his orderly, and showed himself a true and daring soldier, and has been at all times most zealous in the intelligence department, and saved the lives of many of his officers when his regt., the 9th L.C., muti-

nied at Sealkote; also Lance Duffadar Sham Sing, who distinguished himself in an encounter with some Sepoys.

Lieut. Chamberlain, comdg. the pol. cav., brings to my notice also Rissalder Ummer Sing, of the 5th cav., and Jemadar Purubdiah, of the 3rd, who was wounded when leading to his hand-to-hand fight, and showed a good example to his men.

I beg to thank Capt. Jones for the zeal and activity he displayed with his force, over most difficult ground.

Lieut. Chamberlain, comdg. the pol. cav., and those under his command, also merit my best thanks.

FREDERICK EVELEGH, Col.,  
 Comdg. Moveable Forces.  
 J. HOPE GRANT, Maj. gen.,  
 Comdg. Oude Force.

### Capture of Forts near Mahonah.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the adjt. gen. of the army, forwarding a despatch from Lieut. Col. Galwey, c.b., 1st Mad. fus., comdg. field detach., reporting the capture of two small forts in the vicinity of Mahonah, in Oude, on the 23rd Nov., 1858.

While the conduct of the officers and men engaged in these operations has given the Gov. Gen. the highest satisfaction, his lordship regrets that it has been accompanied by the loss of Capt. C. Scott, Mad. engr., who had earned the approval of the Government by a zealous and efficient discharge of his duty.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. Gen.,  
 Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,  
 with the Gov. Gen.

From the Adjt. Gen. of the army to the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., with the Gov. Gen.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the C. in C., to forward, for the information of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen., a letter original from Lieut. Col. M. Galwey, c.b., in 1st Mad. fus., comdg. field detach., dated 24th ult., with annexments, reporting the capture of two small forts in the vicinity of Mahonah; and I am to express Lord Clyde's regret that Capt. Scott, of the Mad. engr., who had already achieved a good reputation as an officer, should have fallen in these operations.

W. MAYHEW, Lieut. Col.,  
 Adjt. Gen. of the Army.  
 Adjt. Gen.'s office, Allahabad, Dec. 21, 1858.

To the major of brig. with Brigdr. Horsford, c.b. Camp Kooelee, Nov. 24, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigdr. Horsford, c.b., that, agreeably to instructions received, I marched from Mahonah with the troops as per margin,\* at daybreak yesterday, and at about half-past eight o'clock arrived before the small fort of Rehora, situated on the right bank of the Goomtee, about nine miles from Mahonah.

I halted the troops, while Capt. Steel, the civil officer with the detach., sent H.M.'s Proclamation into the fort, with an intimation to the rebels, of whom there were about two hundred (fifty or sixty being sepoy of the regular army), that on their laying down their arms they would be spared. An answer was shortly received, to the effect that the fort and all the munitions of war it contained would be surrendered without opposition. Capt. Steel accordingly entered the fort, followed by the detach. of the Punjab rifles, but found that many of the rebels were escaping with their arms, some across the Goomtee, which runs close under the walls of the fort, and some towards Kooelee, a

fort about two miles higher up the river. The Punjabees poured a fire into them, and followed the latter along the bank of the river in the direction of Kooelee, while I took the h.a. guns, supported by cav. and inf., round to intercept the fugitives; but owing to the numerous ravines intersecting the high bank, did not arrive in time to do more than throw a few shells into such bodies as were still within range on the opposite side.

I had decided on encamping here, with a view to demolishing as much of the fort as possible, when a report reached me from the officer comdg. the detach. Punjab rifles, who in the heat of pursuit had followed the rebels in the direction of Kooelee, that he had suddenly come under the fire of that fort, and requested support.

It being still early in the day, and Capt. Steel having arranged with the Karinda of the Chowdry of Lorbelah for the demolition of the fort of Behora, I considered it an object to have an additional day to dismantle that of Kooelee before rejoining the Brigdr.; as also more advisable to support the Punjabees than to withdraw them from such a distance.

I therefore resumed my march, and about half-past twelve o'clock arrived before Kooelee, which, according to the information I received, was held by from 100 to 200 rebels, of whom some fifty or sixty were said to be regular sepoy.

A similar offer of terms was made but rejected.

A village between the road by which we approached and the fort was then cleared by the fire of the two mortars and of two cos. of the Mad. fus., whom I placed on the bank of the river to watch the ghat, and also to prevent the rebels from doubling back. I then moved, with the mortars and the remainder of the fus., round the village to the west face of the fort, of which I obtained a view at the distance of about 350 yards.

While a fire was kept up by the mortars and the supporting co. of fus., the place was more closely reconnoitred by Capt. Scott, field engr., and myself, until we discovered the approach to the gate, and a position from which the artillery fire would be more effective.

To this latter the mortars and the two guns were brought, and the latter in a short time opened a practicable breach in the wall in front of the gate, but as this only served to disclose the fact of the approach being strongly flanked by defences, on which the artillery with me could have little effect, and as I did not consider the speedy possession of a place of this nature worth the sacrifice of life it must have entailed, I decided on suspending operations till I should receive further instructions from the Brigdr., and withdrew the troops to camp, which had been pitched about a mile from the fort, and from which picquets were thrown out to prevent the egress of the rebels on this side the river.

About midnight information reached me that the rebels had evacuated the fort, crossed the Goomtee, and fled to Kyarnowgong. The former intelligence I found this morning to be correct.

About forty of the rebels were killed in the pursuit from Rehora: their loss at Kooelee I have been unable to ascertain.

It grieves me deeply to have to report the loss on our part of Capt. Scott, field engr., who was shot while endeavouring more nearly to reconnoitre the gate. I need not dilate on his value, as it was well known to the Brigdr., but must express my sorrow at being unable to return him my thanks for his zealous and active services during the day.

I have nothing further to report than that the conduct of both officers and men was admirable, although they were under arms for a protracted period without being allowed that full play to their efforts which would have secured them instant success. The art. and the supporting cos. of fus. worked gallantly and steadily under a harassing fire.

Capt. Steel, Asst. Comsnr., afforded me every assistance in his power.

M. GALWEY, Lieut. col. Mad. fus.,  
 Comdg. field detach.

\* 4 guns B.H. Art., 2 guns R. Art., Siege Train, 300 1st Sikh cav., 434 3rd pol. cav., 236 5th ditto, 240 H.M.'s 20th regt., 250 H.M.'s 33rd R.W.F., 190 H.M.'s 80th regt., 300 4th pol. inf., 550 7th ditto.

\* Detach. F tr. R.H.A., 1 6-pr. gun, 1 12-pr. howtzr., 1 officer, 52 men; detach. 2 co. R.A., 2 5½-inch mortars, 1 officer, 13 men; Madras sappers, 1 officer, 41 men; detach. 7th hussars, 4 officers, 78 men; detach. Hodson's horse, 1 native officer, 25 men; 1st Mad. fus., 28 officers, 566 men; 5th Punjab rifles, 2 officers, 3 native officers, 137 men.



### General Michel's Operations in Malwa.

Allahabad, 29th Nov., 1858.

The rt. hon. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Sec. to Govt. at Bombay, No. 209, dated 5th Novr., 1858, forwarding a report from Maj. gen. Michel, c.b., detailing further successful operations against the rebels in Malwa.

The Gov. gen. offers his thanks to Maj. gen. Michel, and to the officers and men engaged on this occasion.

To G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. gen.

Allahabad, dated 5th Nov., 1858.

Secret Department.

Sir,—I am directed by the rt. hon. the Gov. in council to forward for submission to the rt. hon. the Gov. gen., copy of a letter from the Adj. gen. of the army, dated the 26th Oct. last, No. 4388, enclosing a copy of a despatch from Maj. gen. Michel, c.b., detailing further successful operations against the rebels in Malwa.

2. In forwarding this despatch, I am desired to request that you will draw the favourable attention of his Lordship to the gallant service rendered by Maj. gen. Michel, and by the force under his command, in the action near Mungrowlee.

3. I am also desired to state, it affords great pleasure to the rt. hon. the Gov. in council to recommend to the protection of the rt. hon. the Gov. gen., the officers mentioned in Maj. gen. Michel's despatch.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secy. to Govt.  
Bombay Castle, 5th Nov., 1858.

Adj. Gen.'s Office.

Hd. Qrs., Poona, 20th Oct., 1858.

From the Adj. gen. of the army, to the Secy. to Govt., Bombay, Secret Department.

Sir,—I am directed by the C. in C. to transmit for the information of the rt. hon. the Gov. in council, the accompanying despatch from Maj. gen. Michel, c.b., detailing further successful operations against the rebels in Malwa.

The arrangements made by the maj. gen., and the conduct of his troops, European and native, appear to H.E. to deserve much commendation, as resulting in the defeat of the enemy, with a very trifling loss on our side; and Sir Henry Somerset much regrets that circumstances deprived the maj. gen. of the valuable services of the main body of his cav., who could have rendered the discomfiture of the enemy complete.

I am to convey the expression of H.E.'s hope that the favourable notice of Government will be accorded to the officers prominently brought to notice by the maj. gen.

EDWARD GREEN, Col., Adj. gen.

Hd. Qrs., M.D.A.

Camp Mungrowlee, 10th Oct., 1858.

From the Maj. gen., comdg. Malwa division.  
To the Adj. gen. of the army.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you for the information of H.E. the C. in C., that from a report I received during the night of the 8th, whilst at Bhaderpore, I had reason to believe that the rebels had reached, late that night, a village two coss from Mungrowlee, en route from Chandairee. I consequently marched with force as detailed below, before daylight.

2. On reaching Mungrowlee, I was informed by scouts well in advance that the enemy was seen advancing about two miles from Mungrowlee, their number about 5,000.

3. We found the advance of the enemy, about 1,000 strong, close to the village of Barulpore—leaders, Tania Topee and Nawab Banda. A few rounds of shell drove this force back on the main body, who were strongly posted at the elevated village of Shajehan Mhow. The whole country round the village was covered with high scrubby jungle, in which infantry could not see

the enemy until quite close to them; our force then advanced, each regt. affording a *quota* of skirmishers.

4. The guns were brought up, and the enemy, deserting the village, endeavoured to outflank our left, and from six guns played upon our troops advancing.

5. The jungle was so thick that a column of the enemy, without being perceived, got entirely in the rear of our support; when luckily, perceiving this, I ordered Sir W. Gordon, with a troop of the 17th Lancers, to disperse them.

6. He charged them, dispersed them, and cut up between one and two hundred.

7. I solicit to bring this officer's services prominently to the notice of H. E., and the squad, under his command, who did their duty admirably.

8. The enemy stood fairly to their guns, one or two of which were taken by a rush of the 92nd and 71st combined.

9. The 19th regt. N. I., under their very able and zealous commander, Capt. Barrow, emulated the conduct of the British troops.

10. At one period the enemy, in great numbers, were on all sides close to our front, flanks, and rear, and yet so dense was the jungle that their fire was utterly ineffective.

11. After their guns (six) were taken, they dispersed in every direction.

12. Unfortunately, all my cav., except eighty-five of 17th Lancers, were detached to Brigdr. Smith's Column, near Chandairee, or hardly a man would have escaped.

13. The heat of the day and the distance the men had already marched, together with the want of cav., prevented pursuit beyond the village. I have since learnt, that about 2,500 of the fugitives crossed the Betwah that night, at a ford about eight miles from Shahjehan Mhow, near the road to Chandairee, the water up to their chins.

14. In my telegram of yesterday's date, the amount of killed was rated by me at about 150. I have since reason to think that I then much understated the number; perhaps double the number would be nearer the truth.

15. As at Rajghur, so here our loss has been trifling, although in this fight the enemy stood their ground for about an hour well, and the principal portion of the killed was in the middle of our column to the rear.

16. My warmest thanks are due to Col. Lockhart, commanding the brigade.

17. He records his approbation of the conduct of Col. Hope, comdg. 71st regt.; Capt. Bethune, comdg. 92nd; Capt. Barrow, comdg. 19th regt.; 2nd Capt. Lemarchand, comdg. the B. A.; and to Sir W. Gordon, comdg. the 17th Lancers; as also of that of his brig. maj., Capt. Parker, 71st regt.; and of Ensign D. B. Hope Johnstone, who on this occasion, and at Rajghur, acted as his A. D. C.

18. My asst. adj. gen. and actg. qr. mr. gen., Capt. Champion of 24th regt. N.I., and St. John of the 92nd regt., together with my A. D. C., Maj. Elkington, H.M.'s 6th Royal Regt., did their duty zealously and well.

19. Since I left the Bhopal territory, Capt. Gordon, comdg. 17th regt. N.I., has been attached to me as political agent, and I cannot too highly speak of his exertions, both as regards his civil duties, and the assistance he gave me in the field.

J. MICHEL, Maj. gen.,  
Comdg. Malwa Div.

### Operations against Maun Sing.

Allahabad, Jan. 11, 1859.

The rt. hon. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the adj. gen. of the army, No. 1,747, dated the 30th ult., forwarding one from Maj. gen. Michel, c.b., comdg. Malwa div., submitting a report from Brigdr. Smith, comdg. 1st brig. Rajpootana f. f., detailing the successful result of a surprise of the rebel camp of Maun Sing, near the village of Koondrye in the Gwalior territory.

The Gov. gen. entirely concurs in the approbation expressed by H. E. the C. in C., of the

arrangements by which this success was achieved, and of the conduct of the troops engaged on the occasion:—

From the Adj. gen. of the Army, to the Sec. to the Govt. of India.

Mil. dept., with the Gov. gen.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the C. in C., to forward, for the information of the rt. hon. the Gov. gen. a letter in original, from Maj. gen. J. Michel, c.b., comdg. Malwa div., No. 641 of the 4th inst., giving cover to a report from Brigdr. M. W. Smith, of his surprise of the rebel camp of Maun Sing, near the village of Koondrye, in the Gwalior territory, and I am to express Lord Clyde's approval of the arrangements by which this success was achieved, and of the conduct of the troops employed.

W. MAYHEW, Lieut. col.,

Adj. gen. of the army.

Adj. gen.'s office, Allahabad, Dec. 30, 1858.

From Maj. gen. Michel, c.b. Comg. Malwa Div.  
To the Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Allahabad, Camp Mhow, Dec. 4, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward for submission to his lordship the C. in C. in India a despatch from Brigdr. Smith, received yesterday, No. 104 of Nov. 20, detailing the successful result of a surprise on the rebel camp of Maun Sing near the village of Koondrye, in the Gwalior territory.

The surprise appears to have been very well managed; and I solicit his lordship's favourable notice of the affair, and that he will be pleased to pay such regard to the brigdr.'s recommendations as he may deem just.

J. MICHEL, Maj. gen., Comdg. Malwa Div.

To the Asst. Adj. gen., Malwa Div., Mhow.

Camp Mungrowlee, Nov. 20, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to state, for the information of the maj. gen. comdg. the Malwa div., that in accordance with instructions conveyed to me in letter No. 411, dated Bhelsa, November 1st, 1858, and in consequence of information received by me of the intended movements of the rebels upon Mungrowlee and the fort of Malharghur, I marched on the 10th to Godowlee, in order to cover and protect the above-mentioned places. I have since ascertained that the intention of the rebels to plunder those places, and take possession of the guns at Malharghur, was prevented by my advance.

2. On the night of the 12th I ascertained that the rebel force under Maun Sing, reported at three thousand men, composed of the late Gwalior Contingent troops, Bengal sepoys, and his own followers, recrossed the Betwa, and reached the small fort of Gurpairah.

3. I marched in that direction on the morning of the 13th; but, finding the neighbourhood of the fort deserted, I halted to breakfast at the village of Gopallee, on the river Molah.

4. I then, accompanied by my staff, reconnoitred the ground beyond the river, and found it covered with dense jungle, and intersected with deep nullahs, and did not perceive any traces of the enemy in that direction. About two P.M., having heard the rebel forces had moved off to Uttakairah, I marched in that direction.

5. I halted for the night and bivouacked at Burkairah, three miles from Uttakairah. As I did not allow any fires to be lighted, there was little opportunity of preparing food. I cannot speak too highly of the cheerful endurance of fatigue and hardship evinced during this day by both the European and native troops.

6. Hearing during the night that the enemy had left Uttakairah and proceeded to Koondrye, I marched for that village at 3.30 A.M. on the 14th.

7. I did not allow any trumpets or bugles to sound on the march, and coming to Koondrye just as day was breaking, we halted for a few minutes in rear of the village and some jowarrie fields, which served to conceal us from the view of the rebels, and formed the troops present in the field, as detailed below, as follows,—viz., 95th regt. in column of sections, a co. one hundred yards distant protecting their right flank. The 10th regt.

\* Fighting men brought into action—Ben. art., 4 guns, 68; 17th Lancers, 90; 71st Regt., 210; 92nd Highlanders, 300; 19th Regt., 439—total, 991.

By. N.I., in quarter distance columns in echelon to the left rear of the 95th, leaving the road between the two regiments clear for the guns to advance, as the ground on either side was bad, and unsuited for their passage. The 1st lancers had orders to form in rear of the right flank of the 95th, and the 8th hussars in rear of left flank 10th N.I., when the inf. formed to the front. I placed Lieut. col. the hon. F. A. Thesiger, 95th regt., the senior inf. officer in command of the inf., and sent to order up the arty. by the road.\*

8. We then moved forward our advance guard, consisting of one co. of the 95th regt. and two cos. 10th N.I., under Maj. Vials, 95th regt. in skirmishing order advanced on the right front through some jowarrie fields six feet high, and commenced firing, when within about one hundred yards of the enemy, Col. Raines detaching a company to assist, on coming in view of the rebel camp, and as the ground opened, the inf. deployed, the 10th N.I. being in short echelon with the 95th.

9. The art., under Col. Blake, galloped to the front by the road, formed line, and came into action on the left of the 95th, commencing with a few round shot, and then with shrapnel at five or six hundred yards fired into the largest masses which had collected after their sudden surprise; the shells bursting in the midst of the enemy must have caused numerous casualties. In the meantime the 1st lancers, under command of Lieut. col. Curtis, had conformed to the movements of the inf., by advancing in column of troops, and on approaching the enemy formed line to the right flank; the first lancers consisted of two very small troops, converted into squads, by forming single rank, the total number of men under regimental command being forty-two. The 8th hussars having only eighty-five sabres present, formed in front of the left of the line.

10. A rapid flight now commenced, and I gave the order for the cav. to pursue with one division of guns. In compliance with this order Col. Black, with the right division under Lieut. Lecocq, followed at a gallop, coming into action within case shot range, followed by shrapnel, the division continued in pursuit with the cav., coming into action whenever opportunity offered. The centre and left divisions of Col. Blake's troop proceeded with the inf. and followed at a slower pace, the horses of these divisions being much done up with the long marches when with the maj. gen.

11. Col. de Salis, having formed a third of the small body he had at his disposal in reserve, which remained within reach of the guns, pursued with the remainder in skirmishing order at a gallop, giving orders to his men not to fire, except at close quarters. In consequence of this order, and the effective pursuit of the hussars, led by Col. De Salis, notwithstanding the very unfavourable nature of the ground, which was covered with low jungle, a large number of the enemy in this part of the field were sabred and shot.

12. Col. Curtis led the 1st lancers in pursuit, at a gallop, of that portion of the enemy which fled in front of the right of the line, and disposed of all he could come up with, but a low and afterwards a thick jungle favoured the fugitives.

13. Col. Raines brought his men steadily and rapidly forward through some difficult ground, disposing of all he encountered on the right, but in consequence of the principal masses of the enemy taking a direction to the left, the hussars and 10th N.I. had greater opportunities, which they fully took advantage of.

14. Capt. Pelly with 10th N.I., by order of Lieut. col. the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, having moved towards the left, deployed and, forming in skirmishing order with supports, pursued, the men moving at the double, when the ground admitted of their doing so, and shot and bayoneted a large

number of the enemy who had hidden from the hussars, and were taking shelter in the nullahs or amongst the jungles.

15. At my request, early in the action, Col. Curtis desired a Havildar maj. of his regt. (Shauk Abdoolah) who had seen Maun Sing at Powrie, to accompany a few of "Meade's horse," some nine men under Jemadar Beream Sing, for the purpose of capturing, if possible, the rebel leader. They used every exertion; but, in consequence of his rapid flight on horseback, could not succeed in this object. I beg to bring the conduct of the Jemadar and Havildar maj., and the men who were with him, to the favourable notice of the maj. gen. comdg.; they did most excellent service.

16. We pursued for about six or seven miles, when seeing what remained of the enemy were scattered over a large extent of front, of which we could only embrace a very small portion with our very small force of cav., and consequently only reached a few stragglers, I sounded the "re-call," and collected the force under some trees near the village of Rajpore till our baggage came up.

17. I have taken much pains to ascertain the loss of the enemy, and I feel convinced I am under the mark when I estimate it at over six hundred.

18. Lieut. col. the hon. F. A. Thesiger, H.M.'s 95th regt., in command of the inf., was most active and successful in carrying out my instructions.

19. I received every assistance, as I always do, from Col. De Salis, comdg. H.M.'s 8th hussars; Lieut. col. Blake, comdg. 3rd trp. h. a.; Lieut. col. Curtis, comdg. 1st B. lancers; Lieut. col. Raines, comdg. 95th regt.; and Capt. Pelly, comdg. 10th regt. B.N.I., and also from Cornet Goldsworthy, H.M.'s 8th hussars, my brig. major, who, as usual, performed his duties to my entire satisfaction.

20. Lieut. Hanbury, H.M.'s 8th hussars; Lieut. Mayne, 1st By. lancers; Lieut. Rawlins, H.M.'s 95th regt.; and Lieut. Pierce, 10th regt. N.I., acted as my orderly officers for the day, and gave me great assistance in carrying out my orders.

21. I trust the Maj. gen. will allow me to take this opportunity of acknowledging the ready and most valuable assistance which Col. Curtis, 1st By. lancers, and in his absence, Capt. Loch, of the same regiment, has on all occasions given me, placing his men at my disposal whenever required, for information and difficult services, in patrolling and gaining information of the movements of the enemy, these services involving great fatigue and much risk. I have also to acknowledge similar services rendered me by Capt. Pelly, 10th regt. B.N.I., valuable information having on several occasions been obtained by the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 10th regt. N. I. I beg to enclose for the favourable consideration of the Maj. gen. a list of the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the above regiments, who have rendered themselves the most conspicuous.

22. But I attribute our success in this surprise to the indefatigable exertions and great zeal and intelligence of Capt. Bolton, asst. q. mr. gen., in gaining information of the movements and position of the enemy; he has been on all occasions most active and successful in this matter under most difficult circumstances, and with small means at his disposal, as well as in the discharge of other duties of his department.

23. I am happy to say the casualties were very trifling, as will appear by the return; this may to a certain extent be accounted for by the fact of the surprise being so sudden and complete that the enemy's matchlockmen had not time to light their matches, and, consequently, could only use their muskets or swords.

M. W. SMITH, Brigdr. comdg. brig., M.D.

### Col. Brind at Mehndi.

No. 508 of 1858.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Lieut.-col. Brind, c.b., comdg.

artillery f. f., reporting the operations of a light column from Brigd. Troup's brig., and an affair with the rebels at Mehndi, on the 18th Nov., 1858. These operations are highly approved of by the Gov. Gen.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major gen.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Depart.,  
with the Gov. Gen.

To Maj. Cox, Maj. of Brig., Bridg. Colin Troup's F. F.,

Camp Mehndi, 20th Nov., 1858.

Sir,—I have the satisfaction of reporting, for the information of Brigadier Colin Troup, comdg. f. f., the successful operations of the light column entrusted to my command. For the more perfect understanding of the performances of this detach., I consider it necessary to faintly trace the progress of the column from Mittowlie. The Brigdr. broke ground at about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, with his moveable column. Crossing about half a mile of open space, our course for three miles was through thick trees and underwood jungle, when the country was found tolerably open for a considerable distance; here and there narrow belts of jungle, and extensive groves of mangoes and other trees, with villages and cultivation scattered over a beautifully undulating expanse, to the small town of Secundrabad, distant from Mittowlie eleven miles, which we reached about half-past ten A.M. Here the force rested, and took refreshment, for an hour. From this to Jellalpoor the scenery is very similar to that south of Secundrabad; rich and picturesque. There is a gurra or fort at this place, of the general Oude character, surrounded by thick bamboo fences, and grown over with low jungle, which the Brigadier had carefully examined previous to the force passing by it and through the village, north of which for a mile or two high grass and patches of forest and cultivation are the principal features, up to the dense belt of jungle, through which we passed the last three miles of the road to the Ool Nuddee without any event worthy of record, a little before sunset. The distance travelled to this point is about twenty-five miles. Whilst fording the river, having evidence of the enemy being in force at Ally Gunge and neighbouring villages, distant three miles to the north, in accordance with orders I advanced at as rapid a pace as the cattle were equal to over heavy ground. The enemy opened fire upon my detach. (consisting of six guns of the 3rd trp., with brigade staff, one squad. of the 6th drag. gds. under Lieut. col. Custance, and the Mooltanee horse, under Maj. Cureton). When we were about 1,800 yds. from their position, four light guns discharged a few shot, which fell harmless about us. The night was closing in upon us; so, if only to secure the safety of our force during the night's bivouack, I determined to dash forward to 600 and 300 yds. from villages, &c., a telling range for round shot and shrapnell, which we poured into the flying foe until I perceived that the Mooltanee cav. I had sent on was sufficiently advanced to fall upon their rear. To our right flank I turned the fire of our guns, and by the admirable practice of Capt. Mercer and his officers the jungle in that direction was also cleared, and I waited the return of the Mooltanee horse. Maj. Cureton could not trace the rebels, owing to the jungle and dusk; so I moved towards the main force, and made my report to the Brigadier at about half-past seven P.M. Maj. Cureton was as energetic and able in the reconnaissance, which, but for the late hour, would have been turned into a pursuit, as were the h. a. in discomfiting and dislodging the rebel force, of whatever strength, from the country around the open space selected for our bivouack. In the morning the entire force marched to the encamping ground selected for a day's rest; but the commanding officer having satisfied himself that the rebel army, under command of their leaders, Prince Feroze Shah, Ismail Khan, Mosa Ally Khan, Waliyat Ali, the Peer Zadah, and other minor sirdars, who had been the previous day compelled to retire from Ally Gunge, had passed the night at or near to Chowkutta, a village

\* 3 trp. By. h. a. Six guns and ninety men, under command of Lieut. col. Blake, H.M.'s 8th hussars, 85 sabres, under command of Col. De Salis. 1st By. lancers, 48 men under command of Lieut. col. Curtis. H.M.'s 95th regt. men under command of Lieut. col. Raines. 10th regt. B.N.I. men under command of Capt. Pelly. Meade's horse twelve men. The rest of the force being either sick or on baggage pack.

five miles to the east, determined on sending a light column in pursuit.

At ten A.M. I received orders to move in command of the column, as per margin,\* and in half an hour the force marched. We found Maj. Cureton's information perfectly correct. At and about the village of Chowkutta was abundant evidence of a large force having lately encamped there with guns, and many elephants, camels, &c. Up to the village of Mohsimabad I followed in the track of the united rebel forces; for, although they had tried very skilfully to mislead by diverging the wheel marks from the surface with bramble, &c., the attempts to mislead merely added to our labours, and during our half hour's halt at Bullareeah village, to refresh horse and man, we ascertained that Khan Ali and another sirdar had taken the direct road to Khuree, via Mahowagunge, with some of the guns and the principal number of elephants, camels, &c., whilst Feroze Shah and the other chiefs had made for Tendoor, having with them ten or eleven guns and about 3,000 troops of sorts. I at once decided upon pursuing this force, as the nature of the soil, grass, jungle, &c., prevented the possibility of our losing the many gun tracks, where, as along the line of ploughed country over which the Khuree force had passed, the gun tracks were obliterated by the prints of animals and men's feet.

We found arms and other munitions of war in the villages and huts in every direction, and secured many armed villagers, from whom I obtained valuable information, under threat of their being treated as rebels, with whom they had evidently been serving, though probably on compulsion. The same evidences of attempts to mislead were found throughout our progress, but at last, after a journey of twenty-five miles, wandering from south round by east, and north to west, we found the enemy retiring from the forests and villages to our front upon Mendee, when they drew up in as good a military position as they could select; a branch of the Chokha river secured their left flank from being turned, and high grass jungle in the rear to cover their retreat. At a distance of 1,600 yards they fired their first gun upon a detach. of 4th irr. cav., which I had sent round to ascertain whether the village of Burrageon was clear of inhabitants, ere I fired upon the rebel advance picket. Disposing of a few of the enemy, I moved the art. and whole line of cav. in admirable order to the front, disposing of the nat. cav. in extended order, so as to show an imposing front, whilst it offered as trifling a mark for the enemy's fire as possible.

The squad. of 6th drag. gds. was admirably kept in support of our guns by its gallant and most active commander, Capt. Bott, assisted by Lieut. Stoddart, throughout the fight; whilst Capt. Ellis equally distinguished himself, aided most ably by Lieut. Cox in disposing of his skirmishers as supports to the guns, whether in battery or echelon of half-troops. I put up with the enemy's fire in our rapid advance over the first 6,000 yds., keeping the sub-divisions of the troop at double intervals, and giving their art. men but little time to take aim. Though the fire from ten pieces of ordnance was very heavy, we did not lose a man. At this point a perfect shower of shot and shell was poured into the enemy's position from our six guns for about ten minutes; the rifles dismounted from the guns, advancing on our flanks in oblique line, so as to aid us with their fire. On perceiving that the enemy was breaking, I advanced the guns in echelon of half-batteries, so as to bring an oblique fire upon their art. and throwing forward the right of the half-troop. Capt. Mercer was enabled to enfilade the rebel battery, just moving in retreat, with a smashing fire from the three guns, obliging them to leave them in their position: the left half-troop and supports dashing up to the front, prevented the possibility of their being carried off. Before our second advance, the enemy commenced

withdrawing two of their guns, but we compelled the rebels to drop one of these about half a mile in the direction we were pressing them, after firing its last shot. It is said that one gun drawn by horses escaped on the night overtaking us. Leaving a guard over the captured guns, I kept up the pursuit in the same order for several miles, through long grass jungle and over ground of a very broken character, attacking their various groups and giving the fugitives no rest so long as light favoured us. The execution done by our grape and rifle fire at close quarters must have been even greater than that which our round shot and shell effected at the longer ranges; another hour or two of daylight would have made our victory still more complete, and enabled us to come up to the fugitives as they were attempting to cross the rapid Chokha river, in which 'tis reported many men and cattle were drowned. For the security of the captured guns, now three miles in rear, our own safety, and in the hope of obtaining food for man and horse, I was necessitated to retire the entire force upon the village of Mehndi, where in open ground I placed our own and the rebel guns, and a large quantity of ammunition, in position, and with the 6th drag. gds. and rifles we shared a few biscuits, and the last dram per man; some straw was found, which answered for our bed and only covering from the heaviest dew I can call to mind. Our horses remained saddled and in traces, with girths and bits loosened by their only attendants, their gallant Eur. riders. The 4th irr. cav. and Mooltanee horse bivouacked in a tope and village on our flanks, and the only cause of regret was our being compelled to leave the battle field to the few of the enemy, who were observed during the night, in their invariable occupation after battles, burying and burning their dead, and removing what they could.

It was not possible to prevent this; my troops had between ten and a half A.M. and dusk made a detour of thirty-five miles, the last eight or ten of which, during a two hours' fighting, pursuit and retirement in like order, firing to the rear; we could not leave nor move our prize, the enemy's art., and no preventive measures could have been taken over miles of high grass jungle, interspersed with deep pits and pools of water. I am at a loss for words to express my admiration of the unsurpassed performances of the light column I had the privilege of commanding. Taking advantage of all favourable ground, we must have trotted eight or nine miles of the first twenty-five, and during the five miles pursuit from first sight of the enemy the trot and gallop were our only paces; strength and energy were most fully tested, and through God's blessing not found wanting; sixty-five miles over a most difficult and unknown country has been accomplished by this portion of Brigdr. Troup's f. f., between seven A.M. of the 17th and dusk the following evening, under circumstances but faintly described.

All our movements and firings were executed with admirable regularity, difficulties were encountered but to be overcome with an enthusiasm and spirit by the European portion of the force, peculiarly British. The Mooltanee horse, commanded by Cap. Dixon, was most admirably directed by as active and gallant a young officer as I would wish to serve with. Unhappily I had but a sufficient number to perform the important duty of feeling the country to our front and flank. The 4th irr. cav. advanced, as desired, with great regularity, and showed a very imposing front; it is splendidly horsed. It appeared to the European portion of the force that a most favourable opportunity for this young regt. to distinguish itself in the fight was neglected; but Capt. Hall has described the obstacles, and shown that the orders sent, owing to the difficulties of the jungle, &c., did not reach him. Lieut. Cadell, who had a detach. of this regt. on the left of the guns, was most anxious to carry out my orders, and proved himself a zealous and intelligent officer. At our most advanced position, whilst Capt. Mercer with the right half troop and rifle supports was showering his grape into cover at 250 yards to his front, where a large number of the

rebel rifle and matchlockmen were secreted, two mounted leaders stole through the grass to their right. I perceived them galloping towards the left half troop, which was firing round shot and shrapnell upon the more distant foe. Doubtful as all were whether the horsemen belonged to us or the enemy, I galloped towards Lieut. Cadell's detach., called out to him and the art. to look out, for as I now observed the fanatics, who came right through the guns, and were at length shot down by our revolvers or the 4th cav. carbines firing at the same time. The slain were very handsome men, one a russaldar of the 14th irr. cav. and the other wore the 12th cav. pouch, a native officer of some grade. I distinctly saw the matchlockmen and other soldiers at the Ghat and the cover falling under the discharges of grape from the right half troop and riflemen (here Capt. Mercer was ably aided by Lieut. Hume), as I did the more distant horsemen from the shot and shell most skilfully thrown by Lieuts. Taylor and Water. The admirable practice and its effects throughout the engagement was perceived by all, owing to our open order, and consequent freedom from smoke, but to none more perfectly than myself, and two incomparable orderly officers, Capt. Bishop, my able staff, and Lieut. Moncrief, Ben. E., who offered his services. To this most promising young officer I am especially indebted for the great intelligence and pluck he evinced in carrying my orders in an unmistakable manner to the various branches of my command; Lieut. Moncrief's correctness of eye and judgment for field movements enabled him, on his untiring horse, to carry out my orders with marvellous rapidity, and I can only hope that Brigdr. Troup will appreciate Lieut. Moncrief's voluntary aid as I do. All the European officers and soldiers in the field upheld the honour of their country to my satisfaction, for I desire to praise all with reference to the material at their disposal and opportunities offered. New levies cannot be expected to evince the zeal of tried veterans, nor can the Hindoostani soldier, under the influence of fanaticism and superstitious awe of their teachers, be expected to act against their brethren (except when quite guarded against such influence) as with the Mooltanee, Siekh, and Afghan, against our common enemy. And I feel confident that Brigdr. Troup, in forwarding this report to the C. in C., will do me the justice of assuring his lordship that whilst I write and speak strongly, but faithfully, I act towards all in accordance with my estimate of their zeal and faithfulness in the discharge of duty, rather than by the amount of work they may have the ability and opportunity of performing. The following day we were engaged, as soon as the fog cleared off, in scouring the battle field, and collecting information. About fifty dead bodies, principally killed by grape, were counted, one group of twenty having been dragged together, but the evidence of wounded soldiers, some prisoners, and the inhabitants far and wide, goes to prove that the rebel army suffered great loss of men and cattle from our fire, and in attempting to cross the treacherous and rapid Chokha. Their discomfiture, all engaged can certify, was most complete, and after (reliable) evidence proves that the proud rebel army of 4 P.M. of the 18th Nov. was before nightfall scattered in all directions before us, and their chiefs powerless fugitives. Capt. Dixon, with his Mooltanee, tracked them the following day many miles in various directions, and brought in reliable information to the above effect. Capt. Clarke's, asst. coms'r., inquiries and observations were most valuable, and generally in support of Capt. Dixon's information; I am much indebted to Capt. Clarke for the spirit and discriminating ability he aided me with throughout the 18th and 19th. Ens. Bird, doing duty with the 3rd tr. 3rd brig. h. a., provost marshal of the force, accompanied my column, and was most useful in the intelligence depart. In conclusion, I beg to bring to favourable notice the gallant European soldiers, who, directed and aided as I have tried to describe, under God's guidance and blessing, gained for Brigdr. Troup's f. f. (any detach. from which, under corresponding circumstances, would have executed his order in like

\* Hd. Qrs. and 3rd trp. 3rd brig., h. a.; 1 squad. 6th drag. gds., under Capt. Bott; 1 squad. Mooltanee horse, under Capt. Dixon; the 4th irr. cav., 300 sabres, commanded by Capt. Hall; and 80 of H.M.'s 60th rifles, commanded by Capt. Ellis.

spirit) this glorious victory. The energy, pluck, and unanimity evinced by all our countrymen engaged could not be surpassed, and must ever be remembered by me with feelings of deep gratitude and pride. I have now the happiness of thus publicly thanking Capt. Hall and his officers united with us in desire to perform their duty in a necessarily difficult command. Capt. Bott and his officers, who, with his eighty sabres of the distinguished 6th drag. gds., freed us from all anxiety as to cav. support to the guns, is as gallant as he is energetic. Lieut. Dixon, comdg. detach. Mool-tanee horse, notwithstanding the serious injury lately received and only partially recovered from, claims my highest praise for thus representing this gallant commander, Maj. Cureton; of Capt. Ellis and his most active subaltern, Lieut. Cox, who, when the two half troops worked independently or in echelon, shared the command with him, I need but remark that they do honour to that honoured corps (which has been so long and gloriously united in works and spirit with the Ben. art.), H.M.'s 60th rifles. 2nd Capt. C. McW. Mercer, who comd. the tr. (owing to Lieut. col. Remington's illness), with his three most zealous subalterns, performed their work to the admiration of all, without an accident or hesitation throughout the day, notwithstanding the pace we kept up over rough and jungle country, interspersed by difficulties so greatly hidden from view, required great skill in directing and driving; and when it is borne in mind that the thirty-six riflemen had to keep their seats on the ammunition boxes, our freedom from accident entitles Capt. Mercer and his noble tr. to the highest praise. To the med. officers, Drs. Davenport, Jones, and Oliver, I am much indebted for the zealous performance of their duties whilst exposed, as other officers, to the dangers of the battle. Dr. Oliver took charge of the art. hospital (on my soliciting Dr. Bowhill to remain with the hd. qrs. of the f.f. in his important charge), and gave me much satisfaction. Of my staff, Capt. Bishop, I have so frequently had occasion to write and speak in the highest terms of praise, that I will merely remark that, on this occasion too, he aided me with his usual spirit and ability, meriting my gratitude.

JAMES BRIND, Lieut. col., 3rd brig. H. A.,  
comdg. art. f. f.

### Attack on Ferozeshah by the Etawah Levy.

Allahabad, 22nd Dec., 1858.

The Gov. Gen. has much pleasure in directing the publication of the subjoined account of a very gallant and successful attack made by the officers and men of the Etawah levy, upon a force of rebel soldiery largely superior in numbers and well equipped. It was a daring exploit, and the Gov. Gen. desires to express his warm commendation of the courage, skill, and determination which marked it. His Lordship's thanks are due to Lieut. Forbes, comdg. the levy; to Mr. Hume, the magistrate of Etawah; to Mr. Maconochie; and Serg. Maj. Edmonds. The death of Mr. Doyle, who sold his life dearly at the head of cav. under his command, is a great loss to the public service. It will be a satisfaction to the Gov. Gen. to mark, by the grant of a pension to Mr. Doyle's widow, his sense of the zeal and courage with which that officer's duties have at all times been performed.

The Gov. Gen. desires to acknowledge the gallantry and good example of Ressaldar Mahomed Assudoolah Khan, also an officer of the po. cav. His Lordship confers upon this brave man the first class of the "Order of British India," with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor":—

From Lieut. Forbes, comdg. Etawah Yeom. Levies.

To W. Muir, Esq., Secy. to Govt., N.W.P., Allahabad.

Camp Sahson, 12th Dec., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen., that an engagement took place between the Etawah levies, with a troop of po. cav., and a

large body of rebels under Ferozeshah and other leaders.

On the afternoon of the 6th inst., while in camp at Deenapore, intelligence reached Mr. Hume, the magistrate, that a body of rebels, said to be under the Nana, had crossed the Ganges; it was determined at once to march to Pappoond. The distance, twenty-four miles, was accomplished during the night.

During the 7th, the rebels having arrived in the Etawah district, ravaging the villages, some information was obtained as to their numbers, and, as late at night, it was ascertained that they had surrounded the fort of Sehar, where the Tehseeldar of Biddoonah resides, and parties were threatening Hurchundpoore, the fort of a very loyal zemindar hard by, it was determined by Mr. Hume and myself to move out early next morning to the latter place and attack the enemy at once, it being extremely probable that, with their superior numbers, they would choose their own opportunity and attack us at a disadvantage.

Some reinforcements reached camp during the night, and, on the morning of the 8th, the force, as detailed below,\* left Pappoond, and just about eight o'clock A.M. came across an outlying picket of the enemy. Their cattle, elephants, &c., were grazing in the fields about two miles and a half from their main body. It was afterwards ascertained that they were surprised, no intimation of our movements having reached them. A couple of round shot drove in the picket, and another mile brought us in sight of the main body under Ferozeshah, numbering 1,400 cav. and between 100 and 200 inf.; the latter, men of the 28th nat. inf., who joined Ferozeshah after the evacuation of fort Royah. The remainder of the cav., 600 strong, moved off with followers, elephants, camels, &c., to the west, some distance from the scene of action.

Our inf. and guns advanced in line, the left being covered by the Etawah cav., the right by a comp. of inf., in skirmishing order, and the 13th troop po. cav.

When within 600 yards of the enemy, the guns were brought into action to the front, and the rebels, shifting a large body of cav. to our right, the skirmishers were recalled, and the Etawah cav. and the 13th troop rapidly exchanged positions. The Etawah cav. were advanced against the enemy under cover of the guns, which, under the able direction of Mr. Hume, who acted as second in command during the day, played on them to the last moment.

The cav., under their gallant leader Mr. Doyle, charged a large division of the rebels. A desperate struggle took place, Mr. Doyle distinguishing himself by the same skilful swordsmanship and daring bravery which gained himself so conspicuous a name in all the affairs of the Agra militia during 1857; when, his horse being severely wounded, he was dismounted and cut to pieces. On this, about fifty of the men, pressed on all sides by superior numbers, gave way, and, pursued by the rebel cav., swept down on our right flank. A like number got completely separated from our force, and, being prevented from rejoining by the crowd of the enemy's horsemen, made their way into Etawah; the remainder, for nearly ten minutes, made a desperate stand over the body of their leader, and at last retired in good order.

The loss of so distinguished an officer rendered our subsequent success most dearly bought.

Meanwhile, a party of the enemy came down on our left flank, but were stopped by two successive charges of the 13th troop po. cav., under the able leadership of Ressaldar Mahomed Assudoolah Khan, himself desperately wounded. This brave man, a model of a native soldier, is worthy of reward, and I have the honour to request you will be good enough to move his Lordship, in order that some recognition of his distinguished ser-

\* Etawah levies—Lieut. Forbes, comdg.; Mr. Doyle, comdg. the cav.; Serg. Maj. Edmonds, inf.; 5 N. officers, 5 N. C. officers, 130 r. and f. Cav.—4 N. officers, 8 N. C. officers, 134 r. and f. Artillerymen—3 N. C. officers, 44 r. and f. Guns—1 lt. 12-pdr. gun, 3 lt. 8-pdr. guns (1 French and 2 Native). 13th troop po. cav.—3 N. officers, 5 N. C. officers, 53 r. and f.

vices may be made; other men of this troop also signalled themselves in hand-to-hand encounters.

The partial success of the rebels on our right emboldened them. A third detach., leaving men to engage the 13th troop, swept round to our left rear and attacked the inf. ammunition guard; they were repulsed with loss on both sides. A fourth party, avoiding the charge of the Etawah cav., passed by our right flank to the rear, and succeeded in driving off three camels; these were speedily recaptured by a comp. of inf., who, extending in skirmishing order, advanced rapidly over the plain, retook the camels, and closing up again, moved back to the guns, threatened in front and flank by the rebel cav., who seemed ubiquitous.

During their absence Mr. Hume was left in command of the guns, and few remaining inf. He was charged, front, left flank, and rear, by the rebels, in great force. Three times they forced their way boldly down on the guns, which, supported by the inf., were brought into action in the above directions; each time they were driven off with loss. This was the critical period of the fight.

The inf. and art., reserving their fire, behaved to the admiration of all. Mr. Maconochie directed two of the guns, and Serj.-Maj. Edmonds, conspicuous for his address, contributed mainly to the repulse of the last charge, by swinging round the 12-pdr. gun he was serving, and taking the enemy in their flank with a volley of grape. Such clouds of dust and smoke were raised, that, except the flashing of the sabres and the noise of the horses, little could be perceived of the movements of the enemy until they were almost into the square of guns and inf.

After these repulses they seemed to have had enough of the fight, and sheered off in all directions. The affair lasted three hours.

We gathered up our dead and wounded, and intelligence (which proved false) having been received of the advance of a large body of inf., it was deemed prudent to move on to our destination, Hurchundpoore.

The enemy on the field numbered 1,400 cav., and between 100 and 200 inf. The only large individual bodies of men were of the 1st and 2nd reg., and 11th, 12th, and 15th irreg. cav.; the remainder were made up of men of every mutinied cav. regt. in the service, with 150 Sikhs and Affghans, all well armed, the cav. well mounted.

Their loss was fifty-eight killed, and about twenty-five severely wounded, who were subsequently carried off in the doolies they had with their force: many more were wounded, and went off on their horses. Moorad Ally Khan, an ex-Nazim of the Nawab of Furruckabad, and one of their leading ressal-dars, were killed; Goolam Ghah Peerjee (a disciple of the Moulvie killed at Po-wayn) severely wounded. These and other particulars were verified by the statements of one of the rebel sowsers subsequently taken prisoner.

Our loss was heavy.

Some carbines, muskets, and a large number of horses remained in our possession. The rebels, encouraged by our small numbers, fought with great energy and determination. They probably comprise the best body of cav. in the field against us. Full particulars of the week's operations have been detailed in a report submitted by Mr. Hume. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. FORBES, Lieut.,

Comdg. Etawah Levies and Mil. Pol. Bat.

THE TRUE CEMENT.—"A learned native of Hindustan remarked to me, 'We have our proverb as well as you about honesty and policy, which we say are twins that are born, live, and die together. But, unfortunately for us, whenever the temptation to err happens to be pretty strong, the unsubstantial nature of our motives becomes apparent, and straightway the whole of our moral structure falls to pieces, from the want of the cementing principle of good faith by which your conduct is regulated. The enormous superiority of physical force on our side sinks absolutely into nothing when opposed to this moral strength which you bring into the field, and may continue to exert as long as you please.'—Capt. Basil Hall's Fragments.



\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, March 1, 1859.

### THE PUNJABEE LEVIES.

A FRENCH proverb, quoted till it has become threadbare, tells us that too great eagerness to exculpate oneself is equivalent to self-accusation. This cynical remark applies in some degree to the Punjab authorities, who, beginning at length to take fright at the number of Punjabees they have brought into the field, have put forth two pleas in their defence worthy of the Chancellor's Court—firstly, they did not do it; secondly, they were obliged to do it. The necessity of raising a force of armed men to co-operate with the overweighted handful of Europeans is wholly undeniable. To the vigour and promptitude displayed by the Punjab Government at the most critical period of the revolt, the preservation of our Indian empire is largely due. No man in his senses would ever venture to utter a word in disparagement of the signal services rendered to the commonwealth by Sir John Lawrence and the European officers under his control. To them the country is mainly indebted for the maintenance of tranquillity in the Punjab, and for the capture of Delhi. For such services as these we would offer no stinted measure of praise, but not the less does a feeling of disquiet arise when reflecting on the new danger that threatens the future peace of the empire. At this moment, according to a circular issued by the Lahore Government, there are 72,500 Punjabees under arms and drawing pay. Of these, 48,500 have been raised to meet the exigency of the times. It is true that in the Punjab itself there are not so many native troops as previous to the mutinies; but, on the other hand, the present force is much more formidable than the former one. Though numerically weaker, it is stronger for all warlike purposes. In May, 1857, there were 24,000 Punjabees and 41,000 Hindostanees within the province, whereas now there are not more than 46,000 native soldiers; but then these 46,000 men represent a brave and martial race, skilled in the use of arms, and eager for the fray. We are told, indeed, that this number is to be gradually reduced; that recruiting has been suspended, and that the battalions serving in the field are to be allowed to diminish to 700 each. So far as this assurance goes, it is no doubt very satisfactory, and would be still more so, were it not for the insane resolution taken by Lord Canning to organise a Sikh artillery. The proposition is so utterly mad and suicidal, that it would be incredible, were it possible to doubt the fact. Unfortunately, the Notification appears in General Orders from Allahabad, so that there remains not the slightest ground for imputing the charge to the inventive and hostile genius of the Indian Press.

\* The following G.O. issued to the force in the field, having received the sanction of the right hon. the Governor General, is published to the army:—

"Dated 1st Dec., 1858.  
"Directing the undermentioned pieces of ordnance to be attached to the 1st compy. of Sikh artillery:—  
"One 18-pounder gun, one 8-inch howitzer, with 300 rounds of ammunition per piece.  
"Two 8-inch mortars, with 80 rounds per mortar.  
"Two 5½-inch mortars, with 160 rounds per mortar.  
"And authorising the entertainment of the regulated detail of artificers for a field battery of six guns."

After this it is quite superfluous for the Punjab authorities to plead necessity, or any other excuse. It was reserved for the Governor General to perfect at leisure the perilous instrument they were the first, under extenuating circumstances, to conceive and partly construct.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB, 1856-57, 1857-58.

We are indebted to two of our Indian contemporaries for the following gleanings from the Punjab Report for the last two official years. It is satisfactory to observe that there has been no decrease in civil litigation. "Satisfactory," because the circumstance clearly indicates that the belief of the people in the stability of the British Government was never seriously affected. The suits for the two years are thus classified, but suits relating to landed property are for the most part excluded, as falling under the Revenue Department:—

	1856.	1857.
Inheritance ... ..	872	1,974
Mortgage ... ..	834	1,161
Marriage, &c. ... ..	1,808	1,150
Debts ... ..	81,687	62,409
Miscellaneous ... ..	16,555	14,418
Total ... ..	51,751	81,112

In criminal cases, on the other hand, there was a positive diminution in 1857-58 as compared with the preceding year, though we cannot adopt the Report's suggestion, "that people were in a subdued ferment, and amidst so much anxiety, hope, and fear, there was no leisure for common crime." Such a reason as this is contrary to the universal experience of mankind. It is far more consistent with human nature to suppose that the native officials were less active than in ordinary times in bringing offenders to justice, and also that parties aggrieved may have preferred to take justice into their own hands, trusting to the "subdued ferment" aforesaid for their escape from any very vigilant surveillance of the police. Be that as it may, the criminal cases disposed of during the period under notice are reported as follows:—

	June.	July.	August.	September.
1856	2,953	3,349	2,784	2,419
1857	2,470	2,327	1,868	1,851

In addition to these, however, a goodly number of persons were subjected to various degrees of punishment for offences connected with the mutinies, as appears from the annexed statement:—

	By Military Tribunals.	By Civil Authorities.	Total.
Hanged ... ..	86	300	386
Shot ... ..	628	1,370	1,998
Imprisoned ... ..	245	1,226	1,471
Flogged ... ..	—	1,501	1,501
Fined ... ..	—	272	272
Total ... ..	959	4,669	5,628

The conduct of the civil police in the Punjab throughout the disturbances is described as most excellent and praiseworthy. Besides discharging their usual duties, they were indefatigable in their pursuit of mutineers, and often-

times assumed a military attitude in guarding ferries and other important posts. With the exception of the treasuries at Kussowlie and Sealkote no public money was plundered within the limits of the Punjab.

The Native Press soon became troublesome, and required to be closely watched. Nor is this surprising, seeing that, with one exception, the editors were Hindostanees. The district officers were therefore instructed to exercise a strict censorship, and at Peshawar an editor was imprisoned; a press was also stopped at Sealkote, and another at Mooltan. The post-office was converted into a still more dangerous instrument for the diffusion of disaffection. On this subject the Report furnishes some interesting particulars:—

"The danger of sedition being diffused through the medium of the Post-office was obvious, and all letters addressed to sepoys were opened at the principal stations. Thousands of other vernacular letters were also inspected, and at many stations the magistrate became the postmaster. The correspondence showed but too well how necessary this precaution was. The number of seditious letters thus discovered was alarmingly great. The treason was generally couched in figurative and enigmatical phrases. A strange interest attached to those revelations, as showing what the natives really said of us among themselves at that juncture. It was abundantly manifest that the sepoys and others really did believe that we intended to destroy their caste by various devices, of which the impure cartridge was one; that the embers of Mahomedan fanaticism had again begun to glow, and that we were observed to be but a mere handful of whites amidst a vast population of Asiatics. These things, often before imagined in regard to natives, were now veritably seen under their own hand in letters never intended for European eye."

The condition of the revenue is highly satisfactory, though a slight decrease is observable. It is singular that at a time of such intense and universal excitement there should have been any loss in the excise upon spirituous liquors, drugs, and opium, and it certainly would not have happened in this country. But the decrease in the consumption of spirits is attributable to the dispersion of camp-followers and sutlers hanging about cantonments, rather than to any improvement in the moral habits of the population. The stamp duties also declined, notwithstanding the increase in litigation:—

Year.	Land-tax.	Spirits, Drugs, and Opium.	Salt.	Stamps and Miscella- neous.	Total.
1856 } Rs.	1,48,46,122	5,99,393	20,08,393	18,61,664	1,93,15,578
1857 } £	1,48,46,122	59,939	200,681	186,187	1,93,15,578
1857 } Rs.	1,45,16,032	5,04,498	20,75,278	20,87,306	1,91,88,114
1858 } £	1,45,16,032	50,460	207,528	208,730	1,91,88,114
Difference	Rs. 3,30,090	94,895	66,885	2,25,642	1,32,458
ence £	33,009	2,489	6,688	22,564	13,246

It could not reasonably be expected that during such a terrible crisis any extension could be made to the educational system already in play. It redounds in no slight degree to the credit of the local authorities that the good cause has sustained no material check. Their conduct, indeed, was characterised by the practical good sense which appears to have become indigenous in the Punjab. Instead of wasting their time and energy upon the achievement of impossibilities, they most judiciously restricted their efforts to the maintenance of the position previously acquired. The result is that 50,000 boys, or "one in twenty-three of the school-going population," are at present under instruction.

Of the Public Works we cannot speak quite so favourably, though even in that department

there are grounds for congratulation rather than for complaint.

"That section (of the Grand Trunk Road)—says the Report—which runs through the Cis-Sutlej States is now nearly complete, except the bridging of the several difficult streams near Umballa. There is no chance, so far as can be seen at present, of these being spanned by permanent bridges, for which an immense sum will be needed. If they are bridged at all, it must be by temporary wooden structures. Besides these unbridged streams, there are not five miles of unmade road in the section. During the past two years some thirty-three bridges of sizes, temporary or permanent, have been added. Some few miles of new road have been completed, both as regards earthwork and metal; and the new metal has been laid down on the parts previously metalled. It was along this road that the troops, stores, and siege-trains proceeded to the siege of Delhi. It may be truly affirmed that, at that rainy season of the year, if there had not been this good road—if the line had been in the same condition as it was five years ago—the vast amount of material and munitions of war could not have reached the scene of action; and that without this road it might hardly have been possible to take Delhi, at least during autumn of 1857! From this case we may learn the paramount necessity of improving our means of military communication."

Much, however, still remains to be done. During the last two years the expenditure on roads has exceeded £110,000, but "thousands of expensive bridges and many hundred miles of metalled roadway have yet to be constructed." But let it not be imagined that the construction of military roads was the only department of public works that engaged the attention of the local government. Upwards of £260,000 have been laid out upon the Baree Doab Canal, one of the greatest engineering enterprises ever attempted for the benefit of a conquered people, and a considerable sum was expended on the Mooltan and Trans-Indus Inundation Canal. The total expenditure on public works is exhibited below:—

	1856-57.	1857-58.	Previous Expenditure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads ...	6,01,498	5,51,619	1,72,24,600	1,23,77,627
Canals ...	17,18,413	12,70,000	71,53,000	1,01,41,413
Miscellaneous ...	1,74,329	71,471	26,55,000	29,00,800
Military ...	20,75,261	11,40,976	1,14,21,000	1,46,37,237
Total Rs. ...	45,69,411	30,34,066	3,24,53,600	4,00,57,077
£ ...	456,941	303,406	3,245,360	4,005,707

It would be unpardonable, however, were we to pass over unnoticed the inestimable services rendered by the Electric Telegraph during the crisis of 1857.

"It may be truly said that for months the military and political correspondence of the Punjab Government was carried on by telegraphs. The orders on matter vitally affecting the public safety were communicated by these means. Through the same medium measures were concerted with the Commander of the Forces before Delhi. Frequently a hundred messages would be received and issued in the Chief Commissioner's office during a single day. It were superfluous to mention the immense advantages which the telegraph gave us over our enemies. Suffice it to note the instance at Lahore, when the authorities were warned by the telegraph of the Delhi disaster, disarmed the sepoys before they could obtain information by post. If there had not been a telegraph, an outbreak at Lahore might possibly not have been averted at that moment. Except in the Cis-Sutlej States, and once at Philor on the Sutlej, there has been no instance of the telegraph wires being cut, even during the crisis."

We now arrive at the all-important question of Finance, which is thus treated in the Report:—

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Income, Rupees	2,01,26,935	2,03,77,789	2,05,30,710
£	2,012,693	2,037,779	2,053,071
Expenditure, Rs.	1,63,29,739	1,65,00,072	1,76,66,775
£	1,632,974	1,650,007	1,766,676
Surplus, Rupees	37,97,196	38,77,717	28,63,935
£	379,719	387,772	286,395

INCOME.			
The income consisted of cash balances in hand in May, 1857 ...	...	...	70 lacs
Revenues of Punjab territories ...	...	...	200 "
Raised by loan ...	...	...	41 "
Collected from Delhi territory ...	...	...	55 "
Received for supply bills ...	...	...	20 "
Remitted from Bombay ...	...	...	50 "
Total .. .. .	...	...	436 lacs

EXPENDITURE.			
Punjab civil and political charges ...	...	...	122 lacs
Despatched to Delhi during the siege ...	...	...	20 "
Military expenditure ...	...	...	170 "
Delhi administration ...	...	...	12 "
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	...	...	112 "
Total .. .. .	...	...	436 lacs

The large cash balance in hand, it may be remarked, was partly due to the Delhi Prize Money, which has been temporarily lodged in the public treasury—from which it cannot too soon be withdrawn in order to be applied to its proper purpose. Under the head of "military expenditure," the cost of the regular army and of cantonments is not included, and, as we think, with reason. The tranquillity of the province is chiefly maintained by the provincial battalions, while the real object of keeping so large a regular force along the frontier is rather imperial than local. It is surely an error to charge the military expenses of each presidency as a separate and local item, whereas they are intended for the general advantage of our Indian empire. The present system leads to most narrow and erroneous estimates of the value of a particular province or presidency. It would be just as wise to inveigh against the county of Radnor or of Sunderland. The empire must be regarded in its unity and integrity, like the human body, and no one member should be exalted or depreciated by comparison with another.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 22.

#### EUROPEAN SETTLERS IN INDIA.

Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Secretary of State for India whether orders had been sent out to the Government of India for the introduction of a Bill making it penal for any European to enter or reside in any of the new territories, Nagpore, Oude, Pegu, and others, without a licence, or to remain after the licence is withdrawn?

Lord STANLEY said that no order to the effect stated had been sent out to the Government of India, nor was it the intention to instruct the Government of India to introduce a Bill making it penal to enter without a licence into any of the new territories alluded to. But in order that he might act fairly towards the hon. gentleman, he should explain the circumstances out of which his question arose. By the Act of 1833 it was declared illegal for any European to enter into or to reside in, without a licence, any of the territories acquired by the East India Company since the 1st of January, 1800. It was left to the Governor General of India to frame laws to enforce that Act, and to compel the performance of the preliminary enactment. A penalty intended to enforce obedience to that enactment was inserted into that branch of the code so long before the council. He understood that the Government of India had exercised a power of preventing the entrance into or the residence in the lately acquired states without the proper sanction. That power had been exercised in Nagpore against Major Ousely, who subsequently brought an action in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, which resulted in a verdict, with damages against the Government. The state of India presented this anomaly: there was an Act of Parliament by which the legislature of this country declared expressly that

the presence of Europeans in certain of the territories of India was an offence against the law, but no instructions had been sent out by the home government to carry it into force. Instructions had been recently forwarded to the Government of India that no decisive steps should be taken upon this point until the authorities in India had communicated with the government of India at home. But whatever step might be taken with regard to preventing Europeans entering the native states, it certainly never was intended to enforce that part of the Act of 1833 which limited the right of Europeans to reside there.

#### THE CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENT AT JAPAN.

Mr. WISE asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what was the proposed consular establishment in Japan, and what would be the salaries of the consul general or consul, of the vice consuls, and of the other officials connected with the consulates of Jeddo, Simoda, &c.?

Mr. S. FITZGERALD replied that the proposed consular establishment in Japan would be constituted as follows, viz.:—In Jeddo, there would be a consul general, with a salary of £1,800 a year; a consul, £750; an interpreter, £500; an assistant interpreter, £405; two student interpreters, £200 each. In Nagasaki, a consul with £800 a year; an interpreter, £500; an assistant interpreter, £324. In Hakodadi, the consular arrangements and salaries were the same as Nagasaki.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 24.

##### CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

Mr. S. WARREN explained his reasons for not moving the Resolutions of which he gave notice soon after the opening of Parliament.

#### LORD STANLEY'S REPORT ON INDIAN FINANCE.

An important State paper was laid before Parliament, and ordered to be printed on the 14th February. It is no less than Lord Stanley's "Review of the Finances of India, as shown in the actual accounts of 1856-57, and as estimated for 1857-58 and 1858-59." This paper bears date the India-office, 19th of January, 1859, and is addressed to the Governor General of India in Council. The accounts for the year 1855-56 exhibit a total (Indian) revenue of Rs. 32,08,90,650, and charges of Rs. 30,35,12,781. This leaves an (Indian) surplus of Rs. 1,73,77,869, but the "home charges" of Rs. 2,78,38,516 convert it into a deficit of Rs. 1,04,60,647. In 1856-57 the revenues amounted to Rs. 33,30,33,912, and the charges to Rs. 30,79,90,749, leaving an (Indian) surplus of Rs. 2,50,43,163, which was again converted, by "home charges" amounting to Rs. 2,68,37,700, into a deficit of Rs. 17,94,537. The aggregate receipts from land revenue in 1856-57 amounted to Rs. 17,71,75,804, being a general improvement of Rs. 72,11,182 as compared with the preceding year. Customs (excluding salt) fell off in 1856-57 by Rs. 7,86,265. Salt sales and duties yielded Rs. 3,09,87,107, being 11,69,476 in excess of the amount realised in the previous year. The net receipts from that important item of revenue opium amounted to Rs. 3,85,63,712, being Rs. 10,39,044 less than in the previous year. "Sayer and Abkary" yielded Rs. 1,42,13,644. The largely increased importation of silver continued in 1856-57, and the net profits of the three mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay (including the profits on the copper coinage), exceeded by Rs. 6,47,234 the net profit of the previous year.

Under "public works" there was an increased receipt of nearly twenty-nine lacs of rupees, but this was in a great degree nominal. Lord Stanley regards this (generally) progressive movement of the revenue as satisfactory. As regards the charges, it is stated that the civil charges extraordinary exhibited a decrease, and the military charges, ordinary and extraordinary, an increase (in 1856-57) of Rs. 18,70,861; in the marine and naval charges there was also a net increase of Rs. 8,94,223. On the whole, as regards both revenue and charges, the financial result of the year 1856-57 is pronounced by Lord Stanley to be a

decided improvement as compared with the result of the previous year, and the financial position and prospects of India were most encouraging when the mutiny of the Bengal army broke out and upset everything.

The gross revenues of India are estimated for 1857-58 at Rs. 31,54,39,759, and for 1858-59 at Rs. 33,01,60,202. The charges of 1857-58 are estimated at Rs. 34,42,22,703, and those of 1858-59 at Rs. 39,74,32,849. Lord Stanley estimates the "final deficit" of 1857-58, which is wholly attributable to the mutiny, at Rs. 9,00,00,000, and that of 1858-59 at Rs. 12,50,00,000, making a gross total of Rs. 21,50,00,000, and to this should be added 1,00,00,000, "the sum in which the expenditure on public works extraordinary in the above two years was less in each year than the amount expended on the same account in 1856-57;" this being done, the probable deterioration in 1857-58 and 1858-59 is estimated at Rs. 22,50,00,000. As a set off against this fearful sum, there will be the forfeiture of pensions and the confiscation of the property of rebels. The estimates for 1859-60 are being prepared. Lord Stanley tells the Governor-General that he shall resort to a further loan in this country with the very greatest reluctance, but that under actual circumstances "such a step appears to be inevitable." The Gov. General, however, is strongly urged to depend solely on local resources for the ways and means required by the Indian Government, so that this loan may be the last to be raised in England. The whole debt of India appears to amount to £74,543,167, of which £18,573,781 has been contracted within the last two years. Lord Stanley, on the strength of this startling fact, recurs to the subject of loans, denounces the system of raising such loans to meet the general expenditure of the State as "most disastrous," and calls the serious attention of the Governor General and his Council to the question how otherwise to meet the heavy disbursements at present entailed for years to come by recent events. And the Governor General is required to state his own "views" on the subject without delay.

#### EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The directors of this company state in their report that they accepted the tender made by Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Sir Joseph Paxton for the construction of the whole of the works of the railway from Calcutta to Kooshtee. The tender thus accepted does not exceed the estimate, the amount being £1,045,000 for the whole 108 miles, and it covers the cost of all works, station buildings, rolling stock and everything requisite for opening and working the line in 1861, except the inconsiderable import duties in India, and the manufacture of the rails and chairs; their carriage, however, to India is included in the above amount. The estimated cost of these rails and chairs is £160,000, which, together with the above-named sum, would make the aggregate cost of the whole works, and of bringing the line into complete working order, equal to the sum of £1,205,000. To this must be added the expenses of the company's engineering and other establishments, including passage money, all which is roughly estimated at £85,000. The cost of the railway would, therefore, from the last-mentioned data, be about £12,000 per mile. The local Government have afforded every possible facility and support to the officers of the company in India, and after due consideration adopted the views of Mr. Purdon, the company's chief engineer, with respect to fixing the site of the Calcutta station and terminus of the railway at Sealdah. The first twenty-five miles of the line out of Calcutta have been resurveyed and finally determined upon, and the land required was being handed over by the local Government to the officers of the company with the greatest possible despatch. The capital account with the Government of India shows at credit on the 31st of December last £320,124. This sum, together with the anticipated payments in full on shares, will, it is considered, be sufficient for the whole expenditure of the current year.

The capital account shows that £347,476 had been received, and £14,935 expended, leaving a balance of £332,541.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**APPOINTMENTS.—JAPAN** (*Foreign-office, Feb. 21*).—The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Staunton Morrison, Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Superintendency in China, to be H.M.'s Consul at Nagasaki, in Japan; and C. P. Hodgson, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Caen, to be H.M.'s Consul at Hakodadi, in Japan.—*Gazette, Feb. 25*.

**MR. BEHNES, THE SCULPTOR**, who was the successful competitor for the bronze statue of the late Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., to be placed in Trafalgar-square, also intends sending in models to compete for the statue of the hero about to be erected at Sunderland, to be delivered on the 1st of March. The same artist was also selected to execute a bust of Sir Henry for the Court of Common Council, which is now placed in the Guildhall; and we learn that it is contemplated by the committee of the Havelock Memorial in Trafalgar-square to commission Mr. Behnes to execute a marble bust of the late general, with a view of presenting it to Lady Havelock.

**SIR R. HAMILTON, BART.**—Her Majesty has been pleased, on the recommendation of Lord Stanley, to approve the appointment of Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, Bart., as provisional member of the council of the Governor General of India.

**SIR JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B.**—At a meeting of the Common Council, on Thursday, Feb. 24th, the town clerk read the following communication, which was ordered to be inserted in the journals of the court:—

"To Mr. Serjeant Merewether, Town Clerk of the City of London.

"Lieut. general Sir James Outram presents his respectful compliments to the town clerk of the city of London, and begs to acknowledge his note of the 1st Dec., 1858, forwarding to him a copy of the resolution passed by the Court of Common Council on the 7th Oct. last, voting him the freedom of the city, with a sword of the value of 100 guineas.

"Sir James Outram acknowledges, with feelings of the deepest gratitude, these distinguished marks of the favour and approbation of the Common Council.

"The honour of being enrolled as a liveryman of the first city in the world is one that is coveted by every Englishman.

"This honour is enhanced by the gratifying expression of the sense entertained of his military services, and by the valuable and highly-prized gift by which it is accompanied. The sword will remain with him through life, as a gratifying memento of the honour conferred on him, and will be bequeathed to his descendants as an heirloom of unspeakable value.

"Sir James Outram feels bound to take this opportunity to offer a few remarks on the discussion, as reported in the *Times* of the 8th Oct. last, which led to the above resolution in his favour.

"He feels most gratefully the generous warmth with which an honourable speaker eulogised his services, but he is in honour bound to disclaim much of the credit ascribed to him, which is due alone to his great commander, Lord Clyde. The withdrawal of the Lucknow garrison, the credit of which is assigned to Sir James, was planned by Lord Clyde, and effected under the protection of the troops immediately under his lordship's command, Sir James Outram merely carrying out his chief's orders. In like manner were the operations which resulted in the capture of that city entirely planned by Lord Clyde, Sir James Outram merely carrying out such portions of the subordinate operations as were entrusted to him. Neither can Sir James Outram claim the credit attributed to him of having 'headed the storming party,' 'made the breach,' or being the 'first to scale the heights,' and most earnestly does he disavow any title to be regarded as on that occasion 'though second everywhere, the first.'

"Calcutta, Jan. 12, 1859."

**THE ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY.**—This company have concluded contracts for two new steamers and two new trains of barges, consisting in all of twelve vessels of large size. These vessels will, at an early period, be added to the other vessels of the company already in India for navigating the great rivers of that country. The engines of the new vessels, which will be high-pressure engines, are intended to work to 800 horse-power.

**HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.**—The following were among the presentations to the Queen at her Majesty's first levee of the season, held at St. James's-palace, on the 23rd ult.:—Capt. F. R. Aikman, on his return from India; Lieut. George Arbuthnot, on return from active service in India; Mr. Wm. Arbuthnot, on taking his seat as a member of the Council of India; Sir J. Arnould, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay, on having received the honour of Knighthood, and on his departure for India; Lieut. S. Cary, on return from India; Commander R. Cator, on promotion and return from China and Japan; Mr. C. Mills, Maj. gen. Sir R. Vivian, and Mr. J. P. Willoughby, on taking their seats as members of the Council of India; Mr. H. T. Prinsep, ditto; Col. Sir P. Cantley, K.C.B., ditto; Lieut. col. Sir H. Rawlinson, K.C.B., ditto; Mr. E. M'Naghten, ditto; Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart., ditto; Sir F. Currie, Bart., ditto; Mr. W. Eastwick, ditto; Col. Durand, C.B., ditto; Capt. R. Dew, on promotion and return from China; Mr. W. Douglas, on return from India; Mr. E. D. Fane, attaché to H.M.'s Mission in Persia; Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, on return from India; Col. Franklyn, C.B., ditto; Maj. gen. C. M. May, on return from Mauritius; Commander E. Hay, on promotion and return from India; Rear-Admiral J. Hope, on appointment to the command of the East India and China station; Mr. H. B. Locke, attaché to H.M.'s Special Mission to China; Surgeon Lockwood, on return from active service in India; Mr. J. C. Melvill, on appointment as Assistant Under Secretary of State for India; Capt. J. G. Moore, on promotion and return from India; Mr. George Morrison, H.B.M.'s Consul at Nagasaki, Japan; Mr. Robert Morrison, late attaché to the Special Mission to China, on return; Mr. J. H. Orr, C.B., 4th Hyderabad Cavalry, H.M.'s Medical Service, on his return from India, and on his appointment as a Companion of the Order of the Bath; Lieut. W. H. Pierson, Bengal Engineers; Mr. C. H. C. Plowden, late Assistant Secretary to the India Board; Commander N. Salmon, R.N., on return from India; Hon. G. Talbot, ditto; Lieut. H. B. Urmston, Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab, on return from India; Lieut. col. A. Wylie, C.B., on return from India, and appointment to Companionship of the Bath; Commander L. Wildman, R.N., on promotion and return from China; Major F. Willis, on being nominated a Companion of the Bath and return from India; Mr. D. C. Wodsworth, on promotion and return from India; Commander H. R. Wratislaw, R.N., ditto; Mr. G. H. Wyndham, attaché to H.M.'s Legation in China; Sir W. Yardley, late Chief Justice of Bombay.

**BOTTLES FOR PREVENTING ACCIDENTAL POISONING.**—Messrs. Savory and Moore have forwarded for our inspection a specimen of a bottle they have patented to obviate the frequent recurrence of accidental poisoning, which has of late excited so much painful attention. The object sought to be obtained was a bottle which should present so marked and sensible a difference in appearance, touch, and use to those employed for ordinary purposes, that the possibility of mistakes should be avoided. Messrs. Savory, we think, have been perfectly successful in accomplishing this aim, and the director-general of the army medical department has given instructions, after testing their value, that all poisonous and potent medicines supplied for the use of the army, be in future contained in these bottles. We extract from the *Lancet* the following accurate description of the invention:—

"In shape the bottles are hexangular, with deep flutings or grooves running lengthways along the bottle. To the sight and touch they instantaneously present most striking points of difference to any other kind of bottle. Vessels of this description, made in blue glass, are intended to be used for external applications only. For poisonous and powerful medicines, prepared or not from prescriptions, the dose of which is a teaspoonful and under, bottles similarly shaped and fluted in white glass are proposed to be employed. The bottles are provided with an entirely new contrivance, the effect of which is to make it impossible to pour out the contents otherwise than very slowly and gradually, almost drop by drop. This is accomplished by the very simple and inexpensive plan of contracting the neck of the bottle

at the lower part of the shoulder, and the mouth being of the usual size, the process of filling is but slightly affected by the contraction. The very deliberate and cautious action thus produced will, it is believed, deter any one from taking over doses of medicine; while it is difficult to imagine a case in which a person could pour out and take the whole contents of one of these bottles in mistake for something else. To illustrate the manner in which the patent bottle acts in comparison with ordinary ones, it may be mentioned that not more than a teaspoonful would come out of the one in the same time that an ordinary phial would take to discharge its entire contents. A person being about to take a wrong medicine—say laudanum, contained in a patent bottle—on proceeding to pour it out would be struck by finding that, instead of the whole draught having run into the wine-glass at once, as usual, merely a teaspoonful would have left the bottle. This would naturally lead to an examination of the label, and the consequent discovery of the dangerous error. Although to empty even a two-ounce bottle would tire the hand and arm of the holder, yet when only the proper dose is sought to be withdrawn the patience is not taxed in the slightest degree."

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 31. Chieftain, Tocque, Whampoa; Casanata, Clint, Madras.—22. Alnwick Castle, Slight, Calcutta.—23. Friar Tuck, Richardson, Whampoa.—24. Assyrian, Shepherd, Shanghai; Sonora, Briard, Calcutta; Veloz, Jones, Whampoa.—25. Kelso, Coulson, Whampoa; Timandra, Sargent, Manila.—26. George Kidd, Rogers, South Australia; Lord of the Isles, Jamieson, Shanghai; Freden, Wallin, Singapore; Ocean Child, Mills, St. Helena.—28. Alexander, Davison, Melbourne; Maria Hay, Middleton, Calcutta; Cinderella, Williams, Calcutta; Tyburnin, Coote, Calcutta; Leopold 1st, Cochlin and Queens-town; Sultann, Sharp, Cochlin; West Derby, Whampoa; Sea Breeze, Hurry, Mauritius; Joseph Fletcher, Pook, Shanghai.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Str. Orissa, from SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 27, to proceed per str. Ganges from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Capt. Caulfield, Mr. Denny, Capt. Denny. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Calcott. For BOMBAY.—Messrs. A. Sanderson, R. Straton, Williams, and Harrison, Mrs. Worgan, Mrs. Atherley and two children, Messrs. J. Hibbert, J. Baskerville, A. F. Stewart, H. A. Bevell, W. V. King, Comyn, Frichard, J. J. Braide, M. Elliot, Goodall, J. Bourne, T. Green, G. Cargiven, and Dartnell, and Mrs. W. Collingwood and child.

Per str. Nepal, from MARSEILLES, March 5, to proceed per str. Ganges from SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Swindley, Col. St. J. Brown, R.A., Rev. P. Sheldon, Capt. E. F. G. Browne, Mrs. Mull and two children.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BAST, Mrs. Timothée, s. at 4, Kelvingrove-street, Feb. 19.

BREMNER, the wife of Bruce A., M.D., late of Bombay, d. at Rossie House, Perthshire, Feb. 20.

WILLOUGHBY, the wife of J. P. s. at 18, Westbourne-terrace, Feb. 20.

## MARRIAGES.

ASH FORTH, John M. to Sarah, niece of Lieut. col. Hough, at All Souls', Langham-place, Feb. 24.

MACHERLIE, John, to Harriet S. d. of the late John Mac Wherter, M.D., Hon. E.I.Co.'s Serv., at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, London, Feb. 21.

HARMAN, Rev. Thomas, to Mary Jane F. d. of the late Lieut. gen. William Popham, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Serv., at St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone-square, Feb. 17.

HARRIS, Capt. Webber D., 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to Elizabeth, d. of James Mathews, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Feb. 22.

OLIVER, Lieut. Charles, Madras fus., to Amy, d. of the Rev. Arthur Fane, at Walcot Church, Bath, Feb. 24.

OLIVER, Richard C. D. to Katherine, d. of the late Ven. John Hawtayne, D.D., Archdeacon of Bombay, at Dublin, Feb. 16.

## East-India House,

February 24, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. G. Wynch; Mr. W. Robertson; Mr. I. W. Macnabb.

Madras Estab.—Mr. M. C. Chasse.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. Impey, postmaster; Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. W. F. Hay, 17th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. G. H. Robertson, 25th N.I.

## NAVAL.

Lieut. J. W. Clarkson, I.N.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. Nisbet, 3 mo.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain G. Gaynor, 2nd Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Capt. T. E. Kennion, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Park, 65th N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. R. Carnell, 32nd N.I., 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. E. Hobart, 26th N.I., 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. F. Hogg.

Madras Estab.—Mr. E. B. Thomas.

## MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. B. Malleson, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. C. E. Bates, 36th N.I.; Lieut. B. Cuppage, 3rd Eur.; Asst. surg. A. L. Bogle; Asst. surg. P. W. Sutherland.

Madras Estab.—Major F. C. Hawkins, 10th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. Phillips, 1st. fus.

## PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

## CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. S. Mathison.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. E. Walker, 47th N.I.

## BOOKS.

*The Armies of the Great Powers.* By Lascelles Wrexall. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co.

A more seasonable contribution to the literature of the day than Mr. Wrexall's account of the European armies can scarcely be imagined. Within the dimensions of a convenient octavo volume he has condensed all the information every one desires to possess on the subject of the armaments of the great military Powers. Their means of aggression or defence are set forth clearly and perspicuously, and almost at a glance the general reader is enabled to form a correct idea of the relative chances of success in the event of a protracted war. Not only the numerical strength of each army is given, but also the fullest details of its organisation. The different systems of discipline, the dress and accoutrements, the rewards and punishments, and the general internal economy of the European armies, are described in plain unvarnished language, such as not even the least military reader can fail to comprehend. Mr. Wrexall's impartiality is also worthy of praise, though he may possibly at times exhibit a bias towards the French army not altogether agreeable to the *amour propre* of John Bull. However, it must be admitted that he allows full credit for the excellence of the English engineers and artillery, whom he appears to consider as superior to those of any other nation in the world. In addition to the armies of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia, we find supplemental chapters devoted to the Turkish and Sardinian troops; nor may we overlook the retrospective glance at the composition of the East-India Company's forces. In short, we are indebted to Mr. Wrexall for having compiled in the most faithful manner a vast mass of information relating to a topic of universal interest, which could not previously be obtained without constant and troublesome reference to half a dozen contradictory authorities.

*The Universal Review.* No. 1. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

It is not the practice of this journal to notice any works, whether of a standard or an ephemeral nature, that do not in some way relate to the East. The advent of a new monthly review, however special its character, would consequently have passed without remark had it not contained at least one article touching on Indian affairs. It so happens that the question ventilated in the first number of this seemingly comprehensive and cosmopolitan *Review* is the urgently important one of Indian Finance. The statistics on which the reviewer relies for the accuracy of his statements, and the deductions derived from them, are apparently the same as those employed by Lord Stanley in his very lucid speech on introducing the subject of the new loan. The financial

position of India, however, is more elaborately portrayed than would have been suitable for an exposition such as that made by the noble lord to Parliament. The colours employed are, perhaps, less bright and promising, but the general fidelity of the picture is not a whit inferior. The idea of an income tax is repudiated with vehemence, although it is admitted that there are few if any other sources of revenue. This is the only weak point in the article, that it fails to impart confidence as to the future. With the present it deals admirably, but not even a corner of the veil is raised that divides the real from the prophetic. This inevitable defect notwithstanding, we would earnestly direct the attention of the British public to this very clear statement of the finance of British India.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½. ½ 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	2s. 0½. ½ 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0½. ½ 2s. 0d.	2s. 2½d.	200 0 0

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per cent. East-India } Sica Rs.	—	—	1 9
Transfer Loan Stock	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	111
4 per cent. Loan of 1853-54 .....	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 .....	—	—	1 7½
4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
India Stock .....			219 to 220
India Loan Debentures .....			98½
India Debentures (2nd is.) .....			99
India Scrip (2nd issue) .....			15s. to 20s. pm.
India Bonds (£1,000) .....			19s. pm.
Ditto (under £1,000) .....			
RAILWAYS.			
18 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	13½		½ to ½ dis.
18 Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	6		½ to ½ dis.
18 Ditto B .....	4½		½ to ½ dis.
20 Calcutta & S. Eastern (Lim.) .....	1.5		½ dis. to ½ pm.
20 Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	5½		½ to ½ pm.
20 Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5		½ to ½ pm.
Stock East Indian .....	100		102½ to 104
20 Ditto E. Ext. ....	15		par to ½ pm.
20 Ditto Jubbulpore ..	5		.....
Stock Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100		100½ to 101½
20 Ditto (New ditto) ..	4		½ dis. to ½ pm.
20 Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	2		
20 Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	all		17½ to 18
20 Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	all		18½ to 20½
20 Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	all		18½ to 19
20 Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10		½ to ½ dis.
20 Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5		½ dis. to par
20 Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) ..	7		4 to 3 dis.
20 Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all		20 to 21
20 Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	15		½ to ½ pm.
20 Ditto (New) .....	10		½ dis. to ½ pm.
20 Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5		½ to ½ dis.
20 Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5		½ to ½ dis.
BANKS.			
100 Agra and United Service .....	50		69
40 Australasia .....	all		91 to 93
25 Bank of Egypt .....	all		25½ to 25½
20 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	10		1 to ½ dis.
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all		39 to 40
20 Ottoman Bank .....	all		21 to 22
MISCELLANEOUS.			
20 Eastern Steam .....	all		.....
20 Indian & Australian Tel. Co. ..	9		.....
10 Mediterranean Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..	all		6 to 7
1 N. B. Australasian Company ..	all		½ to ½
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1 Pair Regular Meat Carvers ...	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
1 Pair Extra Sized ditto ...	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Pair Poultry Carvers ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
1 Steel for Sharpening ...	4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6
Complete Service ...	4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

Messrs. MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled Superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 384.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1859.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Jan. 29	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Jan. 22
Madras .....	Feb. 1	Bombay .....	Feb. 9
Agra .....		Ceylon .....	Jan. 29
		China (Hong-Kong) .....	Jan. 15.

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 1/4 oz. 6d. | 3/4 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.  
 1/2 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 1/2 lbs. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 1/2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 1/4 oz. 6d. | 1/2 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.  
 1/2 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay mail of the 9th of February brings the gratifying intelligence of the complete termination of the Oude campaign. Elsewhere we give Lord Clyde's despatch reporting the final operations of the forces under his command, and likewise the general order for the breaking up of the army of Oude. His lordship, we regret to learn, was detained at Lucknow by ill health, but would proceed as soon as practicable to Simla, with a view to pass the hot season in the hills. The rumour as to the uxorious aspirations of the gallant veteran is now repudiated, as well as his supposed intention of returning immediately to Europe, leaving the provisional command in the hands of Sir Hugh Rose.

Jung Bahadoor, the governing minister of Nepaul, has proved his fidelity to the British Government by applying for troops to assist in driving out the fugitive rebels from the Nepaulese territories. Brigadier Horsford, in obedience to instructions from head quarters, accordingly lost no time in crossing the Raptee, and thus placing the Begum and her followers between two converging and hostile lines.

"The order by which the Oude army has been broken up reduces it from a total force of 35 regiments of infantry, 11 of cavalry, 28 companies or troops of artillery, and 5 of sappers, to 20 regiments of foot and 8 of cavalry, 17 companies or troops of artillery, and 3 of sappers. The Oude army is thus diminished by more than one-third. Of the force which remains in Oude the chief part will be concentrated at Lucknow, consisting of Soady's and Mackenzie's companies of artillery, the 1st reserve company 6th battalion Bengal artillery, and Olphert's company, the 24th company of Royal engineers, 15th Punjab pioneers, 1st battalion 23rd fusiliers, 88th Connaught Rangers, 2nd battalion of the Rifle brigade, 2nd Dragoon guards and 2nd Hodson's horse. Seetapore will be garrisoned by Hiddlestone's E troop of Royal artillery, the 4th company of the 4th battalion Bengal artillery, the 60th rifles, 1st battalion of her Majesty's 90th, and the 69th Gorkhas, the 4th and 8th irregular cavalry. Ghoruckpore will be held by the 5th company 12th battalion royal artillery, with battery; her Majesty 13th and 73rd and the Jat horse. Fyzabad by the 5th company 3rd battalion J L field battery royal artillery, her Majesty's 34th, 64th, and 9th Punjab infantry, and the 1st Hodson's horse. Roy Bareilly by the 4th company No. 3 light field battery, her Majesty's 38th and 42nd highlanders, 19th Punjab infantry, and 1st Sikh cavalry. Ghazepore by her Majesty's 37th.

"Thus Lucknow in the centre, Seetapore north-west, Fyzabad and Roy Bareilly east and south, are the chief garrisons of Oude.

"Of the 11 companies or troops of artillery which have left or are leaving Oude, Fraser's I troop goes to Meerut, Calvert's company to Benares, Le Mesurier's and Kaye's to Allahabad, Smith's to Futtehghur, Money's to Umballah, Remington's to Muttra, the 2nd company 8rd battalion and the reserve company 5th battalion Bengal artillery to Cawnpore, and the A company of Madras artillery to the Saugor districts. Of the infantry corps, H.M.'s 64th and 3rd battalion rifle brigade go to Agra, the Belooch battalion to Jhansi, H.M.'s 1st battalion 6th foot to Benares, H.M.'s 79th Highlanders and Ferozepore regiment to the Punjab, H.M.'s 1st battalion 5th fusiliers and 77th to Allahabad, H.M.'s 80th to Cawnpore, 1st battalion 8th foot to Futtehghur, H.M.'s 97th to Banda, 1st Bengal fusiliers and 93rd Highlanders to the hills at Dugahia and Subathoo, the Sirmoor battalion to Dehra Doon, and the Kumaon battalion

to Kumaon. The 7th hussars go to Umballa, the 6th dragoon guards to Agra and Muttra, 9th lancers to Cawnpore, and ultimately to England. The Bengal sappers proceed to Roorkee, the Madras sappers to Banda.

"Jones's, Hagart's, Pinckney's, Eveleigh's, Taylor's, Troup's, and Purnell's brigades are broken up; Parker's, Horsford's, Rowcroft's, and Walpole's remain. Maude's battery goes home to England."

Tantia Topee and the Delhi Shahzadah are still at large, though hemmed in on all sides. On the morning of the 21st January these rebels had a narrow escape from being annihilated by a flying column under Brigadier Holmes at Seekur. The troops unfortunately halted too long, being much exhausted by their forced marches of 294 miles in twelve days, having covered fifty-two miles in the previous forty-eight hours—and thus the enemy obtained information of their unpleasant proximity.

Sir Hugh Rose is once more in the field, having undertaken to repress the depredations of the Rohillas in the Nizam's dominions and the adjacent province of Berar. As the Rohillas occupy some strong forts near Jaulnah, it has been found necessary to bring up siege guns and mortars from Ahmednuggur.

In the southern Madras Presidency serious disturbances have again taken place on religious grounds. The Brahmans at Nagarcoil affect to believe that the Royal Proclamation sanctions the revival of customs and usages that had fallen into desuetude. Acting on this assumption, they insisted that the female Christian converts of the Shanar caste should abandon their new practice of covering their bosoms, and revert to the less decent habits of their ancestors. The missionaries naturally took up the cause of their converts, whereupon a riot ensued, and the mission chapel was burned to the ground.

Under the head of General Orders will be found a notification intimating that the receipt of promissory notes of the four per cent., three and a half per cent., and four and a half per cent. loans and transfer loan securities in part subscription to the open five per cent. loan will be closed after the 30th April next; and also that the sub-treasurers at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay have been authorised to receive money for the purchase of Treasury Bills, payable to order, and bearing interest at the rate of three pie per cent., or one-fourth of an anna a day for every one hundred rupees.

The Viceroy of India returned to Calcutta on Monday, Jan. 24.

We have reason to believe that twenty-four junior appointments in the Engineer Establishment, and twenty-four junior appointments in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Department of Public Works in India, are open to public competition. As the subjects and mode of examination have been published exclusively in the *Times*, it may be inferred that only readers of that journal will be permitted to present themselves as candidates.

The second reading of the East India Loan Bill was passed by the House of Commons last night, after a lengthened discussion, in which Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr. Bright, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Wilson bore the chief parts.

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

To James Cosmo Melvill, Esq., India Office, London, from the Secretary to Government, Bombay:—

## OUDE.

A private telegram from Lucknow states that the Nepaulese have applied for British troops to enter Nepaul, and that Horsford's brigade has accordingly been pushed across the Raptee. Lord Clyde is indisposed, and proceeds to Simla for the season.

## CENTRAL INDIA.

Tantia Topce's rear-guard was overtaken by the force under Brigadier Holmes, at Seekur, on the 21st of January. The rebel loss was 100 killed, besides a number of horses, and 500 stand of arms. Tantia Topce was making for Beekaneer or Joudhpoor on the 26th of January. Intelligence, however, from Indore of the 6th inst. states that he has turned again north in the direction of Mungowlie, in the Shekawattee country. The following were the dispositions of the forces in pursuit on the 1st inst.:—Brigadier Honner, at Amjeer; Brigadier Parke, at Nusseerabad; Brigadier Holmes, at Beelwara; Brigadier Showers, at Seekur; and General Michel, moving on Nusseerabad. The Delhi columns have also taken the field.

## NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

Sir H. Rose was *en route* to Aurungabad on the 6th, accompanied by a field force, for the reduction of the Rohillas, who are still committing depredations in the Nizam's territory.

The Bombay Presidency is quiet.

H. L. ANDERSON,  
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 9, 1859.

N.B. The message from the Government of India has not been received.

H. L. ANDERSON.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Brevet Maj. Octavius St. G. Anson, H.M.'s 9th Lancers, at Dehra, aged 40, Jan. 14; Lt. T. Watt, 18th (Royal Irish) regt of foot, Adjutant of the Queen's depot at Colaba, Jan. 30.

MADRAS.—General W. C. Fraser, of the Madras Army, at Stanley-place, Paddington, aged 75, March 4.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. Henry Grice, Bombay Inv. Est. at Dapolee, aged 39, Jan. 21.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Monnett and three children.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Behar, March 11.—Col. Maxwell, Mrs. Fellows and infant, Col. Philpotts, Mr. Lutton, Lieut. Surplice, Capt. Baker, Mrs. Hare and two children, Mrs. Homan and two children, Mrs. Day and four children, Messrs. Clarke, Stewart, Clarke, Scott, Smith, Harford, C. Barnard, Reid, and Goutman, Lieut. and Mrs. Sackling, Maj. Borthwick, and Dr. Summers.

REWARDS FOR SERVICES.—A lieutenant's commission on the veteran establishment has been conferred on Assistant Commissary John Burnell, on account of valuable services at Lucknow and in the Commissariat Department for many years; his commission will date from Jan. 3rd, 1859. A lieutenant's commission on the veteran establishment of the same date (January 3) has also been conferred on Extra Deputy Assistant Commissary M. McGrath, on account of services performed in the Allahabad magazine and arsenal during the mutiny. A commission as captain unattached is conferred on Lieut. H. Bingham, of the veteran establishment, for gallant services performed during the recent campaigns. Captain Bingham's commission is dated Jan. 3rd, 1859.

NATIVE ROGUERY.—It is no easy matter to be alive to the scheming of native rogues. The *Englishman* has heard that the attention of Government has been drawn to the inferior quality of the articles composing a khilat bestowed upon a native prince and others, for which Government pays handsomely, and that advantage is taken by the subordinate native officials employed in despatching the jewellery, &c. to substitute articles of inferior value for those paid for.

## BENGAL.

## THE NEW LOAN.

These desperate experiments with the money market are making Government paper *stink* with the commercial classes, and it is easy to foretell that the result will soon be, that the Government will not be able to borrow one sixpence in this country. The effect of the notification received by the telegraph on Friday last, has been to lower the value of Government securities about three per cent. all round; and in so far as conversion is concerned, has confiscated the property of the holders to the extent of a million and a half of pounds sterling. There does not seem to be a single financier in the Government, or these reckless and desperate mistakes would be impossible. Does it never occur to these gentlemen to inquire how the negotiation of a new loan is effected in Europe? It is no answer whatever for the Government to tell us that it must have money, and must, therefore, pay the market rate for it. Its necessities are no greater than were the necessities of the Home Government in the Crimean war; and there is a right way as well as wrong for the relief of those necessities. It is imperative, where the value of money fluctuates so seriously as it does in commercial countries, that every loan should close at the very hour when it is opened; and the Government of India is bound by every consideration in policy and in morals to adopt at once the practice of European States in this matter. It hardly needs to be told how important an index the Government note furnishes to the value of money. The note is a sort of inconvertible currency, and the discount at which it is negotiable represents its deterioration as compared with gold. In such circumstances every fresh issue *at par*, be the interest what it may, depreciates the value of existing notes, and there is but one way to avoid this, and that is, by selling the loan to the highest bidder, as is done in Europe, and at once closing it. The keeping a governmental loan open for years together, at a fixed and arbitrary rate of interest, is one of those mischievous absurdities which could be practised nowhere but in India, and it is strange that it should so long have escaped observation. What is the effect of it? Let us suppose that the existing five per cents. are to-day worth ninety, and that Government announces a new stock at six per cent. The only effect of such an announcement will be the depreciation of fives to eighty-four, while it is not certain that Government will get a single rupee subscribed to the loan. The holders of fives would be anxious to sell, so that it would be immaterial in a week or two to the buyer, whether he bought fives at eighty-four, or sixes at par. When fives are at ninety, the natural value of a six per cent. stock is about 108, and if Government were to invite tenders for such a loan, the banks and our great capitalists would be compelled to bid for the stock its proper market value, and the depreciation of the fives would be impossible. By announcing such a stock as open to all applicants at par, and for an indefinite period, the most cruel loss is entailed upon the holders of fives and fours, as such paper becomes at once unnegotiable but at a heavy discount; since the investor can go to the treasury at any time, and take up a note at six per cent. by paying 500 rupees for it. By the present system a severe loss is inflicted upon the holders of former securities, while it by no means follows that the new ones are taken up at all. The effect of this notification is simply to reduce the fives and fours to their just value, as compared with the new fund, which may remain untouched by any parties, and have to be withdrawn as a failure. The notification under review announces a new loan at 5 11-16 per cent.; and, taking the previous value of fives at 91 or 92,

such a loan ought to have commanded a premium of two or three per cent., and might doubtless have been negotiated at that rate, had due notice been given to the commercial classes. It is well enough known that our banks are sometimes burdened with a plethora of deposits, especially when no good is to be done in exchanges, and it is certain that large investments would be made from these quarters, were the proper mode adopted by the State in negotiating the loans. The only legitimate channel for spreading these notes throughout the community is the monied interest of the country, and until this fact is recognised, and the Government pledges itself to abstain from any other mode of raising funds, there must be constant embarrassment on the one side, and disgust on the other.—*Bombay Times*.

## BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

Few will deny that the rebellion and all the unpopularity of the British rule from which it sprung are the result of (so to speak) a deep misunderstanding between the governors and the governed in India. The British Government was suspected, and its motives misinterpreted. It was in consequence hated. It is not in these columns that the faults of that Government will find a screen or be lightly dealt with. But with all these faults, we maintain the British Government in India has been one of the best intentioned and most beneficent Governments ever administered by man. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that those whom it has been called upon to govern form one of the mildest and most docile of races, a people extremely impressionable by manifestations of good will and kindness. What, then, is it that has implanted an almost ineradicable mistrust and hatred in the minds of such a people against such a Government? We repeat, a want of proper understanding between the governors and the governed. It is because the British Government of India has never trusted the people of India—it is because in its loftiest conceptions that Government has never essayed to be the organ of the national will; it is because even when governing India for India it has never made even the feint of governing India by India, that it has failed to make its beneficence known and its character appreciated. Perhaps in the history of British domination not another instance will be found of so much forbearance and abnegation of national pretensions as have characterised the conduct of the past Government of British India. For the good of its native population that Government has sacrificed the pride of race, popularity, national support, even the approbation of posterity. All these sacrifices remain unacknowledged.

We admit the full force of the apology which some may offer, founded on the difference of race. The difference of race, we admit, will, under the best circumstances, be a fruitful source of misunderstanding. Two races, which, habitually, in the politest manner possible, bandy at each other such terms as *nigger* and *mlecha*, will always as politely doubt each other's words, and put the worst possible construction on each other's motives. We suppose it is accounted an impossibility that these amiable relations should ever be modified. But after all that the difference of race will excuse or account for, there remains a vast amount of duty unfulfilled on the one side, and interest unperceived on the other, which should not thus lie unfulfilled and unperceived. In the conduct of private life the nigger finds no difficulty to deal with the mlecha and the mlecha with the nigger. Both, then, not only sink the worse disagreements attributable to the difference of race, but find positive advantage to each other in the existence of that difference. Why should, then, in public and national matters—in matters which call forth into relief few of the peculiarities which difference of race implies—there be a greater



deficiency of the spirit of accommodation than in private concerns? The difference of race may justify social isolation, absence of "European colonisation," a slow "development of the resources of the country," and even competitive examinations for the civil service in London; but we fail to perceive in it any justification either of the "atrocities" or of the "retribution." Had Englishmen settled in India as they have settled in other parts of the world inhabited by aboriginal races, and then created or met with the antagonism of race, we could have understood the reason and recognised the necessity of an incessant combat between adverse ideas and adverse interests. But Englishmen hitherto have been in India chiefly in the character of governors, bound in duty and obligation to act in the character of benefactors only. That they should have failed in acting in that capacity, or in making the impression it was their paid and appointed office to create is not attributable to a difference of race, for who refuses a benefit because it comes from the hands of a nigger or a mleccha? but to errors in policy, for who can tolerate systematic insult and injury? systematic insult in matters however trivial, systematic injuries to interests however unimportant?

And the British rule in India has inflicted both. It is a fact historically accepted that the British rule was in most parts of the country originally invited as a blessing. Nothing further from a conquest by arms than was that which gave to England the first provinces of her Indian Empire. The rule was really popular. What, then, led to the change of opinion which culminated in the mutinies? The problem is not inscrutable. The Englishmen who came out as rulers at once assumed as an axiom that theirs was a civilisation better than the one they had come officially in contact with; and they proceeded on the maxim that the better civilisation must swallow up the worse one. The rulers at once repudiated the opinion of the ruled, and sought only to promote their interests. A nation with such a long past as the people of India would not brook such ignoring of their antecedents. The insult came to be felt. Again the Englishmen who came out to govern India were themselves dissociated from all society bound by tradition and institutions. They took Indian society to be the same tabula rasa their own minds and their bank-books were.

They began to experimentalise upon organisms millenniums old. They would abolish ceremony, caste, aristocracy, municipalism and all self-government, and they essayed to do so by means of lengthy minutes and surveys and settlements. The Government complacently took upon itself to be paterfamilias where its true function was to be major-domo.

Was it possible that the humiliation and the injury should not be felt, and when felt in their fulness resented? Could it be in human nature to reconcile itself to the loss of every right save that of growing rich, faring comfortably, travelling quickly, and receiving messages at lightning speed? Sentiments which all men hold dear and Asiatics doat upon were outraged without the slightest compunction, in obedience to theories. The people of India refused their sanction to obedience to theories.

England has a mission in India. It does not always produce an effect to deny a truism. But that mission is not to resume enams, supersede punchayets, teach ryots reading, writing, and cyphering, "eliminate" ancient principles, appoint police chowkeedars to watch village drains, levy taxes at toll-bars, enforce shoe regulations, institute salaried patriarchs, write occasional minutes, publish periodical reports, develop the resources of coal-mines, or even to make the Bible a college class-book. There are higher things to do. The man who has to save a fellow-creature from drowning does not stand on the bank beckoning the

sinking body to rise on pain of chastisement, but dives into the torrent, clings round the drowning being, and, depending on his own energies and buoyancy, brings him safe to shore.

In all senses but the one which prophetic politicians use, the British power in India may be permanent, if it obeys but the first law of all civil government. Government, even in conquered territory, cannot fail to be the people's organ without ceasing to be itself.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**CULTIVATION OF THE TEA PLANT.**—Five years ago, Mr. Mark Thornhill, the then superintendent, exerted himself most earnestly to stimulate the growth of tea by the native landholders, offering them land on most advantageous terms, and similar conditions for the purchase of the raw leaf. None would undertake it, they simply shrank from the delay, and the small sum which would have to be locked up till a profit was made. At the same time Colonel Elwall (retired list) with another gentleman, took a few hundred acres of land at Hurbunswala, as a farming speculation. It may be doubted whether either of them had ever before seen a tea-plant. The first year little or nothing was done; some three or four acres were planted, but probably no great skill or care was used, for half the plants died. In the four succeeding years, however, some hundred and thirty acres were filled in, and we understand that the crop for 1858 is estimated at ten thousand pounds *av.* We cannot speak with any degree of certainty as to the outlay; but we believe from common report that, with the present rate of ruling prices, a return of upwards of cent. per cent. may be fairly assumed. A visit to this plantation has enabled many persons to form an opinion on the subject of tea-growing; and although there are natural limits to politeness on one side and curiosity on the other, sufficient information would, doubtless, be afforded by the managing proprietor to any one duly introduced, such, that is, as to enable the visitor to understand the scene before him. He will find bushes of five years old being picked, and yielding three or four hundred pounds of tea per acre, which will sell on the spot for five shillings a pound; the seed plots with their young plants; the blinds of straw stretched over the seedlings to temper the rays of the summer sun until they are dug out and planted in the garden, and a certain amount of artificial irrigation applied during the hot months. These labours he will find performed by men, mostly from Oude and the eastern districts, on monthly wages of eight shillings, who are housed in the village, supplied with tools by the estate, and tended in sickness by the managing proprietor. No Chinamen are employed, in the small, but neat and inexpensive factory; the process of making the tea is successfully carried on by the Hindustanis attached to the concern, and the article sells at the prices averaged above. The whole expense of thus managing one hundred acres of tea garden may be estimated at £800 annually, besides the subsistence of the European manager, and the interest on the capital invested. In the first year the return is almost nil, and it is not till the fourth that it begins to exceed the outlay; but from that time all is plain sailing. The rough calculation given below represents what would be realized, under favourable circumstances, and with proper care and skill:—

Expense per 100 acres.	Yield per 100 acres.
1st year....£800	Nil.
2nd year....£800	1,000 lbs. at 5s. per lb. 250
3rd year....£800	5,000 lbs. " " 1,250
4th year....£800	30,000 lbs. " " 7,500
Four years' interest on, say £1,000 at ten per cent.	£400 Deduct profit " 5,400
	3,600

[N.B.—This calculation is for one hundred acres in an equal state of forwardness, not planted

piece-meal and gradually, as was done at Hurbunswala. It is quite conjectural, and is higher than would be realised in practice.] Now a profit of even half of £5,400 leaves a handsome subsistence for a European family for their first four years of struggling; but we must remember that thereafter the yearly account is, for extraordinary luck and management, represented by a gain of £7,500 on an expenditure of £900, or upwards of six thousand a year on one hundred acres. A company with a joint stock of £3,000 could work an estate of far more than five times this extent, because, in fact, the expense would not increase proportionably to the extension of land. With reference to indigo and coffee, statistics are less accessible, and it is not easy to say more than this, viz., that these articles grow well in the Doon. But there can be little doubt that if Government will give grants of one to two thousand acres to an European proprietary on a moderate rent and a perpetual settlement, and if the settlers will lay themselves out to procure labourers, will support them from their capital, and will treat them with firmness, judgment, and due consideration, then the two crops of tea and coffee may be grown to an enormous profit. Excellent roads cross the district; irrigating canals are already numerous; there is an extensive demand at Landour, Mussoorie, and Dehra; and the Ganges Canal, whose head at Hurdwar is only twenty-five miles from Dehra, conveys goods to Cawnpore at a rupee per maund, a little more than fifty shillings a ton, so that even if the markets here were glutted a profitable sale could still be commanded down-country.—*Calcutta Review*, December.

**SALE OF HUMAN BEINGS IN INDIA.**—Will it be believed that in the present day, in the ordinarily quiet and settled district of Monghyr, a Hindoo father lately sold his son for three rupees and a piece of cloth to a Mahomedan, to be brought up as a Mahomedan—nay, to one of a gang of eunuchs, for the express purpose of being added to their number, and of being afterwards devoted to a life of such vice and infamy that the thought of it almost makes one forget the savage cruelty of the crime first perpetrated! Will it be believed that the same man sold two of his children for this hellish purpose, and that such transactions are very common in the district, and that the deeds of sale were, till lately, openly registered in the public record office by our native officials, as if they embodied the most meritorious of contracts? Yes, all that is true, and he who doubts it is referred to the last number of Mr. Sevestre's reports of cases in the Sudder Court, where he may read the very clear but most painful statement of Mr. Toogood, the energetic magistrate of Monghyr, by whom the practices were brought to light, and some of the miscreants concerned were detected. We can but regret that, when they had been tried and convicted, they should have received a sentence so miserably inadequate to the heinousness of their offence as is that passed upon them by the Sudder Court. Undoubtedly a nation which undertakes to govern others, whose religious belief and whose views of right and wrong, so far as connected with religion, differ essentially from its own, must be content to suffer much evil to be done and to leave much good undone. The British rulers of India have been and are, content to overlook much that is repugnant to their own feelings and principles; but there are certain practices so wicked and destructive that they cannot be tolerated save through a repudiation of the first duty of Government—the protection of the lives of the governed. Therefore it is that we have put down suttee, and human sacrifice, and (so far as we could) infanticide, notwithstanding all appeals to religion and conscience; that is to say, we have not indulged the conscience of one man to the extent of allowing him to put to death another who is equally entitled to our protection however irresistible may be, in the opinion of the governed, the authorities in favour of such a course. But when we find that practices still more cruel, and not only repugnant to Christian and human feelings, but expressly condemned by the Hindoo

and Mahomedan laws and religion, are carried on in the oldest part of the British possessions, with the full knowledge, and in some cases with the express countenance of our native officials, surely every one will admit that the most vigorous and immediate action of the Government ought to be employed to eradicate by the most unflinching severity a crime which we cannot suffer to continue without making ourselves accomplices,—to protect helpless children from the systematic destruction of both body and soul inflicted by their own faithless parents and countrymen.—*Hurkaru.*

**LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.**—In the exercise of the powers vested in the Governor General of India, his Excellency has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir Charles Jackson, Kt., one of the judges of the Supreme Court at Bengal, to be a member of the Council of India for making laws and regulations. His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint Mr. W. Ritchie, Advocate General in Bengal, to be Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

**LORD CANNING**, Viceroy and Governor General of India, arrived at Calcutta on Monday afternoon, the 24th Jan., and was received by the Civil and Military Officers of Government, 500 men of the 99th Regiment attending as a guard of honour. His Lordship is described as having looked very well and hearty.

**THE NAWAB OF FURRUCKABAD** arrived at Futtehghur on the 29th January under an escort of some mounted police. He is to be tried by a commission composed of the Judges of Futtehghur, Cawnpore, and Shajehanpore—viz., Mr. Batten, Judge of Cawnpore, president; Mr. A. Ross, Judge of Futtehghur; and Mr. Wynard, Judge of Shajehanpore, members. Mr. Robertson, of the "Rebel Commission," is appointed public prosecutor on behalf of Government. The Nawab is to be defended by English barristers and counsel.

**BANK OF BENGAL.**—At an extraordinary meeting of the directors, on the 25th of January, the rates of the Bank of Bengal were raised 1 per cent. all round. The rates are therefore as follows:—"Discount. Private bills and notes at or within three months, 9 per cent.; promissory notes with one name, protected by security of Company's paper, at or within ninety days, 7 per cent.; Government acceptances, do., do., 6 per cent.; mint certificates, 5 per cent. Interest charged. On fixed loans not exceeding ninety days, on deposit of Company's paper, 8 per cent.; on deposit of goods, 9 per cent.; on cash credits, not exceeding forty-five days, on deposit of Company's paper, 8 per cent.; on deposit of goods, 9 per cent. No credit opened for a less sum than Rs. 5,000. A commission of one-eighth per cent. charged on the amount of the credit."

**JUNG BAHADOOR.**—We (*Bombay Standard*) learn by letters from Lucknow of the 25th Jan., that Jung Bahadoor has taken up a decisive position with regard to the Oude rebels, who have taken refuge within the borders of Nepal. He has issued a proclamation to the effect that all murderers and rebels in arms who enter the Nepal territory, are to be given up to the British Government, and all large armed bodies will be utterly destroyed. We also learn by telegraph from Lucknow of the 4th Feb., that Jung Bahadoor of Nepal, having applied to Lord Clyde for the aid of British troops to assist in reducing the rebels, now refugees in his territory, Lord Clyde ordered Brigadier Horsford to advance into Nepal. Brigadier Horsford accordingly has crossed the Raptree, for the purpose of joining the Ghoorka army. The rebels under Beni Mahdo, Nana Sahib, and others were at no great distance from Bankee in Nepal. The same telegram announces that Lord Clyde is indisposed.

**MR. RICKETS.**—We regret to hear that ill health has compelled Mr. Rickets to leave Calcutta for a change of air. Though his intention is to return within a month, his absence must be felt much in the Supreme Council of India, which at present is reduced to two members only; so that on any point not involving a legal question the President of the Council is absolute master.

**FINANCIAL SECRETARY.**—It is reported that the office of Financial Secretary to the Government of India is likely to be vacant very shortly, Mr. C. H. Lushington being about to proceed to England on full furlough, preparatory to retiring from the service.

**BEHAR.**—Advices from Behar state that the prospects of the poppy sowings in that district are most favourable. The crops have luxuriantly grown throughout the fields in consequence of a good shower which fell in the middle of December. The produce is anticipated to be nearly double that of the last year.

**THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE N. W. P.**—We learn by a *Gazette Extraordinary* from the Governor General's Camp, dated Allahabad, Jan. 20, that, subject to the approbation of her Majesty, the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint Mr. George Frederic Edmonstone, of the Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, and that the honourable gentleman, having taken the prescribed oaths, assumed on that day the office under the salute due to his rank.

**DELHI, 28th Jan.**—Since Thursday we have been on the *qui vive*. Tantia Topee is in our vicinity, trying to get into the Punjab. Brigadier Showers, from Agra, is in pursuit. A column has gone from here, too, consisting of H.M.'s 61st regiment, some horse artillery, with two guns and some Sikh cavalry. The 2nd fusiliers in the fort are the only Europeans left in Delhi. The natives are fabricating all sorts of reports, as usual, to our disadvantage. The Brigadier has very wisely got a few hundred Europeans, infantry and artillery, from Meerut. We hear that Brigadier Showers had a battle with Tantia Topee at Ulwur, eighty miles from this, and that some rebels are endeavouring to gain possession of Bhurtpore. At eleven last night all the treasure from the Jhujur treasury was brought in, to secure it from the rebels, who threatened the place. This morning a letter from Meerut informs us that all the ladies have had to leave Bijnour, in consequence of Rohilcund being again disturbed.

**LOYALTY REWARDED.**—The *Englishman* has been informed that the Government has granted a handsome pension to the family of Tota Ram, who was hanged by the Gwalior rebels, along with his father and brother, for communicating secret intelligence to Government. The same journal announces that Government have presented Lutcheepersaud, of Jubbulpore, with a khilaut and sword, and a valuable estate at Googra, in consideration of the recipient's long and valuable services. Rajah Bahadoor Soorut Sing, of Saugor, has also received a valuable khilaut, and other rewards, for his good services to Government.

**NON-MILITARY COMBATANTS.**—The just rights of non-military persons who have borne arms against the mutineers are recognised in the following notification:—"Notification.—Allahabad, the 18th Jan., 1859.—The right hon. the Governor-General has much gratification in announcing, for general information, that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to determine that non-military persons who, during the progress of the present operations in India, have borne arms as volunteers against the mutineers, and have performed deeds of gallantry, shall be considered eligible to receive the high distinction of the Victoria Cross, under the same rules and regulations as are applicable to officers and men of her Majesty's army and navy and Indian army and navy, provided that it be established in each case that the person was serving for the time being under the orders of a general or other officer in command of troops in the field. R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj.-Gen., Sec. to Govt. of India, Mil. Depart., with the Gov.-Gen."

**LUCKNOW, Jan. 10.**—Ahmed Hoosein, the instructor to the *pseudo* king, applied through Darogah Wajid Ally, the protector of Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson, for permission to return to Lucknow, requesting at the same time to be furnished with a *perwannah*. Through the same medium he was informed that he should first give

himself up to Lord Clyde before anything else could be done. It is these Moulvies who deserve to expiate their crimes on the gallows, as by their preaching and lectures they not only stimulated, but they still encourage the rebels to oppose our cause. Would that all suffered the same fate as their brother the Fyzabad man. It is also reported that Mummoo Khan, the Begum's paramour, has likewise written in to Major Barrow, desiring an explanation of several points in Her Majesty's Proclamation, which he thinks are not sufficiently clear to be understood, concluding with the moderate request that military operations cease till the decision of the point. The natives yet believe that the Begum's reign will once again be restored in this province. Some Affghans purchasing wood could not come to terms with the seller, whom they beat, and on leaving the dealers said "Wait till the Begum's rule is again restored, and you will have what you deserve." One of the murderers of the Burkundaz, who assisted in the collection of arms, was hung at the village where the murder was committed. The effect produced may better be imagined than described. Indemnification to parties plundered by the rebels on account of their loyalty is, I believe, in contemplation. District officers have been called on to report on the merits of each individual case. The natives of the town are in a great state of excitement. Several of whom I have occasion to see have asked me what Government intend doing, for it is being proclaimed (say they) that we must leave our city within three months, or we will be slain. My utmost efforts to convince them to the contrary, or discover the foundation of the reports, have proved unavailing. It is, I dare say, the doing of some disaffected bigoted Mahomedan; but it behoves some one to see that the townspeople do not suffer from any such idle reports.—*Hurkaru.*

**Jan. 11.**—All organised rebellion has ceased, and the Budmashes are quietly returning home and resuming the pursuits of peace. Very many parties have lately surrendered; different Begums of Lucknow, and the Nawab of Furruckabad; this latter fellow swears the reports about him are utterly false; that he never had English females blown from guns, and that his only fault was to try and save them. He is being escorted to Cawnpore to be sent on to Furruckabad, where there will be a regular trial, and of course he will receive the reward of his crimes, if it be true that he acted so unmercifully to Mrs. Defontane and Miss Churcher. There is at present no appearance of the Nana, Begum, Mummoo Khan, &c., coming in. They have retired further into the interior, and have gone towards Baitool. The rebels have still a force of 10,000, and are strong enough to coerce the Nepal people. They have a safe passage in right of might. They have a full battery of artillery also with them. So that Sir Jung Bahadoor, &c., will have lots of opportunities to "flesh his maiden sword" if he is anxious to do so.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

**Jan. 26.**—After the ferment of the last two years Oude is becoming stagnant. News can only flow now in small streamlets. I suppose you have heard of General Walpole's fight in the Phillibheet district some fourteen days ago. Colonel Smyth, of the horse artillery, had been detached with a portion of the force to beat about for the enemy, and during his absence the general's outposts were attacked. They had enough to do to hold their own, but when Colonel Smyth's detachment returned a battle royal ensued. Our casualties appear to have been severe—Kemp of the Punjab infantry killed, Barwell hit in the arm, and two other officers, whose names I forget, killed or wounded. Nurput Sing, the Roohiya man, and his son, were both accounted for in the fight. "Al-hamdu-lillahi," said a native gentleman, on hearing of Nurput Sing's exit. At last General Walpole has avenged the repulse he sustained at the Roohiya fort last year. Amongst other worthies who are with the Begum, I do not think you have mentioned the Nazim Mohamed Hussain. His son and nephew surrendered, and are in Lucknow; but the Nazim himself could hardly hope for pardon. I am not aware that he committed



murder, but he decidedly belongs to the classes excepted by the amnesty. As a leader who made war, not only in the territory of Oudh, but invaded and seized a province which had long been ours, he would, I should hope, find that "his fate was destined to a foreign strand." Another celebrity last night entertained the European and native gentry at a grand fête, which the Baboo, who wrote his invitations, modestly called "an evening party." Rajah Maun Sing was the host. The salons of Shah Behari Lall's capacious mansion were lit *a giorno*. Troops of nautch girls made the night hideous with their discordant melody. The great R—, the pillar of the state, was there in all his amplitude, and will perhaps devote a column to the fairy-like scene. Sir W. Mansfield surveyed the whole very calmly through the medium of spectacles, in a manner becoming a chief of the staff. The guests were all duly honoured with badges of some unknown foreign order, the host himself gracefully placing the collar round each recipient's neck. I think there must have been several classes. The amount of tinsel was certainly not the same in all. The illuminations were very pretty, and the fireworks decidedly good. The sparkle of champagne was, to say the least, agreeable, while the band of H. M.'s 23rd fusiliers beguiled our souls with the glorious music of *Lucia di Lammermoir*. Rajah Maun Sing is a slight spare man, hollow-chested, and not the stalwart warrior one would expect to see. His manners are quiet and pleasing. In conversation he shows considerable ability, and a remarkable acquaintance with most subjects. Mr. Montgomery, you are aware, is to leave soon. He will, I am sure, go regretted by all. Mr. Wingfield is to continue the task which the former has so worthily commenced.—*Delhi Gazette*.

GWALIOR, 22nd Jan.—The siege train at Seepree, which forms a part of the Gwalior division, has been ordered out to a fort not far from that place, where a party of our troops were recently molested. It appears that a detachment of the 71st highlanders were coming up to join the regiment, and losing their road, came to this fort, which was occupied by natives, whose allegiance was somewhat doubtful. On arriving there, as they were much in want of provisions, they requested admission for the purpose of procuring supplies, which was refused to them. A quarrel ensued, and the European soldiers flew to arms, but the combat terminated in the loss of seven of the highlanders, who were killed. How many of those in the fort were killed I am unable to say. The siege train, however, will pay them off, unless, as is generally the case, they make a bolt of it. Yesterday a Commissariat Sergeant, named Shaw, who was discharged from the 86th hospital in the fort, the same morning shot a sergeant of the 14th light dragoons, and wounded him severely. The man is living, but doubts are entertained regarding his recovery. The 14th sergeant is a married man, and has two children. It appears that the sergeant of the 14th saw Shaw before he left the fort hospital, with a loaded revolver, and advised him to unload it, or something to that effect. After some further parley, Shaw suddenly directed the pistol at the sergeant, saying he would shoot him, and so he did. It is generally spoken of as an accident, but I do not know how that can be made out.—*Standard*.

CAMP DHOOSAH, Jan. 15.—We (3rd Bengal Fusiliers) have now been out eleven days, one of which is a halt, the one on which I am writing. We are now about 200 miles from Agra. You know the plight in which we left Agra. We arrived at Futtpore Sekree the next morning, all wet and cold; slept in marble hall, without beds, grog, or food. Started early, and for the last five days have had no bed to lie on, in pursuit of Tantia Topee. Well, I despaired of seeing any other Topee except our own Topees, until yesterday, when, after a march of above 100 miles, the whole detachment being mounted on camels and elephants, we came up to him in this place. The enemy is reported to have been about 5,000 cavalry and 500 infantry. We were taking a wrong road, when a native came and told the

brigadier that they were about two miles off, and did not expect us. A countermarch was ordered, and in less than half an hour we came upon them, and you may be sure we rendered a good account of them. The cavalry and our regiment commenced the engagement by a regular skirmish, killing at least 150 of the rascals. After the fight was nearly over, the artillery came up, and sent in shot and shells into the retiring foe with great precision. Tantia was in the field dressed in green silk, but as usual he bolted, some say he was wounded. One great rascal, a chief, I think his name is Mahomet Shumsabad, is killed. He had on an embroidered cloak, and was remarkably grand in his own tinpot way. We may be well proud of our regiment. I was in the rear, and could watch their whole movements. When formed in line, expecting the cavalry to charge, and the bullets whistling by them in every direction, they were as steady as if on parade. One man, Corporal Parker, was wounded in the arm.—*Mofussilite*.

GHAZEPUR, Jan. 24.—Letters from Brigadier Rowcroft's force speak of its approaching dispersion, the Madras troops wending their way homewards, whilst the 73rd proceed to take up a position at some village with an unpronounceable name on the Nepal frontier. The 13th is to go to Goruckpore, whilst Bustee is to be abandoned, and will become a second edition of the "Deserted Village" without a Goldsmith. The Commissariat department is busily engaged at Sasseram equipping the 77th. The head quarters of the 2nd battalion of the 60th rifles have not yet marched from Buxar, though they said they would. It is probable, however, they shortly will. The wing of the 29th is expected at Sasseram. The re-appearance of some insurgents in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Road may cause some delay in carrying out the arrangements previously made for the disposal of the troops now in the Shahabad and Ghazepore districts, but the delay can only be temporary, as the day has gone by when any real necessity for an appeal for aid to military authority could be said to exist; the police may be safely left to extinguish the dying embers of rebellion, which are only kept alive by the exclusive clauses of the amnesty. The General, we hear, is to retrace his steps to Dinapore, which has been reinaugurated as the head quarters of the division, vice Benares disrated. The first Madras Fusiliers are proceeding downwards to Calcutta by bullock train from Allahabad. In fact, troops are moving in all directions to their hot weather quarters, the campaign on this side being looked on as completely over. The camel corps are by this time at Agra, at least they were hurrying on there the other day to assist in Tantia Topee's annihilation.—*Englishman*.

BRIGADIER SHOWERS' COLUMN.—On the 11th Jan., when Brigadier Showers arrived at Malarna, the rebels had moved up from Inderghur towards Bhugwuntgurh. He therefore sent forward a part of his force to Peepulwara, and followed himself during the night. The rebels, however, passed before he reached. Brigadier Showers now followed with the cavalry and 100 infantry to a place called Jullae, and, on arriving there, learnt that the rebels had proceeded on to Chatsoo, to which place, after a bivouac of three hours, he proceeded. The column halted at Chatsoo at noon to refresh men and horses, when the order was given to march, and they proceeded in the direction of Tonga, under the impression that it was by this route the rebels had gone. Upon reaching Lowan or Lohan at 9 p. m., they halted to get chapatties made for the men and a dram issued,—they had been without cooked food for two days. An advance was then made to Dewsa, distance ten miles. A road was found outside leading close to the enemy's camp; a glance at their position sufficed to show to the brigadier the course of action; the cavalry were formed up on an eminence, and the word to "charge" given. Down they swept, crossed two intervening fields, and came upon the enemy, who were taken completely by surprise. The officers commanding the cavalry, Lieutenants Chapman and Oldfield,

drove all before them. The rebels divided into three parties, one fled to the right, one to the left, and one to the front. A few shots were fired by the artillery into the fugitives who went off to the right. Those on the left speedily disappeared, but the pursuit was kept up for five miles. The victory was most decisive: one chief was killed, but it is not ascertained as yet who he was: the enemy lost about 300 killed, all their elephants and camels, several horses and ponies, and about 300 muskets and tulwars. Our column had marched ninety-nine miles in three days, and for the two days preceding the encounter both men and horses remained in their accoutrements. The brigadier recommenced the pursuit the following day, but on falling in with Brigadier Honner's brigade left the work to him, and returned towards Agra. Altogether this affair has been one of the most successful that has taken place of late. The enemy have at last learnt that they cannot any longer trust to speedy marching, or constant change of direction to ensure their safety. The whole band is thoroughly disorganised, and Brigadier Showers' raid will go a great way towards putting a stop to the desultory Pindaree warfare that bid fair at one time to keep Central India in a state of ferment and agitation, and was beginning to look serious. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and troops that left this with Brigadier Showers; we have already spoken of their bravery and endurance.—*Delhi Gazette*.

CAWNPUR.—The court of request book in this station was religiously preserved by the bazaar people, and officers who were murdered here have had their debts as recorded in this book paid out of their estates. Bakur Alli (chief adviser of the villain the Nana, and murderer of our people at the entrenchment and ghat), was tried some time ago, and condemned to death; he suddenly became unwell, and is so still, being attended by the medical officer who acted as self-made lawyer in defending the Nuna Nawab, brother of Bakur Ally. The two zemindars who intercepted our people escaping from Futtehgurh, and murdered them or caused them to be so, were tried, convicted, and condemned to death. One was hung, the other kept out of the way until the matter was forgotten, when he was quietly released. The natives in these parts who have stood by us say there is sure to be another rebellion, when they will be the first to be murdered.

FEROZEPUR, 24th Jan.—Tantia Topee and his prognosticated appearance among us has created some sensation; at least 300 men of the 24th, and half a battery of artillery, are in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and have been so since Friday last. On Thursday the usual salute of guns announced the arrival of the officer commanding the division. On Friday morning, at an early hour, a line parade was formed on the ground adjacent to the infantry lines. Of late some little stir had been made relative to definite orders having been received for the immediate construction of new barracks; but fortunately the whole burlesque has ended. It is now settled: that there is positively no site suitable for such buildings, and it is therefore unanimously decided that the long required barracks are to be erected at some other station, the model drainage line has flooded so many here of late, that its real utility has only now dawned; the trap to catch Tantia Topee and his followers. General Windham has left *en route* to Mooltan, Major Wodehouse, of H. M.'s 24th, accompanied the General. Major Chamberlain has arrived, and at once takes command of the Ferozepore force, about to proceed towards Sirsa.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

TAJ MAHAL.—We are happy to inform our readers that the Taj has just undergone a shaving process, recommended some years ago by a traveller indignant at the sprouting signs of maturity the buildings exhibited. The absence of a leafy crop gives an air of refreshing juvenility to the hoary pile.

COLONEL SHULDHAM.—It is rumoured that the command of the 6th European Regiment will be offered to Colonel Shuldham, now commanding at Allyghur.

**REWARRE, Jan. 17.**—The column from Delhi, consisting of 500 European infantry of H.M.'s 61st foot, and second Bengal fusiliers, three guns, Tamb's troop, and 250 sabres, 4th Sikh cavalry, commanded by Major Redmond, of H.M.'s 61st, arrived here at sunset last evening, after a long march of twenty-four miles over a very sandy road. A few days previously 300 Towanna cavalry, and three police resallahs, under command of Lieutenant Orchard, were ordered here by Mr. Ford, the collector of Goorgaon, and the collector himself came here on the evening of the 15th inst. The left wing of the 23rd Punjab infantry (raised by General Van Cortlandt, and with which he subdued the rebels of Bhuttiana and Harriana) came in to-day from Kanoud. Therebels, 6,000 strong, well armed, and all well mounted, have arrived at Ulwur. The leaders are, Feroze Shah, Tania Topee, the Rao Saheb, his brother, and Walleed Khan, of Mallaghur. Feroze Shah has issued a proclamation, which has been posted on the gates of Ulwur, setting forth his lineage and titles as the descendant of the house of Timour and king of Hindostan, and calling on the Ulwur troops to turn out the political agent, Captain Impey, and to make over the Raj to him. Captain Impey and his poor lady (the daughter of a Lawrence) must be in a sad fix. They have nothing to fear if the Ulwur troops are staunch, but this is hardly to be expected from troops that are so much in arrears as they are. There are twenty lakhs of hard cash in the young rajah's exchequer, and a lot of very nice guns in his fort. The Jeypore troops placed at Kote Pootlee to watch the movements of the rebels bolted *adus bolus* to no one knows where; perhaps they have joined the rebels. If you will just glance at a map, you will perceive that these rebels have a splendid field westward. There is Shekawatee, Bikanair, Bhawalpore, Palee, Jesulmeer, Joudpore, &c., where they can repair to, and lead our poor fellows a pretty dance. Could a greater farce be perpetrated than sending out a column, constituted as the Delhi one is, after such nimble rebels as those now at Ulwur? They have eluded the columns of Napier, Smith, and Showers, and as for the Delhi one, upon the principle of Mrs. Glass's receipt, "when they'll catch their hare they'll skin it, of course." If a force could be got together at Ferozepore and sent to Sirsa, it would stand a fair chance of intercepting the rebels towards Bikanair.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**MILITARY STATIONS.**—The following movements in the regiment of artillery are to take place shortly:—E. troop royal horse artillery, from Grant's force to Seetapore; F. D. troop, from head quarters camp to Meerut. Royal Foot Artillery.—5th comp. 3rd batt., from Ukberpore to Fyzabad; 3rd comp. 8th batt., from Lucknow to England; 6th comp. 11th batt., from Seetapore to Benares; 5th comp. 12th batt., from Grant's force to Goruckpore; 5th comp. 13th batt., en route to Lucknow; 6th comp. 13th batt., from Brigadier Purnell's force to Lucknow; 3rd comp. 14th batt., from Grant's force to Allahabad; 4th comp. 14th batt., remains at Roy Bareilly; 7th comp. 14th batt., from Seetapore brigade to Futteghur. Bengal Horse Artillery.—1st troop 1st brig., from Gonda to Lucknow; 2nd troop 1st brig., remains at Meerut; 3rd troop 1st brig., remains at Trans-Gogra; 5th troop 1st brig., remains at Philibheet; 2nd troop 2nd brig., from Grant's force to Allahabad; 2nd troop 3rd brig., from Lucknow to Umballa; 3rd troop 3rd brig., from Seetapore to Muttra.

**A SANSKRIT ODE.**—Raja Kally Krissen Bahadur has written an ode to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on her assumption of the Government of India. Being in Sanskrit, we regret we are not competent to offer any opinion on its merits as a literary composition. The writer having informed his benighted readers that "Sanskrit is a language understood by learned Hindoos throughout India," adds, that "translations can with the greatest ease be made from that language into Bengali, Hindui, (sic) Guzeratee, and Mahrattée, which," he announces, "are merely dialects of Sanskrit."

**THE DELHI PRINCES.**—A curious circumstance occurred in Cawnpore the other day. Two of the blood royal princes of Delhi have, it seems, been for a considerable time, or rather since the outbreak of the mutiny, living at Cawnpore as fakirs, on the alms of the charitably disposed, without exciting any suspicion of their royal lineage. These two Shahzads on the publication of the amnesty proclamation went to the collector of Cawnpore, confessed who they were, and demanded the benefit of the amnesty. Of course the authority was startled at the appearance before him of two princes of whose existence the slightest suspicion did not exist. Full particulars of the case were sent to Lord Canning, who immediately guaranteed the Shahzads pardon, and with it a suitable pension to each. You may guess the astonishment of these fellows at obtaining so handsome and unexpected a decision in their favour. The particulars of this story I have had from the most reliable authority; still you must receive it from me as second hand.—*Hurkaru*.

**THE INDIAN BAGPIPE.**—Our Caledonian friends will be disgusted or gratified at the following ingenious imitation of their national musical instrument. A bheesty was seen, the other evening, parading the streets of Boileau Gunge, to the intense delight of an admiring bazaar audience, with an inflated mushuk under his right arm, and a pipe (banslee attached to the mouth), while he played his own national airs, and a faint parody on "The Campbells are coming." The man had probably been lately attached to a highland regiment, from whom he had picked up the idea. His imitation of the consequential strut of his highland confrere was perfect.—*Mofussilite*.

**BRIGADIER COLIN TROUP**, it is said, goes to Mooltan, and Brigadier Farquharson either to Umballa or on sick leave.

**THE JUMMOO CONSPIRACY.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Umritsur, observes:—"I notice the following in your paragraph about the Jummoo conspiracy. 'Our ally, Juwahir Singh, the Maharajah's cousin, son of Dhyani Singh, is said to have the credit of it all. You hope it may be an exaggeration.' Not only is it an exaggeration, but altogether a fiction, as far as Rajah Juwahur Singh is concerned. Owing to the good and just offices of Sir John Lawrence, Maharajah Runbeer Singh has agreed to restore his jagheer of three and a half lakhs to his cousin, and to receive him as a relation should be received. Dewan Joala Sahaie is coming shortly to Lahore, to escort Juwahur Singh to Jummoo, and to place his property confiscated by Goolab Singh, amounting to eighteen lakhs of rupees, at his absolute disposal. The only difference between the new arrangement and the *status ante quo* is, that Rajah Juwahur Singh is to place one lakh of rupees annually at the disposal of his brother Raja Motes Singh. You may, I think, fully rely on this information. The recent conspiracy originated entirely with Meean Huttoo Singh, a low debauchee, whom his brother has treated but too well. The whole subject of Kashmir politics must shortly undergo revision, and it is to be hoped that reform will be the order of the day."

**FINES** have been levied on several towns for the repair or reconstruction of buildings damaged or destroyed in the mutiny. Shahjehanpore was charged with two lakhs, but the governor-general reduced it to Co.'s Rs. 12,000, on the ground that the royal amnesty barred the levy of fines for the compensation of private losses, but that public buildings must be restored according to valuation given by the executive engineer. Jaunpore is assessed at Co.'s Rs. 28,000, and Bareilly at Co.'s Rs. 25,000. If the whole amount is not expended, it is to be kept separate.

**THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.**—The Calcutta merchants, bankers, and other residents have memorialised Lord Canning to retain permanently the Calcutta volunteers, as a defensible regiment for Calcutta and its environs.

**MR. W. RITCHIE**, Advocate General in Bengal, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—Mr. Lushington, Financial Secretary, proceeds to England on full furlough, Mr. Drummond officiating for him. If the rules for the department of account are adhered to, the Madras accountant will officiate as accountant-general to the Government of India, the Bombay accountant must proceed to Madras, being succeeded by the Bengal accountant, for whom the accountant in N. W. Provinces will officiate, and the first assistant to the accountant-general must prepare for a visit to the N. W. It is likewise stated that Mr. G. C. Barnes, commissioner and superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej States, leaves Umballa immediately to join his appointment as secretary to the supreme Government. In consequence of this move, Mr. Taylor, now commissioner of the Trans, becomes commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, making room for Major R. Taylor, deputy-commissioner of the Kangra district, who will be succeeded by Mr. R. Jenkins from Kurnaul, this last place being filled up by the transfer of Mr. C. P. Elliott, officiating deputy-commissioner of Jung.

**CASHMERE.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* errs when he states that, in consequence of the good offices of the chief commissioner, the jagheers belonging to Rajah Jowahur Singh are to be restored to him; or that the treasure, hitherto in the hands of the Cashmere chief, is to find its way to the coffers of the lawful claimant. So far from this being the case, the Dewan of the Maharajah, named Joalla Sahaie, escorts the family of Rajah Jowahur Singh out of Jummoo to Lahore, and it is whispered that the latter will be obliged to leave the Punjab altogether. We trust this latter report is not correct. Considering how expert natives are in trumping up false and malicious charges against those who are all but helpless, it is to be hoped that the authorities will sift the evidence against Rajah Jowahur Singh before deciding on the extent of his complicity in the late conspiracy at Jummoo.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**MONUMENT TO THE DELHI VICTIMS.**—A meeting was held at Delhi, on the 10th January, for the purpose of taking into consideration the erection of a monument to the memory of those who were murdered in May 1857, on the breaking out of the mutiny; present: the Rev. H. Woodington, assistant chaplain officiating at Delhi in the chair; P. H. Egerton, Esq., C.S., J. C. Murphy, Esq., J. C. Parry, Esq., and G. Wagentreiber, Esq. I. Proposed by P. H. Egerton, Esq., "That a plain and handsome monument should be erected in the Delhi churchyard over those remains of the victims of the massacre of May 1857, which have been recovered and there interred." Seconded by J. C. Parry, Esq., and agreed to by the meeting. II. Proposed by G. Wagentreiber, Esq., "That a paper be circulated in this station, for the purpose of raising subscriptions, and that editors of papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, with a view to give all interested in the project an opportunity of joining in carrying it out." Seconded by J. C. Murphy, Esq., and agreed to by the meeting. III. Proposed by Mr. Murphy, "That Mr. Egerton be requested to carry out the object of this meeting, and Mr. Parry, manager of the Delhi Bank, to receive all subscriptions for that purpose." Seconded by Mr. Wagentreiber and agreed to by the meeting. Mr. Egerton kindly consented to act as secretary, and Mr. Parry as treasurer. The secretary having furnished the meeting with a list of the names of the following persons—G. Beresford, manager, D.B., Mrs. Beresford and two children; Rev. A. Hubbard, C.M.; Mr. H. F. B. Churcher, D.B.; and Mr. Sandys, teacher, M.S., whose remains have been identified and placed in the vaults, it was unanimously resolved to include their names in the inscription on the monument. The thanks of the meeting having been given to the Chair, the meeting dissolved. The following sums were subscribed at the meeting:—P. H. Egerton, Esq., Rs. 100; J. C. Murphy, Esq., Rs. 40; J. C. Parry, Esq., Rs. 50; G. Wagentreiber, Esq., Rs. 25; and Rev. H. Woodington, Rs. 25. Subscribed in Agra: Proprietors of the *Delhi Gazette*, Rs. 100.

**HAZAREBAUGH, 24th Jan.**—After Darjeeling I consider Hazarebaugh as the best place that I have visited. It is situated on rising ground, and small hillocks are visible at a distance. The place is about eighty miles distant from Gya. It is healthy, and is joined to the Grand Trunk Road. There are about 200 men of the 6th regiment encamped here, 900 recruits are daily expected. The station is entirely military; barracks are being built, of which twenty are finished, each building to accommodate 150 men. There is a protestant church, but no catholic chapel, the one we had having been pulled down some six years ago. I am glad, however, to add that Government has decided upon rebuilding it, and the work, I am told, will commence immediately.

**ORDINATION SERVICES.**—At the first ordination services of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta on the 25th January, among the deacons ordained were three natives, David Mohan, David Solomon, from the Church Mission at Benares, and Tulsi Paul, from the Meerut Mission. As Paul is not acquainted with the English language, the oath of supremacy was translated into Urdu by the Rev. Professor Slater, examining chaplain to the bishop; and the subsequent examination of this candidate was in the same language. Considering that the bishop had not been three months in the country, his lordship, according to the *Harkara*, read Urdu with surprising accuracy. The Rev. Tulsi Paul is to take charge of a native congregation at Deyrah Dhoon, where a colony of native Christians is forming. David Mohan is appointed to the pastorage of a native congregation at Allahabad, and David Solomon to another at Chunar. It is said that this was the first time that three natives had been ordained together, and these may be regarded as the first fruits to the ministry from the north-western provinces. Believing that only one convert had hitherto been admitted to holy orders from the upper provinces, Abdul Musseeh, who first received Lutheran ordination, and afterwards episcopal orders from Bishop Haber, the *Harkara* re-publishes the following account of that ceremony, which was prepared in December, 1825:—"The ordination ceremony was, in every point of view, solemn and affecting. The bishop read the service for Abdul Musseeh, who did not understand English, in Hindostanee, with great fluency; and there were present near twenty clergymen, all kneeling around the altar, and assisting in the holy act. Father Abraham, the Arminian suffragan from the patriarch of Jerusalem, with the Arminian vicar of Calcutta, was present, dressed in the black robes of his convent; he sat at the bishop's right hand during prayers, entered with him the communion-rails, and laid his hand with his on the heads of the candidates. After the ceremony was concluded, they embraced at the door of the church."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 24. Hashemy, Boys, Buenos Ayres.—27. Panic, Hopkinson, Liverpool; str. Sydney, Nibbel, Port Blair; Belgrave, Wharton, Mouleins; Albuerca, Tanner, Swan River; Fernandez, Perry, Buenos Ayres.—28. Sarah Newman, Cobb, London; str. England, Alderley, Madras; Shaw Allum, Grant, Bombay; Bertha and Louise, Pitache, Bourbon; Avenue, Morel, Sunderland.—29. Str. Fire Queen, Barbank, Mouleins; Tubal Cain, Wells, Mouleins.—31. King Philip, Cary, Gravesend; Pomona, Benson, London; Marian, Jones, Melbourne; Margaret Family, Blassbrook, Mouleins; str. Harbinger, Miller, Madras; Dream, Wilson, Melbourne; str. Candia, Carling, Suez; Fazel Currcem, Norman, Rangoon; Couranto, Pearce, Cape of Good Hope.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per King Philip.—Lieut. col. Carden, Capt. Ford, Surgeon Dawling, Lieut. Roberts, Ensigns Bradshaw, Brome, Fitzsimond, Pordan and Vesey.

Per Pomona.—Messrs. A. E. Pearson, E. F. Armstrong, H. Green.

Per Dream.—Mr. J. S. Campbell.  
Per str. CANDIA from SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. E. Milligan, Maitland, Baldwin, Jas. Gower, A. Liddell, J. Gower, S. Gower, E. Bird, G. Davis, J. Blackwood, W. Wright, J. Waddell, W. Stetson, W. Gwlad, J. Betcher, Theo. Morris, P. Brooks, J. Ross, J. S. Woodward, J. Geoghegan, D. Fitzpatrick, D. Scott, W. McMullen, McCarthy, W. Grant, A. D. Rickman, A. Ramchand, Simcoe, Wingrove, J. B. Chapman, C. Bottom, C. Carmichael, J. M. Jacson, Fletcher, W. Davis, J. Thompson, Halliday, W. Dick, Blythman, E. W. Bullock, W. Calk, J. McLean, J. Clayton, Mrs. S. Sage, Master H. Goodwyn, Mrs. Fraser and child, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Play-

fair, Mrs. Frances and child, Mrs. B. P. Sage and child, Rev. J. P. Keene and Mrs. Keene, Miss Duell, Capt. N. C. Boswell, Mrs. Hastings and child, Miss Removick, Mrs. Needham, Miss Eckford, Mr. and Mrs. Venables, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shearwood, Major Balmington, Miss Dunne, Col. and Mrs. Stewart, Lieut. Wemyss, Paymaster Young, Major Westropp, Staff assist. surge. Turton and Woods, E. W. Bullock, W. Calk, J. McLean, J. Clayton, Ensign Gippe, From MAANSHILL to CALCUTTA. Messrs. W. B. Davis, Broicher, W. S. Paterson, Thos. Atchison, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholl, Mrs. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. col. Walker, Mrs. Teit, infant, and sister. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Orbison, Madame Adrianon, Mr. Alphonso Tolan, Lieut. Poole, R.N. From ADEN to CALCUTTA.—Carlo Pellegrini and four friends, Dr. Jaimes. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Gerard, Capt. Weston. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Leon Hernandez and friend, Maj. Bell, Messrs. Dalgligh, Craig, Ross, Bennett, Bogot, Kitts and friend, D. McGowan, Rev. Dr. J. Kennedy. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. G. H. Garstin, Trueman, A. Arnaud, W. M. Cadell, W. Robinson, Medhurst and child, C. Grant, H. Brown and child, Lieut. McCarthy, Capt. Morris, Mrs. Col. Burn, Miss Burn, and Miss McGoun.

Per Fire Queen.—Messrs. Atkinson and Genneir.  
Per str. Sydney.—Mrs. Young, Mrs. Fergusson and child, Messrs. J. Macdy, J. MacLure, H. C. S. Hastings.

Per Haslemey.—Mrs. Boys and children.  
Per Snow Allam.—Mr. Grant and two children, Mr. A. L. Warden.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s. s. Calcutta.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Toogood and three children, Mrs. Sherrington and two children, Mrs. Flyter and two Misses Flyter, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and infant, Mr. J. R. MacLure, Mr. S. C. Mackenzie, Mrs. Hannah, Lieut. W. Dew, H.M.'s 88th regt., Lieut. E. J. Ingram, Capt. E. H. Marsh, H.M.'s 34th regt., Capt. and Mrs. Hockin and child, Mrs. Judge and infant, Master Michael, Mrs. Wiford and three children, Miss Parsons, and Mr. Arnold's four children, Capt. R. D. White, Mrs. A. C. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Hockin, Capt. James' child and nurse, Mr. Boist and Mr. Hoff. For MADRAS.—Capt. R. E. Ricketts and Capt. T. Pratt.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 31, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent. ....	Nominal.	
Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	14 12 to 15	0
Sicca Rupee 4 do. ....	19 0 to 20	0
Company's Rupee 5 do. ....	9 12 to 10	0

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	8 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	8 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	9 per ct.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	6300
Agra Bank .....	500	625 to 650
North-Western Bank .....	10	130 to 140
Delhi Bank .....	500	nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000	3250
Ganges Company .....	1500	1650 to 1700
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1630
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1000	775 to 780
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	Nominal.
Rounded Warehouse Association .....	445	335 to 335
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	625 to 875
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10	par to 1 pm.
Assam Company .....	200	330 to 330
East-India Railway Company .....	220	par to 5 fr. dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	20	par.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do. ....	2 1 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	1 1 1/2 to 2 0
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	2 0

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On 4 per cent. Company's Paper ...	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 75
Do. Do. ...	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 75
5 Do. Do. ...	" 100 " 85
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.	

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10 1
Doubletons .....	" 31 0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	" 16 3 to 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs .....	" 21 12 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs .....	" 15 2 to 15 4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 2 to 16 4
Gold Dust .....	" 16 0 to 16 2
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	" 104 8 to 104 10
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 221 0 to 221 4
Mexican do. ....	" 223 6 to 223 10

### FREIGHTS.

To London, 21 to 21. 17s. 6d. Liverpool, 15s. to 21. 10s.

**EXPORTS.**—(Calcutta, Jan. 29.)—There has not been a general increase of business this week. Excepting Indigo, Sugar, Rice, transactions in all other kinds of produce have been on the same limited extent as last week. Prices, excepting of *Balsapetre*, which have fallen 2 to 3s., are fully maintained.

**IMPORTS.**—(Calcutta, Jan. 29.)—There has been no change this week in *Twist*; a fair amount of business has been done at unaltered prices. In *Pine Goods*, *Grey Shirtings* of light

make, *Madapolams*, and *Jaconets* have maintained former demand and prices. *White Shirtings* of low quality, *White Jaconets*, *Lappets*, and *Mulls* have also been in good request at well maintained prices. *Woolens* are out of season, and in no demand. *Metals*.—Copper and Iron have been in local request.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE 7TH N.L.**—The *Madras Spectator* has heard that there has been some trouble at Secunderabad, occasioned by the behaviour of certain soldiers in the 7th native infantry. A strong feeling exhibited itself in the regiment against marching to Saugor, unless some increase of pay was granted, and one man having been placed under arrest for disrespectful conduct, an entire company went down to the guard in a body, and put itself under confinement until the man should be released. The Commander in Chief was fortunately at Secunderabad at the time, and five or six of the ringleaders were tried by court martial, flogged, and dismissed on the spot. We are sorry to hear that the officer commanding the regiment has fallen under the displeasure of the Commander in Chief.

**THE ROHILLAS.**—Our Aurangabad correspondent informs us that two more villages, Coopta and Dygaum, have been plundered by Rohillas. Ajunta was also plundered and burnt, the Nizam's treasury forming part of the booty. The peons in charge of the latter offered some resistance, but were overpowered, two of them being killed and eight or ten wounded. A native's guard of the Hyderabad contingent gallantly protected Major Gill's house at Ajunta from the common destruction, thus saving a very valuable collection of pictures, the labour of years. These Rohillas sent a threatening letter to the Soobah of Aurangabad, informing him of their intention to plunder the richest of the Nizam's villages around Aurangabad, and challenging him, if he were a man, to come out with his troops and meet them. It is said that they also declared that it was not their intention to touch any part of the Deccan where British authority prevailed, as they were not the enemies of the British but of the Nizam. It is generally rumoured that these Rohillah dacoites are instigated by influential parties at Hyderabad, with a view, if possible, to damage our staunch friend and ally the Minister Nawab Salar Jung, if not with the English, at least with his own sovereign. The plunder obtained at Anwur is reported as having been immense, and is estimated at the almost incredible sum of twenty-five lacs! In two houses twenty-five pots of gold and silver coins formed part of the booty; the women, too, were ill-treated as usual, and some of the younger ones carried off. Bouldana, in which there is a large treasury, protected by a mere handful of troops, was at one time threatened, but the precautionary measures, including a stockade thrown up round the treasury, adopted by the Commissioner, Captain Bushby, averted the impending danger.—*Madras Spectator*.

**TOORA BAZ KHAN.**—The pursuit after Toora Baz Khan, the Rohilla Jamadar, whose escape from prison was recently announced, has been successful. A reward of Rs. 5,000 was offered for his apprehension, and a party of sowars, sent out by Salar Jung, were fortunate enough to kill him, and bring his body to Hyderabad on the 24th of January, together with that of one of his Arab followers. The destruction of this Rohilla chief, he before was able to do further mischief, must be regarded as peculiarly fortunate at the present juncture, when the men of his tribe are giving so much trouble in other parts of the Nizam's country.

**THREE MONTHS' BATTAL.** we learn from the *Englishman*, has been given to the company of H.M.'s rangers and the detachments of the 1st and 3rd regiments of cavalry, and 2nd and 6th regiments of infantry, of the Hyderabad contingent, who were engaged under Captain Davies in suppressing the late Bheel insurrection on the Ahmednuggur and Candeish frontier. This has been sanctioned as a special grant, in no way to be construed into a precedent for the future.

**GOVERNMENT LIBERALITY.**—The following story, which has reached the *Madras Spectator*, is beautifully illustrative of the economy of the authorities in the matter of secret service. The failure of our general officers in following up Tantia Topee is too well known to require notice; and is to be generally ascribed to the exorbitant sums paid by the rebel leader to his spies for any information respecting our movements. The other day a high-caste native, after unheard-of dangers and hairbreadth escapes, contrived to bring information from Tantia Topee's own camp to the general officer commanding one of the pursuing columns, and for his boldness, fidelity, and consummate skill was rewarded by the large sum of one rupee!

**OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.**—We (*Madras Times*) are happy in being able to inform those interested in the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum that the property called Stonehouse has been purchased for the institution. The committee have acted very wisely in securing that house and its extensive grounds—about fifty acres, we believe—for their present purpose. We hope hereafter to see a noble building arise in the neighbourhood of Ootacamund for this great and national object. Meanwhile Stonehouse is the best place upon the hills for a school, and will answer admirably for the next three or four years; whilst it is capable also of being enlarged and adapted for the permanent use of the asylum, should funds be wanting for the erection of better premises.

**SERIOUS RIOT AT NAGERCOIL.**—We have received intelligence from a private source of a serious riot at Nagercoil. We are not yet in possession of full particulars, but as far as our information goes, the affair appears to have originated from the arrogant assertion of caste privileges on the part of the nairs or higher class, over the poor shanars or toddy drawers, who answer to the chogars of this place, and the thiers of Calicut. In early times, when exclusiveness and caste prejudices were at their height in Travancore, and the man who had the misfortune to be of low birth was scarcely recognised in the scale of human beings, it was regarded as a serious offence for females of the Shanar caste to appear in public with any covering above the waist. The practice, however, has been gradually falling into desuetude. The moralising influence of Christianity awakened these miserable people to a sense of the decencies of life—and all who came under the spiritual direction of the missionaries were led to assume an attire more consistent with feminine modesty. This state of things had continued some time, when a party of the higher class began to look with jealousy upon the becoming change, which they viewed as an invasion of their own exclusive privilege. We are astonished that the Dewan of Travancore, from whose liberal education and enlightened views we had hoped for better things, should for a moment have given the slightest encouragement to this morbid feeling; for we learn with unfeigned regret that he issued orders for reviving the obsolete and disgusting practice, and compelling Christian wives and mothers to expose their nudity to the gaze of the public. The missionaries very properly resisted the order, and refused to allow their congregation to submit to an observance so repugnant to all decency; and we presume a riot ensued between the sticklers for exclusive privileges and the unfortunate victims of an odious tyranny. The results, we hear, have been very disastrous. The resident's bungalow and protestant church were burnt down, and the houses of the missionaries, Messrs. Russell and Baylis, injured by the nairs. All connected with the mission were obliged to proceed to Trivandrum to seek protection, where the missionaries held a meeting at General Cullen's, after which they returned to Nagercoil in company with the Dewan, and a party of the Nair brigade, under the command of Captain Daly, which was sent to quell the disturbance. So great was the feeling, that we hear it was not thought safe for General Cullen to leave Trivandrum.

**HYDRABAD MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—We are glad to serve the progress of European medical art in the Nizam's dominion. The medical school at Hyderabad, conducted by Dr. Smith, under the fostering influence of the Resident and Salar Jung, is flourishing. At a recent examination of the school, Drs. Macpherson and Cole were quite astonished at the amount of knowledge which the pupils displayed in anatomy, physiology, pathology, midwifery, &c. It must be remembered that Dr. Smith's instruction was by means of lectures in the Persian language without the necessary text books.

**NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, Jan. 31.**—Brigadier Roberts is at Baloor with a squadron of cavalry; half a troop of Madras horse artillery, under Captain Molesworth, and some European infantry, besides a few 9th M.N.I. Brigadier Hill is at Chartanah, a few coss off, and Captain Grant, with a detachment of 1st cavalry Hyderabad contingent is at Peepulgaum, and, also commanding a force under the Soabah of Arungabad, consisting of 200 cavalry and 150 infantry, mostly Arabs and Rohillas. Hugh Rose has returned to Poonah. The Rohillas have been reported as having all dispersed, and it is hoped now that the forces in the Dekkan will soon be ordered into cantonments, as the weather is becoming warm in tents.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**EFFECTS OF INTOXICATION.**—A fireman of the P. and O. Company's steam vessel *Malabar*, who had been ashore on what Jack usually terms a "spree," went on board in such a complete state of inebriety on Sunday the 30th Jan., that he rolled off the top-gallant fore-castle, and fell into the water, and though every exertion was used by the officer and watch on deck, no trace whatever was found of the ill-fated man.

**MEDALS and gratuities for long service and good conduct have been bestowed as follows:**—On Sergeant Major Russell, 2nd European regiment L. I., a silver medal and a gratuity of £15 on discharge. On privates Ward and Reilly, 1st European regiment (fusiliers), each a silver medal and a gratuity equivalent to £5.

**REWARD OF MERIT.**—We are given to understand that the Bombay Government has made a handsome present, in the form of a pecuniary donation, to Mr. R. J. Bolton, for his zeal and care while in medical charge of the cavalry horses from the Cape of Good Hope to this port. This gentleman was likewise most favourably noticed by the British Government for his care and attention to the horses during the Crimean campaign.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.**—Government has sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Wilcox to the office of Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners, but has decided that his monthly salary should not exceed the sum of Rs. 600. The Commissioners, who had proposed a higher salary, have urged upon Government to reconsider its decision, and sanction the original sum proposed. Government has sanctioned the increased salary of Rs. 400 to Mr. Hutchinson, proposed by the Commissioners.

**A CHARITABLE DONATION.**—We learn that on the occasion of the death of the wife of the rich Parsee merchant, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, brother-in-law to the Parsee baronet, her husband and relations, according to the usage of the Parsees, subscribed a sum of Rs. 14,475, to be applied to charitable purposes in memory of the deceased lady. Of this sum Rs. 10,000 are to be invested in the five per cent. Government loan, the interest whereof is made payable to Mr. Bhimjee Jeevunjee, the celebrated Parsee bone-setter, to enable him to afford gratuitous assistance of his art to the poor.

**NATIVE LIBERALITY.**—As an illustration of native liberality in the cause of education, a correspondent informs us that Shet Muggunbhai Kurumchund and Shetanee Hurcooverbae have promised to give Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of a Sanscrit school at Ahmedabad.

**WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.**—The English Wesleyans have resolved to appoint missionaries to the army in India. For the present their view is limited to the appointment of three army missionaries, namely, one to Madras, one to Bombay, and one to Bengal. One of these, the Rev. B. Broadley, intended for the Bombay army, arrived in Bombay on the 30th January, per ship *Sea Queen*, from Glasgow 16th October.

**HARBOUR MISSION.**—The Rev. Thomas Rosie, who has been engaged by the Bombay Harbour Mission Union, commenced his sacred duties on Sunday the 30th Jan., by preaching on board the hulk of the late Dr. Ely, which has been converted by the Overland Mail on the 26th Jan., comes into a "Mariner's Church." Mr. Rosie, who amongst us accredits by the highest testimonials from persons well qualified to pronounce an opinion on his fitness for the laborious duties he has undertaken. We venture to bespeak for him a warm reception from all well-wishers to the interesting class whose spiritual benefit his labours are intended to promote.

**CASUALTIES.**—We regret being obliged to record the death of Lieutenant Henry Grice, of the Bombay Invalid Establishment, an event which took place at Dapoolie on the 21st Jan. The body of the deceased officer was found in a well in his compound, into which he is supposed to have fallen. There was an inquest held on the body, but no evidence was elicited about the circumstances that attended the casualty. The remains were carried to the grave on the 22nd in the usual way, a subaltern's firing party from the veteran battalion, and a carrying party of twelve privates, attending the funeral. The deceased officer was thirty-nine years of age, and was invalided in January, 1852. He entered the army in 1842, and obtained his lieutenancy in April, 1845. We also regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Thomas Watt, of the 18th (Royal Irish) regiment of foot, adjutant of the Queen's depot at Colaba, which melancholy event occurred on the 30th Jan. at Colaba, after a short illness. The deceased officer was taken ill about noon, and expired in an hour and a half afterwards. A post-mortem examination was held on the body, to ascertain the cause of death, but the result of the inquiry has not transpired. The late Lieutenant Watt entered the army as ensign on the 25th September, 1857, and was promoted to lieutenant on the 10th September, 1858.

**NASSICK.**—Bhagojee (the Bheel naine who killed Captain Henry), and his followers have made their appearance again, and have burned and plundered some villages in these districts. The superintendents of police and their men are after them. It was a prudent measure on the part of Government keeping at the large treasury towers in the districts the few regular troops they have there, for of late there have been several gang robberies in those parts.

**HOLKAR'S BEREAVEMENT.**—Intelligence has been received in Bombay of the death of the twin-sons of his highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore. The two deceased were the only sons of his highness, aged four months. The melancholy events, which occurred respectively on the 10th and 21st Jan., have caused general mourning in the city.

**DEATH FROM THE STING OF A SERPENT.**—Last Sunday evening, February 6th, the wife of Mr. Pratt, uncovenanted assistant in the general department of the secretariat, died from the effects of the sting of a serpent. It appears that she was walking along with her husband in the fields adjoining her residence at Mahim, when she happened to tread upon a serpent that was crouching under the grass, and received a sting in the foot, from the effects of which she died in about two hours afterwards.

**THE LATE MILITARY TRAGEDY AT POONA.**—The inquiry into the late fatal affray on the night of the 1st Jan. in the lines of the 86th depot, between the royal artillery and H. M.'s 86th regiment, has entirely failed to fix the criminality involved in the killing outright of one man of the royal artillery, and the wounding of several others, upon any of the parties concerned in the outrage.



**THE PUNJAB RAILWAY.**—It appears that some apprehension is felt by the shareholders in the Punjab railway that a further call is about to be made. We are authorised to state that no intention exists of making a call before the middle of the ensuing year, the company having ample funds in hand to provide for the expenses of the next six months.

**DR. ROBERT MILLAR, 16th N.I.**—The *Poona Observer* says:—"We understand that a medical committee, ordered by Government to inquire into the state of health of Dr. R. Millar, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, having reported the unfortunate gentleman to be of unsound mind, it has been decided that he is not now to be tried by a court martial on the charge preferred against him by order of the Commander-in-Chief." This unfortunate gentleman has been liberated from custody on giving securities to keep the peace towards Mr. Berkeley, who generously declined to press the charge against his assailant.

**REV. MR. HEBICH.**—It is said that the well-known missionary at Cannanore, Rev. Mr. Hebich, has been authorized to leave the Malabar coast for a season to visit Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and other parts of India. He has the peculiarity and self-denial of being a man of one book, the Bible, never reading anything else, and gathering knowledge of current events from conversation only.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23. Ville de Mits, Villor, Macao; Johannes Henriques, Lodewig, Bushire; Jane Pardew, Cavanagh, Cape of Good Hope; Gunnymede, Bramhall, Aden; Simoon, Smith, Liverpool; Ville de St. Pierre, Louis, Bordeaux; Rose Ellis, Loney, Mangalore; Bee, Raisbeck, Adelaide; Fraternite, Peyoff, Cochich; P. and O. Co.'s str. Benares, Purchase, Suez; Eagle Speed, Fuller, London; Hurricane, Scott, London; Essex, Munro, Aden; Khimjee Oodowjee, Guthrie, Liverpool; Sea Queen, Smith, Glasgow; St. Falkland, McFarlane, Maulmain; Bennington, Edwards, London; Feb. 2. Albion, Adams, London; P. and O. Co.'s str. Singapore, Granger, Hong Kong; 4. Valentine, Souchan, Aden; 5. Caroline Coventry, Freeman, London; Berwickshire, Bell, China; Brunelle, Brown, London; 6. Albatross, McBurnie, Mauritius; 7. Charles Holmes, Bowley, Calcutta; Pioneer, Montgomery, Liverpool; 8. Louis Henry, Tegeler, Singapore.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Bennington.—Capt. Beale, 13th N.I., Mrs. Beale, Capt. Wahab, 14th N.I., Mrs. Wahab, Mrs. Mountain, Hy. Cooke, M.D., Scinde horse, Mrs. Clayton, Mr. T. B. Girdlestone, L.N.

Per Pioneer.—Mrs. and Miss Montgomery.  
Per Louis Henry.—Mr. Harrington.  
Per Berwickshire.—Mr. Willis.

Per Brunelle.—Mr. and Mrs. Kreiss and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. W. Cook, L.N., Mr. A. Arnott, L.N., Mr. J. Battye, Mr. D. Kidd, Mr. J. Marshall, Mr. J. Chadwick, Mr. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. G. K. L. Thompson, Mr. T. Rosseter, and Mr. J. Bateman.

Per Hurricane.—Mr. and Miss Graham, Mr. Moulsworth, Miss Bellew, Mrs. Scott, Messrs. J. Masson, W. Duncan, W. Sanger, G. W. Hammer, T. Watson, T. Ralsery, R. Gray, and T. Maun.

Per Sea Queen.—Rev. and Mrs. Mateer and three children, and the Rev. B. Broadley.

Per Falkland.—Mrs. McFarlane and child.

Per str. J. R. Carnac.—Mrs. Viegas, Capt. Poscoe, of the ship *Elizabeth*, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Auld, Capt. and Mrs. Hassard, Mr. Keys, Mr. H. B. Boswell, Dr. F. L. Gomes, Mr. J. Wilkinson, mate of the barque *Kohinoor*.

Per Gunnymede.—Miss Heywood.

Per Simoon.—Miss Smith and Miss Phillips.

Per str. Mount Stuart Elphinstone.—Capt. A. F. Brown and Mr. L. Russell.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Benares.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. T. Roale, Mr. Munay, Col. and Mrs. Buchanan and two children, Mr. George, Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. and Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Lloyd, Messrs. Preston, Belchee, Poole, F. H. Fortune, Mrs. Fortune, Mrs. Shannon, and Mrs. Geddes. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Hy. Ingle, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Mr. A. M. Elliott, Maj. J. C. Graves. From SUZ.—Mr. T. Olive.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25. Beloochee, Miller, Akay; Martin Luther, Hempseed, Liverpool; Fairlie, Cowan, Rangoon; Julius, Meyer, Hampton Road; P. and O. Co.'s str. Northam, Stead, Aden and Suez; Persia, Bannatyne, London; 26. Oriza, Mitchell, Marseilles; 27. Briseis, Adam, London; str. Italian, Webster, Hongkong; 28. Cheviot, Hanckney, London; 29. Pestonjee Bomanjee, Granger, Colombo; Ellen Bates, Ellwood, Liverpool; Ararat, Manvel, Singapore; Utopia, Keen, Calcutta; Tourney, Morean, Marseilles; Hastings, Forbes, Rangoon; Sardinian, White, Akay; 31. Ajax, Renaud, Mauritius. Feb. 1. Tritonia, Wilburn, Bremen; P. and O. Co.'s str. Norma, Rogers, Hong Kong; B. M. S. N. Co.'s str. Bombay Castle, Dando, Singapore and China; str. Victoria, MacDonald, Surat; Cour de Lion, Lodwick, Hull; Senator, Robinson, Liverpool; David Malcolm, Hodges, Kurrachee; Le Jeanne Gabriel, Arnard, Bordeaux; 2. Thornhill, Wyse, Liverpool; 3. Recorder, Osborne, New York; England, Pickering, London; Daluoda, Ewing, Liverpool; Simoon, Coole, London; 5. Estafette, Reelvald, Amsterdam; Courier, Shaw, Liverpool; Forest Eagle, McLellan, London; 6. Yarea, Graham, Falmouth; Novena, Boguet, Marseilles; 9. P. and O. Co.'s str. Bombay, Potts, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Victoria.—Lieut. G. Atkinson, Col. and Mrs. Williams, Maj. and Mrs. Willy, Dr. and Mrs. Collum, Rev. Mr. Jacques, Messrs. B. Baker, E. Morton, Lindsay, T. Fillair, and Targon.

Per Cour de Lion.—Mrs. Smith and two children.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Bombay.—For ADEN.—Mr. D. Sealy. For SUZ.—Col. Gresthead. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Woodcock. For MALTA.—Lieut. col. Steel, and Col. Maxwell. For MARSAILLES.—Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Monnet and three children. For Southampton.—Mrs. Fellows and infant, Col. Phillpotts, Mr. Sutton, Lieut. Surplice, Capt. Baker, Mrs. Hare and two children, Mrs. Homan and two children, Mrs. Day and four children, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Scott.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Feb. 8, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan	Rs. 99
4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 99 100 Sa.
4 " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 924 100 Sa.
4 " " "	1835-36 Rs. 76 100 Co.'s
5 " " "	1842-43 Rs. 76 100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854 55 Rs. 914 100 do.
New 5 " "	Rs. 93 100 do.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	34 pm. ex. div.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	47 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	2 per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	5 per cent. pm.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	prem. 33 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 8 per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 20,500
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	" 25,500
Hydraulic P. Com.	" 4,600 do.
Cotton Spinning Com.	" 4,600 do.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	1,900 do. per share 500 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. 9,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. Rs. 350 per S.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 230 prem. in England—Rs. 13 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at 22 per share—\$ pm.	

### EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d.	for Doc. Bills.
6 " " " "	2s. 1½d. for Cred. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	97
" " " " "	97½
" " " " "	98
On Madras, at 30 days' " "	98
" " " " "	" "
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 213 per 100 dols.

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	per Rs. 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 237
Republic Dollars	" 213½
German Crowns	" 213½
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-10

### FREIGHTS.

To London, 17s. 6d. to 21. 7s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, 21 to 21. 5s. per ton.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, Feb. 8).**—*Cotton Piece Goods.*—The import market has undergone a change, and the activity among the dealers has diminished during the fortnight. Grey Shirtings have suffered in prices, as also Grey Madapollams and Grey T. Cloths; and Grey Domestic are dull of sale.

**EXPORTS (Bombay, Feb. 8).**—*Cotton.*—The market is dull, and prices have considerably declined. *Oil Seeds.*—Teel seed alone has been in fair request, at former prices. The other descriptions of seeds have declined, particularly Linseed.

**LABUAN.**—The establishment of trade with Labuan seems to have given great satisfaction to the mass of the inhabitants of the countries and rivers from Sarawak to Sulu and Balungun, although looked upon with jealousy by the Government of Brunei. The number of trading Bornean prahs which entered the harbour in 1856 was 467, at 800 tons, making, with the British and other vessels (numbering 41), a total tonnage of 13,166 tons. The exports had risen in value to £20,080, the bulk of which was sent to Singapore, the remainder to Hong Kong. These exports consisted chiefly of sago, £3,170; coals, £4,796; specie, £1,563; birds' nests, £1,105; pepper, £887; beeswax, £818; camphor, gutta-percha, trepang, pearls, and sundries. The imports still exceed the exports, those of 1856 being valued at about £34,000, of which £13,238 was cotton goods, and £6,409 specie. The coal company has had to contend with serious difficulties in getting rid of the water in their slants, and this has told upon the revenue from the decrease in the royalty received. In 1854, 6,805 tons were sold at the mines; in 1855, 1,394 tons; and in 1856, 5,589 tons. Although the production of coal in the market has been delayed by these adverse circumstances, there is no doubt of its good quality, and that it can be supplied to a considerable extent, and may be increased to any amount, relieving our mines at home from a supply that is afforded at a very great waste and enhanced expense. The extension of steam communication in the Eastern Archipelago and the China seas will give an enhanced value to the coal of Labuan.



Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, Jan. 19.—No. 87.*—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. J. Alexander, artillery, for 18 mo., under new regs.  
Lieut. B. T. Ashe, 10th Madras N.I., asst. commiss. 3rd class Nagpore commission, for 15 mo., under new regs.

*Fort William, Jan. 20.—No. 88.*—The services of Lieut. J. P. Westmorland, corps of engineers, are placed temp. at disposal of public works department.  
*No. 93.*—The permission granted by the Maj. gen. comdg. the troops in China to Lieut. W. Battye, 65th N.I., to proceed to Eur. on leave m.c., is confirmed for a period of 18 mo., under new regs., fr. Nov. 30, 1858.

*No. 95.*—Mr. C. McNeile, whose apmt. as a cadet of inf. on the Bengal estab. was announced in G.G.O., No. 1412, Oct. 12, 1853, having satisfied Govt. on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted into the service.

*No. 98.*—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl.:—  
Capt. E. Magnay, invalid estab., for 3 years, under old regs.

*Foreign Dept., Jan. 19.*—Capt. D. Scott, 2nd asst Pegu survey, has leave to 20th ult., in ext.

*Jan. 21.*—Mr. A. Brandreth, settlement officer at Jhelum, has leave for 8 weeks, fr. 15th inst., prep. to Eur. on m.c.

*Foreign Dept., Jan. 18.*—Lieut. R. C. Cross, 17th N.I., to be 2nd in command, and Lieut. E. Temple, 25th N.I., to be adjt. of Bhopal levy.

*Public Works Dept., Fort William, Jan. 18.*—Col. A. H. E. Boileau, chief engineer Nagpore, has privilege leave for 1 mo., fr. 23rd ult.

*Military Dept., Jan. 24.—No. 100 of 1859.*—The following order, issued by government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Granting leave to Europe, on m.c., to the undermentioned officer:—

*No. 9.—Jan. 7.*—Capt. W. A. Ross, regt. of art., for 8 years, under old regs.

*No. 101.*—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proceed to Europe, on leave, on m.c.:—

Capt. J. S. D. White, 40th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

Capt. H. Finch, 81st N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

*No. 105.*—The following appt. is made, with effect fr. Nov. 9, 1858:—

Pegu Lt. Inf. Batt.—Lieut. J. A. Ellis, 8th Madras N.I., to do du. temp.

*No. 107.*—The undermentioned unposted ensigns are posted to the corps specified, with effect from the 23rd ult.:—

Ensigns J. H. W. Osborn, 44th N.I.; C. H. Bergman, 60th N.I.; J. Johnstone, 68th N.I.; C. K. Mackinnon, 68rd N.I.; W. B. Birch, 21st N.I.; G. Logan, 32nd N.I.; W. P. Onslow, 11th N.I.; H. H. Birch, 27th N.I.; G. B. Lee, 52nd N.I.; A. D. C. Inglis, 18th N.I.; G. Young, 28th N.I.; G. T. Jones, 35th N.I.; W. D. Macturk, 64th N.I.; E. W. de Lousada, 69th N.I.

*N.B.*—This cancels G. G. O. No. 1,712, of Dec. 23, 1858.

*No. 108.*—The undermentioned prom. is made:—  
44th N.I.—Ens. J. H. W. Osborne to be lieut., fr. Dec. 23, 1859, v. James, dec.

### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

*Jan. 10.*—Appointments.—Lieut. C. Baker to be com. of 1st Bengal police batt.

Mr. J. O. Nicolson, Asst. Ganjam topogr. surv. to be ex officio asst. to superint. of tributary Mahals, and also to commr. of Chota Nagpore.

*Jan. 13.*—Mr. J. Johnson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhargulpore, is transf. temp. to Monghyr, where he will exercise special powers of an asst. mag.

*Jan. 14.*—Mr. J. W. Furrell, asst. to mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, is vested with powers within subdiv. of Aurnagabad.

*Jan. 21.*—Capt. G. T. Chesney to offic. as principal of civil engrg. college at presy.

*Jan. 22.*—Capt. A. C. Plowden to be com. of 7th Bengal police batt. at Dacca.

*Jan. 15.*—Mr. W. H. Ryland, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhowanessung, vested with special powers of asst. mag. in districts of Rungpore, Bograh, and Dinagpore.

Jan. 18.—Mr. R. C. Perry, sub asst. to commr. of Chota Nagpore, at Maunbhoom, transf. temp. to Lohurdugga, where he will exercise powers of a Sudder Ameen and dep. mag.

Jan. 29.—Mr. J. Scott to be asst. commr. of Santal pergunnahs.

Jan. 21.—Lieut. A. Blunt to be com. of 8th Bengal police batt. Cuttack.

Mr. T. Weldon to be 2nd in comd. offic. adjt. of 1st Bengal police batt.

Lieut. O. Cologian to be 2nd in comd. and offic. adjt. of 3rd Bengal police batt.

Mr. D. Beetham to be 2nd in comd. 4th Bengal police batt.

Mr. J. Robertson to be 2nd in comd. and offic. adjt. of 6th Bengal police batt.

Lieut. W. Campbell to be 2nd in comd. and offic. adjt. of 7th Bengal police batt.

Mr. D. W. Dundas to be 2nd in comd. and offic. adjt. of 8th Bengal police batt.

Mr. J. Duff to be lieut. in 6th Bengal police batt.

Mr. F. G. Scott to be lieut. in 7th Bengal police batt.

Mr. H. Cornish to be lieut. in 8th Bengal police batt.

Jan. 24.—Mr. C. P. Hobhouse, offic. coll. of Burdwan, vested with powers in districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah and Nuddea.

Jan. 28.—Mr. H. V. Bailey to be civil and sessions judge of Mymensing, but to continue to offic. as judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. H. C. Halkett to be civil and sess. judge of Hooghly.

Mr. J. W. Dalrymple to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Mymensing.

Mr. W. Grey to be coll. of Nuddea.

Mr. C. P. Hobhouse to be coll. of Burdwan.

Mr. C. Limond to offic. as coll. in Backergunge.

Jan. 18.—Leave of absence.—Mr. W. de W. George, sub asst. to commissioner of Chota Nagpore, 4 weeks, prep. to Europe on m.c.

Capt. A. K. Comber, offic. principal asst. to commissioner of Assam, at Nowgong, has leave for 20 days, in ext.

Jan. 28.—The servs. of Mr. C. A. Daniell, of C. S., who reported his return to pres. on 14th ult. on st. ship *Nemesis*, have been placed at disposal of the gov't. of India.

### Distribution of Troops.

Adj. Gen's Office, Allahabad, Jan. 20, 1859.

The following movements and distribution of troops are directed to take place, in anticipation of the sanction of Government:—

#### ROYAL ARTILLERY.

E troop (Hiddleton's), fr. Gen. Grant's force to Seetapore, on completion of present service.

F troop (Fraser's), fr. hd. qrs. camp to Meerut, on receipt of this order.

5th co. 3rd bn. with J lt. fd. batt. (Henry's), fr. Utkurpore to Fyzabad, on receipt of this order.

3rd co. 8th bn. (Maudes'), fr. Lucknow to England, under future orders.

6th co. 11th bn. (Calvert's), fr. Seetapore district to Benares, on receipt of this order.

5th co. 12th bn. with Q lt. fd. batt. (Johnson's), fr. Gen. Grant's force to Goruckpore, to relieve Capt. Cadell's Madras art.; to move under orders from Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B.

5th co. 13th bn. (Talbot's), *en route* to Lucknow, to remain.

6th co. 13th bn. and No. 14 lt. fd. batt. (Comdy's) from Col. Purnell's force to Lucknow, under future orders.

3rd co. 14th bn. (Le Mesurier's), from General Grant's force to Allahabad, on receipt of this order.

4th co. 14th bn. with No. 3 lt. fd. batt. (Gordon's), to remain at Rae Bareilly.

7th co. 14th bn. and No. 4 lt. fd. batt. (Smith's), from Seetapore district to Futtehghur, on receipt of this order.

#### BENGAL ARTILLERY.

1st tr. 1st brig. (Olpherts'), from Gonda to Lucknow, under future orders.

2nd tr. 1st brig. (Tombs') to remain at Meerut, the 2nd tr. now at Delhi to march to Meerut, on arrival of 4th co. 1st bn. Bengal art. and lt. fd. batt. from Meerut.

3rd tr. 1st brig. (Moir's), to remain at Trans Gogra.

5th tr. 1st brig.—Native—(Smyth's), to remain at Phillibheet.

2nd tr. 2nd brig. (Kaye's) ½ tr., from Gen. Grant's force to Allahabad, under orders from Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B.

2nd tr. 3rd brig. (Money's), from Lucknow to Umballah, on receipt of this order.

3rd tr. 3rd brig. (Remington's), from Seetapore district to Muttra, under future orders.

1st co. 1st bn. with No. 7 lt. fd. batt. (Austen's), from Seetapore district to Shejhanpore, when relieved by E tr. roy. h. art.

3rd co. 1st bn. with No. 17 lt. M. batt. (Mackinnon's), from Seetapore dist. and Cawnpore, to Lucknow, on receipt of this order.

4th co. 1st bn. with No. 9 lt. fd. batt. (Francis'), from Meerut to Delhi, on receipt of this order.

2nd co. 3rd bn. with No. 12 lt. fd. batt. (Bruce's), from Lucknow to Cawnpore, on receipt of this order.

3rd co. 3rd bn. with No. 14 lt. fd. batt. (Hammond's), to remain at Bareilly, Phillibheet, and Moradabad.

4th co. 4th bn. (reserve co.), from Brig. Troup's force to Seetapore, on receipt of this order.

1st co. 5th bn. (reserve co.), to remain at Bareilly.

2nd co. 5th bn. with No. 21 lt. fd. batt. (Light's), to remain at Agra.

3rd co. 5th bn. (reserve co.), from Rae Bareilly to Cawnpore, on receipt of this order.

1st co. 6 bn. (reserve co.), to remain at Lucknow.

4th co. 6th bn. (reserve co.), to remain at Shahjehanpore.

1st co. Seikh art., to remain at Gonda.

3rd co. Seikh art., from Sandeela to Futtehghur, on receipt of this order, with its heavy guns.

#### MADRAS ARTILLERY.

A co. 3rd bn., with No. 2 lt. fd. batt. (Cadell's), fr. Brigdr. Rowcroft's force to Allahabad, and thence to Saugor div., when relieved by Q batt. roy. art.

#### ROYAL ENGINEERS.

4th co. fr. Gen. Grant's force to Fyzabad and Gonda, hd. qrs. and half co. at Fyzabad, on receipt of this order. 24th co. to remain at Lucknow.

#### BENGAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Bengal sappers and miners fr. Seetapore dist. to Roorkee, on receipt of this order.

#### MADRAS SAPPERS AND MINERS.

O co. fr. Lucknow to Banda, on receipt of this order.

#### H.M.'s CAVALRY.

2nd drag. gds. fr. Seetapore dist. to Lucknow, under orders fr. Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B.

6th drag. gds. fr. hd. qrs. camp to Muttra, on receipt of this order.

7th hussars fr. Gen. Grant's force to Umballah, under future orders.

9th lancers fr. Gen. Grant's force to Cawnpore, on receipt of this order.

#### BENGAL EUROPEAN LIGHT CAVALRY.

3rd regt. fr. Umballah to Lahore, on receipt of this order.

#### IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

1st regt. Hodson's horse to Fyzabad, under orders from Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B.

2nd regt. Hodson's horse to Lucknow, under orders ditto.

1st Sikh cav. fr. Gonda to Rae Bareilly, under orders ditto.

1st Punjab cav. to remain Trans Gogra, under orders ditto.

4th irreg. cav. to remain at Seetapore, under orders ditto.

8th irreg. cav. to remain at Seetapore, under orders ditto.

Jat horse fr. Utkerpore, &c., to Goruckpore, on receipt of this order.

Lahore light horse, C. in C.'s escort for the present.

#### HER MAJESTY'S INFANTRY.

1st batt. 3rd bufs. to remain at the presidency.

1st batt. 5th fusiliers, from Gonda to Allahabad, already *en route*.

1st batt. 6th foot, from Goruckpore and Azimgurh. Eventually to Benares.

1st batt. 8th foot, from Seetapore district to Futtehghur, the wing still in Seetapore district to await further instructions.

1st batt. 13th L.L., to remain at Goruckpore.

1st batt. 19th foot, to stand fast at Dinapore and Dacca.

1st batt. 20th foot, to remain at Trans Gogra.

1st batt. 23rd fusiliers, to remain at Lucknow.

29th ft., from Sasseram and Palamow, to stand fast for the present.

34th ft., to remain at Fyzabad.

35th ft., to stand fast at Dinapore.

37th ft., to stand fast at Ghazepore.

38th ft., to remain at Rae Bareilly.

42nd Highlanders, to remain at Bareilly.

43rd L.L., to stand fast in Bundelcund.

48th ft., under orders for Bundelcund.

53rd ft., from Gen. Grant's force, to remain on the Nepal frontier for the present.

54th ft., from Sultanpore, to Fyzabad and Sultanpore. Head quarters' wing to remain at Sultanpore. The other wing to march on the receipt of this order.

1st batt. 60th rifles, from Seetapore district, to stand fast at present.

2nd ditto, to remain at Benares and Arrah.

64th ft., *en route* to Agra.

73rd ft., Goruckpore district for the present.

77th ft., *en route* to Allahabad, will receive future instructions.

79th Highlanders, from General Grant's force, to Punjab, already ordered.

80th ft., to remain at Cawnpore.

82nd ft., to remain at Shahjehanpore, detaching a wing to Moradabad.

88th ft., to remain at Lucknow.

90th L.L., to remain at Seetapore.

93rd highlanders, from Seetapore district to Subathoo, under future orders.

97th ft., to remain at Banda, now *en route*.

2nd batt. rifle brig., from General Grant's force to Lucknow, under orders from Major General Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B.

3rd batt. rifle brig., ordered to Agra.

#### BENGAL EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

1st fus., fr. Byram Ghat to Dugshaie, under future orders.

3rd regt., fr. Agra to Gwalior, already ordered.

4th regt., fr. presy., *en route* to Allahabad, will receive future instructions.

#### NATIVE INFANTRY.

5th Punjab inf., to remain at Trans Gogra.

9th Punjab inf., fr. Sultanpore dist. to Fyzabad, under orders fr. Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B.

15th Punjab inf. pioneers, to remain at Lucknow.

19th Punjab inf., to remain at Rae Bareilly.

1st Seikh inf., to remain at Trans Gogra.

66th or Goorka L.L., to remain in Seetapore dist. Sirmoor batt., fr. Seetapore dist. to Dayrah Dhoon, under future orders.

Kemaon batt., fr. Trans Gogra to Kemaon, under future orders.

Belooch batt., to Jhansie, under future orders.

Regt. of Ferozepore, fr. Gen. Grant's force to Punjab, under future orders.

By order of the Right Hon. the C. in C.,  
W. MAYHEW, Lieut. col.,  
Adjt. gen. of the army.

### Court Martial.

LIEUT. WILLIAM CLYDE GOLDIE, H.M.'s 12TH ROYAL REGT. LANCERS.

Adjt. Gen's Office, H.M.'s Forces,  
Calcutta, Jan. 25, 1859.

Adjt. Gen's Office, Allahabad, Jan. 21.—At a genl. court martial assembled at Allahabad, Dec. 24, 1858, Lieut. W. C. Goldie, H.M.'s 12th royal regt. of Lancers, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, when in command of a detachmt. of recruits, proceeding by bullock train, been drunk on the road, from Sydahad to Allahabad, on or about the night of the 14th, or the morning of Nov. 15, 1858.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be dismissed fr. H.M.'s serv.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) CLYDE, Gen. Commander-in-Chief.

Camp, Rankie, Jan. 8, 1859.

Remarks by his lordship the Commander in Chief in India. The Court committed a great irregularity in asking for the production of former convictions against the prisoner, such a course being only admissible in the case of non-commissioned officers and private soldiers.

Lieutenant Goldie will be struck off the strength of H.M.'s 12th lancers from the date on which this order may be communicated to him at Allahabad, which will be reported by Brig. Wood, C.B., to the Adjt. Gen. H.M.'s Forces, and the Military Secretary to his excellency the Commander in Chief.

By order of his excellency the Commander in Chief.

W. L. PAKENHAM, Colonel,  
Adjutant General H. M.'s Forces in India.

### Trials by Court Martial.

The C. in C. having had before him for review the proceedings of several general courts martial, held under Act No. VIII. of 1857, before which large bodies of prisoners were brought for trial at one and the same time, His Excellency considers it expedient to offer a few remarks upon the subject, for the particular consideration of officers authorised to hold such courts.

In Lord Clyde's opinion, the measure above adverted to is not one well calculated to secure the deliberate administration of justice, or to lead to that dispassionate inquiry into each prisoner's case which, however culpable he may have been, he is entitled to expect when placed upon his trial before a military tribunal.

His lordship does not, however, consider it advisable to issue any definite instructions that would limit the number of prisoners to be ordinarily tried together under Act No. VIII. of 1857, as the effect of such a course might be to inconveniently interfere with the discretion which should remain in the hands of officers who find it necessary to convene courts-martial under that Act; but he would earnestly impress upon all officers empowered to carry out the intentions of the legislature, the necessity that exists of carefully considering the ends of justice on all occasions of trial, and the right of the accused to a fair and unimpeachable mode of procedure. This, as a general rule, may be best accomplished by not arraigning the prisoners in large bodies, when there is time, and when opportunity offers, to divide and try them in small numbers; and it is only in cases of great emergency, when the interests of the State would suffer by delay, that this rule should be departed from.

**Pay.—Artillery and Engineers.**

*Fort William, Jan. 19, 1859.—No. 94 of 1859.*—Under instructions from the home authorities, and in continuation of Government General Order, No. 1239, of August 27, 1858, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to notify that of the lieutenant colonels and lieutenants of royal artillery and engineers serving in India, those who in England would be restricted to majors' and 2nd lieutenants' pay, shall in India receive the pay and allowances of major and 2nd lieutenant respectively.

2. In like manner three-fourths the fixed establishment of lieutenant colonels in the artillery, and four-fifths in the engineers of Her Majesty's Indian forces, also two-thirds of the fixed complement of lieutenants in either corps, counting from the top of the list, shall receive the pay and allowances of those ranks, and the residue the pay and allowances of major and 2nd lieutenant respectively.

3. Second captains in the Royal or Indian horse artillery or engineers shall receive the pay and allowances of captains; but in the foot artillery they shall receive thirteen pence per diem less.

This exceptional rate for the 2nd captains of foot artillery is shown in the margin.\*

The sum held to be included as military pay, in any consolidated civil salaries of 2nd captains of foot artillery, is Company's rupees one hundred and twenty-three, thirteen annas, and eight pice per month (Rs. 123 18s. 8p.), or thirteen pence per diem less than in the case of a captain.

4. This order has effect from 27th August last, and is applicable to the three Presidencies.

**Civil Furloughs.**

*Home Dept., Fort William, Jan. 26.—Notifications.*—The following extract from a resolution passed by the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. in Council on this date, showing the number of furloughs that will be available during the season 1859-60, for the members of the Civil Service, is published for general information:—

Para. 4. The Gov. gen. in Council is of opinion that the state of affairs in India is now such as to admit of a relaxation of the rule prohibiting the grant of ordinary furloughs. Serious inconvenience would, however, arise in the Bengal Presidency if the entire number of fifty-one furloughs were at once to be granted; and it is, moreover, necessary to provide specially, on this occasion, that the furloughs allowed should be enjoyed in fair proportion by the members of the Bengal Civil Service attached to either division of the Presidency, and that some furloughs should be reserved for officers, irrespective of their seniority, who by particular services and severe exertions may appear to the Government to deserve the indulgence.

5. His Excellency in Council is, therefore, pleased to resolve that from March 1, 1859, 34 furloughs (being two-thirds of the whole number) shall, after deducting those already taken on medical certificate, be made available for the members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following manner:—

6. Eleven furloughs have already been allowed to members of the service on medical certificate, and there remain, therefore, 23 furloughs for allotment to make up the number of 34.

7. Of these 23 furloughs, 10 will be held available, in the first instance, for members of the service attached to the Lower Provinces, and 13 for members attached to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude.

8. Of the ten furloughs allotted to the Lower Provinces, five will be given to applicants before the 1st March in order of seniority, and five to such officers irrespective of seniority as the Lieutenant Governor may name as particularly deserving of the indulgence, provided they have resided a sufficient time in India to entitle them to furlough.

9. Of the thirteen furloughs reserved for the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oude, six will be given to applicants before the 1st March in order of seniority, and seven to such officers, irrespective of seniority, as may be recommended by the head of the local government or administration in the proportions noted in the margin,\* provided as above that their residence in India is sufficient to entitle them on furlough.

10. If the full number of officers are not recommended by the local authorities, the remaining available furloughs allotted to applicants in order of seniority, and if all the furloughs allotted to one division of the presidency are not taken they will be held available for officers of the other division.

	In garrison or cantonment within the 200 miles limit.	In the field or beyond the 200 miles limit.
* Pay and Indian Allowance...	251 2 8	251 2 8
Regimental House-rent .....	50 0 0	0 0 0
Doctage .....	75 0 0	75 0 0
Extra Batta .....	0 0 0	21 5 0
Total .....	376 2 8	447 7 8

\* North-Western Provinces, 8; Punjab, 3; Oude, 2—total, 7.

11. Furloughs will continue to be given to applicants on medical certificate, without reference to the above arrangement, so long as the whole number of fifty-one furloughs is not exceeded.

**Promissory Notes.**

*Financial Dept., Jan. 26.—Notification.*—Referring to the Notification, Nos. 27 and 31, issued from this department on the 20th and 27th of July, 1857, and to the Notification, No. 63, issued from this department on the 19th November, 1858, under which promissory notes of four per cent., three-and-a-half per cent., and four-and-a-half per cent. loans, and transfer loan securities, were severally allowed to be received in part subscription to the open five per cent. loan, it is hereby notified that the receipt of the said promissory notes and transfer loan securities in part subscription to the said five per cent. loan will be closed after the 30th April next.

It is further notified that the sub-treasurers at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay have been authorised to receive money for the purchase of treasury Bills, payable to order, and bearing interest at the rate of three pies, or one fourth of an anna a day for every one hundred rupees.

On money being paid into those treasuries, the said sub-treasurers will issue loan certificates in the usual manner, which certificates will be exchanged at the officers of the accountants general at the several presidencies for treasury Bills, as soon as possible.

The Bills will be paid off at par, at the general treasuries of the presidencies from which they may be issued, at the option of the holders, after the expiration of the year from the date of issue. They will also, after the expiration of one year from the date of issue, be receivable at par, with allowance for any interest due upon them, in payment of Government revenue, into any treasury of the presidencies from which they may have been issued, or in subscriptions to the present five per cent. loan, or, at the option of the holders, to any loan that may then be generally open, as well as in liquidation of all Government demands at the general treasuries of the several presidencies, and in payments on account of salt, opium, and customs.

Bills issued by the accountant general in Calcutta will be receivable as above in payment of Government revenue, into the treasuries of Bengal, the N.W. Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab.

The interest on the bills will be payable half-yearly at the general treasuries of the several presidencies only.

The bills will also be liable to be paid off at the option of Government, at the general treasuries of the presidencies from which they may be issued, at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of issue, provided that notice of such intention be given in the *Calcutta Gazette* at least three months before the date of proposed payment. After such notice is given interest on the bills will cease to run from the day on which they shall have been notified for payment.

The bills will be issued in sums of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 10,000.

Published by order of H. E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in council,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Sec. to Govt. of India.

**BOMBAY.**

**BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.**

*Bombay Castle, Jan. 31.—No. 82.*—The unexpired portion of the leave to Lieut. Sprat is cancelled from June 16, 1858.

No. 83.—Asst. surg. G. Naylor, attached to field hospital, Jhansi, has leave for 2 mo., to N. W. Prov., on m.c., under old regs.

No. 84.—Orders confirmed:—  
Dated Sept. 13.—By Maj. gen. Michel, app. Lieut. Richardes, 10th N.I., to act as 1st class commissariat agent.

Dated Sept. 21.—By Maj. Munro, directing Asst. surg. Hunter to act as garrison and civil surg. at Surat dur. abs. of Surg. Dent, on du. to Bombay.

Dated Nov. 30.—By Maj. gen. Michel, app. Lieut. Wood, 17th lancers, fr. 9th idem, to act as bazar master to 2nd cav. col. of Malwa div., under com. of Lieut. col. Benson.

Dated Dec. 2.—By Capt. Collier, com. field force, Rewa Kanta, appg. Lieut. Stevens, of 2nd extra batt. to act as staff off. to the field force.

Dated Dec. 8.—By Lieut. Col. Boyle, app. Lieut. Roberts, 2nd gren. N.I., to act as interp. to 89th foot dur. its march to Neemuch.

Dec. 11.—By Maj. Rocks, appg. Lieut. Malcolm, engra., in addition to his other du., to act as staff officer to field detach. at Neemuch.

Dec. 12.—By Maj. Earle, directing Asst. surg. James, civil surg. at Dhodia, to afford med. aid to comp. 57th foot at that station.

Dec. 12.—By Maj. Manson, appg. Lieut. Glass-pole to act as adjt. to left wing 4th N.I. (vides),

dur. its separation fr. hd. qrs.; and Lieut. Bruce to perform du. of adjt. to wing, till arrival of former officer.

Dec. 14.—By Maj. Munro, appg. Ens. Russell to act as qr. mr. to 16th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Iredell.

Dec. 17.—By Lieut. col. Holmes, appg. Lieut. Fort-teath to act as adjt. to left wing 12th N.I. and details remaining at Nusseerabad.

Dec. 19.—By Maj. Barrow, 18th (royal Irish) regt. appg. Lieut. Phelps, sub. asst. comy. gen., in addition to his other duties, to act as bazar master to the force.

Dec. 20.—By Brig. Creagh, appg. Capt. Houghton, to act as interp. to 14th N.I., in the abs. of a qualified subaltern.

Dated Dec. 21, 1858, by Maj. gen. Farrell, appg. Lieut. James, 20th N.I., to act as line adjt., and to receive charge of departments at Dharwar fr. Capt. Lye.

No. 86.—Under instructions of the Sec. of State for India, Lieut. col. A. S. Hawkins, 16th N.I., attached to vet. batt., to retire on pension of col. fr. Nov. 27, 1858.

No. 87.—Order confirmed:—  
Dated Dec. 25, 1858, by Maj. gen. Michel, appg. Capt. St. John, 92nd highlanders, to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. (in the field), Malwa div. of the army.

No. 88.—The following order, by Brig. W. Trevelyan, comg. Sholapore, dated Dec. 29, 1858, is confirmed:—

Capt. Edwards, 2nd Madras cav., is app. to act as superint. of bazars, v. Carruthers, proc. on du. in com. of a squadron 2nd Madras cav.

Feb. 4.—No. 90.—The following arrangements are ordered in the commissariat dep.:—

The divisional commissariat office of the north. div. of the army now at Deesa to be removed to Ahmedabad.

Capt. W. A. Lucas, dep. asst. com. gen., to proc. to Ahmedabad and assu. ch. of commissariat north. div. of the army.

Lieut. F. P. Mignon, asst. dep. asst. com. gen. at Ahmedabad, to proc. to Nusseerabad and assu. ch. of commissariat Rajpootana field force.

Lieut. L. M. Davies, probationer in commissariat dep., to be sub-asst. com. gen., and assu. ch. of commissariat dep. at Deesa.

No. 91.—Capt. H. P. B. Maxwell, 14th N.I., is, at his own req., transf. to the invalid batt.

Jan. 22.—No. 56.—Lieut. W. Blakeney, 18th N.I. has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., m.c., under new regs.

No. 58.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council, in announcing the following apps. in the department of public works, has placed upon record the sense he entertains of the loss which that department and the army at large have sustained by the lamented decease of Maj. gen. Waddington, c.b., late chief eng. of this Presidency:—

Col. W. Scott to be chief engr. at the Pres.

Lieut. col. G. B. Munbee, superint. engr., Northern Circle, to be superint. engr., Central Circle.

Capt. P. L. Hart to be superint. engr., Northern Circle, continuing to act as chief engr. in Siinde.

Capt. H. W. B. Bell, acting superint. engr., Central Circle, to be act. superint. engr., Northern Circle.

Capt. G. B. Close to be exec. engr. of Poona and Kirkee.

No. 59.—The following proms. are made:—  
3rd Eur. Regt.—Capt. T. Stock to be maj., Lieut. W. A. Dyett to be capt. of a co., and Ens. D. Wright to be lieut. fr. Jan. 16, in suc. to Ramsay, ret.

No. 60.—The following proms. are made:—  
19th N.I.—Lieut. C. T. Palm to be capt. of a co., and Ens. R. V. Maldon to be lieut. fr. Jan. 16, in suc. to Anderton, res.

No. 61.—12th N.I.—Lieut. A. Y. Short to be capt. of a co., and Ens. C. Frankland to be lieut. fr. Dec. 9, 1858, in suc. to Bruce, ret.

No. 62.—Lieut. R. Mallaby, 13th N.I., has returned to duty, date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 29, 1858.

Jan. 24.—No. 63.—The ret. of Maj. J. B. Ramsay takes effect fr. Jan. 1.

No. 64.—Admitted to the serv. as cadets of inf. on this estab.:—

Inf.—Messrs. W. H. Davidson, J. H. Gaitskell, and H. M. Hay; date of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 9.

Lieut. J. S. Sheppard, 4th N.I. (rifles), has returned to du.; date of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 9.

Jan. 20.—No. 50.—Capt. W. J. H. Stevenson, regt. of art., and Lieut. W. Lumsden, of 22nd N.I., returned to duty on 7th and 24th Aug.

No. 52.—1st class asst. surg. J. T. Sanderson, med. estab., has returned to du.; date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 29.

No. 54.—Capt. H. Wallace, art., is app. sec. of the permanent select committee of artillery officers, v. Glasse, res.

Jan. 21.—No. 55.—Returned to duty:—  
Brev. Capt. W. N. Dyett, 3rd Bombay Bar. regt., brigade major Rajkote, per *Ellenborough* to Calcutta, per mail, Oct. 20.

Capt. H. G. Beale, 12th Bombay N.I., per *Kew* to Bombay, per mail, Oct. 11.

Capt. C. W. Wahab, 14th Bombay N.I., ditto.

Capt. R. E. Glasspoole, 6th Bombay N.I., per *Lencheden Castle* to Bombay, per mail, Nov. 17.

Jan. 20.—No. 53.—Order confirmed:—  
Dated Dec. 9.—By Capt. Gaye, com. field detachments at Seerpore, app. Lieut. Twiss, 4th troop horse art., to act as staff officer to detachment.

Jan. 24.—No. 65.—Order confirmed:—  
Dated Oct. 14.—By Col. Liddell, making the following acting app. to wing of the 3rd European regiment, during its separation from the head quarters of the regiment:—

Lieut. Davis to be acting adj.  
Jan. 27.—No. 68.—The right hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the establishment of a treasure chest at Malligaum as a temp. measure from 1st prox.

No. 70.—Col. C. H. Somerset is appointed a brigadier of the 1st class for command of a field brigade under orders of Maj. gen. Michel, c.s., fr. Dec. 9.

Jan. 28.—No. 72.—The following alterations of rank and promotion are made:—

16th N.I.—Alteration of rank.—Lieut. L. Russell to take rank fr. Nov. 28, v. Giffard, dec.

Promotion.—Ens. G. Bannister to be lieut. fr. Dec. 13, v. Jones, dec.

No. 78.—The following promotions are ordered in the commissariat dept.:—

Capt. Dunsterville to be an asst. commissy. gen. v. Ramsay.

Capt. Lodwick to be dep. asst., v. Dunsterville.

No. 75.—The undermentioned cadets for the engs., cav. and inf., are prom. to lieuts., cadets and ens. respectively:—

For the engs.—T. F. Dowden, A. Le Messurier; date of rank, Dec. 12.

For the cav.—H. H. D. Owen; date of rank, Oct. 11.

G. C. Hogg, A. Currie; dated Oct. 27.

For the inf.—S. J. Wandley; date of rank, Sept. 4.

A. H. Davies; date of rank, Sept. 19.

M. Graham; date of rank, Oct. 24.

D. Shaw, A. Dowden, W. T. Squire; date of rank, Oct. 27.

No. 77.—The following promotions are made:—

3rd L.C.—Capt. J. Forbes to be maj.; Lieut. W. A. Dick to be capt. and corn.; C. Combe to be lieut. fr. July 11, in succ. to Eyre, ret.

No. 78.—The following transfer is ordered:—

Ens. E. R. Goode, fr. the 7th to 16th N.I., as jun. of his rank and to stand next below Ens. J. D. B. Noble.

*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 29.—No. 81.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to be qualified as interpreters in Hindostanee language.

In Hindostanee:—Lieuts. S. F. McGillivray, 26th N.I.; S. A. Smith, 75th do.; G. E. Keith, 31st do.; G. C. Grant, 6th do.; G. A. Jacob, 22nd do.; G. K. Goodfellow, 15th do.; R. G. Watson, 2nd Eur. L.I.

Lieut. McGillivray, 26th N.I., is reported by the civil and military examination committee to have passed his examination with credit.

Feb. 4.—No. 94.—The special duty to which Lieut. col. D. M. Scobie was appointed having been satisfactorily concluded, his serv. are placed at disp. of the C. in C.

No. 96.—Capt. J. G. Sparke, adjt. 21st Bombay N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 99.—Lieut. S. A. Smith, 17th N.I., is app. interp. to H.M.'s 4th (King's Own) foot.

Feb. 5.—No. 100.—Admitted to the service as cadets of art. and inf. and asst. surg. on this estab.:—

No. 527.—Artillery.—Mr. T. H. Trafford; date of arr., Jan. 22.

No. 535.—Mr. F. J. Mortimer; date of arr., Jan. 22.

Infantry.—Ranked and posted in G. O. of 12th and 23rd August:—

No. 588.—Mr. C. S. Strutt; date of arr., Jan. 22.

No. 166.—Medical Estab.—Mr. E. Morton; date of arr., Jan. 22.

Feb. 6.—No. 101.—Lieut. H. Clard, Bengal art., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

Feb. 8.—No. 135.—Maj. W. Borthwick, 9th Madras N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Ha. Qrs., Bombay, Feb. 3, 1859.*

The following arrangements for the charge of the recruits arrived per ship *Kennington* are ordered:—  
Capt. Beale, 12th N.I., will resume com. of the recruits of art. and sappers and miners, and accompany them to Poona.

Capt. Wahab, 14th N.I., will receive ch. of the men for the 1st Eur. regt. fusiliers, proceeding to join the depot of that corps at Kurrachee.

Lieut. Ross, 18th N.I., will assume com. of the detail for the 2nd Eur. L.I., and accompany them to Vingorla. On arr. at that place he will hand over ch. to Lieut. Robinson of that corps, and then proc. to join his own regt.

Jan. 29.—G. O. C. No. 1, dated 19th inst., is cancl. Surg. E. Mahaffy, 28th N.I., is appd. to med. ch. of 2nd L.C., v. Pelly.

Lieut. E. M. Smith, 30th N.I., has leave from Feb. 2 to May 10, to Bombay.

Feb. 4.—The undermentioned officers having been reported by the garrison surg., Bombay, as requiring a further ext. of leave at the presidency, have their leaves prolonged up to the 28th inst.:—

Capt. H. S. Osborne, art.

Capt. H. R. C. Moyle, 2nd gren. N.I.

Capt. J. B. Moyle, 8th N.I.

Capt. H. P. B. Maxwell, 14th N.I.

Lieut. F. A. Whish, art.

Lieut. Russell, 16th N.I.

Lieut. W. H. De Montmorency, 31st N.I.

Ens. R. A. C. Hunt, 5th N.I.

Lieut. Ledwith, 2nd Eur. L.I., has leave fr. Dec. 10 to Jan. 24, to Vingorla, on m.c.

Jan. 26.—Lieut. S. A. Smith, 17th N.I., is to join forthwith the 4th King's Own regt. of foot as acting interpreter pending further orders.

Jan. 22.—2nd Capt. W. J. H. Stevenson, art., is transferred fr. 4th to 2nd batt., to join 4th comp. with No. 4 lt. fd. batt. attached.

Capt. D. Stevenson, 14th N.I., has leave from 1st to 31st Dec., in ext., to remain at Cambay and Gogo on m.c.

Jan. 24.—Lieut. Harrison, app. to the Scinde horse by G.O.C., 31st ult., is to receive charge of the detail of Jacob's rifles, proceeding to Scinde.

Infantry Cadet W. H. Davidson, recently arrived from England, is attached to do duty with the 31st regt. of foot for a period of 6 mo., and directed to join.

Lieut. R. Mallaby, 13th N.I., is app. to the comd. of the European art. recruits, proceeding to Ahmednuggur.

With reference to G.O.C. of this day's date, Lieut. G. H. F. Codrington, 14th N.I., is app. to the charge of the detail of recruits for the 1st Eur. regt. fusiliers.

Jan. 24.—Ens. C. S. Sturt, recently arrived from England, is attached to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. for a period of six months, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have been reported to have acquired that colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language of the men which is contemplated by G. O. C. of June 27, 1844:—

Lieut. J. Affleck, 1st gren. N.I., Jan. 22; Lieut. G. B. Sampson, 25th N.L.I., Jan. 12.

Lieut. S. J. J. Thorpe, 3rd Eur. regt., having been reported by the garrison surgeon at Bombay fit for duty, is directed to proceed to Ahmednuggur and assume command of the depot of that corps, without prejudice to his regimental appointment. On the arrival of Lieut. Thorpe at Ahmednuggur, Lieut. Uttersson will proceed to join his regt. at Belgaum.

*Ha. Qrs., Bombay, Feb. 4.*—The undermentioned officers having been reported fit for duty, are directed to rejoin their respective stations, and are allowed leave of absence as follows:—

2nd L.C., Deesa, Lieut. C. A. Moore, fr. Feb. 1 to 27.

3rd Eur. regt., Jhansi, Brev. Maj. C. Manger, fr. Feb. 1 to Mar. 31.

28th N.I., Sholapore, 2nd class asst. surg. F. F. Bond, fr. Feb. 1 to 23.

31st N.I., Deesa, Lieut. S. Remington, fr. Feb. 1 to 27.

N.V. batt., Dapoolie, 1st class asst. surg. T. B. Johnstone, fr. Feb. 1 to 9, in ext., to enable them to rejoin.

Feb. 5.—Ens. R. Bullock, of the Madras army, is attached to do duty with the 18th Royal Irish regt. of foot so long as any portion of that corps may remain at Jaulnah, or until further orders from H. E. the Commander in chief of the Madras army.

Asst. surg. H. Cook is app. to med. ch. of 2nd regt. Scinde irreg. horse, v. Bond.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Regt. of art.—Lieut. C. H. Strutt, fr. Jan. 21 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m.c.

Regt. of art.—Lieut. W. A. Malden, fr. Feb. 1 to 28, in ext., to remain at Mahableshwur, on m.c.

2nd Eur. L.I.—Brev. capt. R. D. Hassard, fr. Jan. 20 to Feb. 18, to Bombay.

22nd N.I.—Capt. G. F. Taylor, fr. Feb. 1 to 28, in ext., to remain at Mahableshwur, on m.c.

Feb. 7.—Lieut. R. Baigrie, 8rd Eur. regt., has, agreeably to G.O.C. No. 1, of Feb. 15, 1855, recorded the required certificate of qualification as a surv.

With reference to G.O.C. No. 1, of the 1st inst., Inf. Cadet M. Graham is att. to H.M.'s 56th foot, instead of 2nd Eur. Lt. inf.

With reference to G.O.C. dated 3rd inst., Capt. Sinclair is dir. to proc. forthwith and join the 2nd extra batt. at Baroda.

The C. in C. is pleased to direct that, consequent on the app. of a 2nd in com. to the extra batt., the following distribution of the ch. of cos. be made in those corps:—2nd in com., 4 cos.; adjt., 3 cos.; gr. mr. and p. m., 8 cos.

Pending further orders, Brigdr. Hale will assume com. of the Poona div. of the army under the operation of G.G.O., March 1, 1843, Jameson's code, sec. 14, article 26.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. L. Russell, 16th N.I., has leave fr. Feb. 20 to 28, to Bombay, m.c.

Lieut. and adjt. C. B. La Touche, 17th N.I., has leave fr. Feb. 20 to May 25, to proc. to Dholia.

Lieut. F. T. Ross, 18th N.I., has leave fr. Feb. 7 to 20, in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

Lieut. H. E. Wilkinson, 19th N.I., has leave fr. Jan. 17 to Feb. 15, to proc. to Bombay, m.c.

Feb. 8.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 2, of Oct. 1, 1851, Asst. surg. Gould is dir. to proc. and join the Malwa div. forthwith.

#### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Feb. 3.)

Mr. H. B. Lockett, ag. pol. agent in the S. Muratha country, assumed ch. of his duties Jan. 24.

The leave of abs. granted to Asst. surg. Bowie, Oct. 25 last, has been extended to the 12th inst.

First class Asst. surg. C. G. Wiehe, m.d., to be civil surg. at Kolapore.

First class Asst. surg. J. T. Sanderson, m.d., to be civil surg. at Sattara.

Mr. M. O'Mealy, uncoovenanted asst. to the secy. to govt. in the pol. and secret depts., has been allowed leave of abs. fr. the 19th ult., for the period of 2 mo.

Mr. A. Bosanquet, asst. jud. and sec. jud. of Ahmedabad, has been allowed leave of abs. for 3 mo., fr. the 15th of March next, under section XII. of the absentee rules.

Asst. surg. Broughton ass. ch. of the med. duties of the jail and house of correction Jan. 10.

Under the provisions of Act. IV. of 1851.—Mr. C. G. Kemball, 1st assist. to the mag. of Poona, is vested with the full powers of a mag.

Mr. J. King, sudder ameen at Rutnagerry, to be principal sudder ameen at Ahmedabad.

Mr. L. Copeland, C.S., is perm. to remain at the pres. for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in Hindustani.

Mr. T. Weeding, 2nd assist. to the coll. and mag. of Khandeish, is allowed leave of abs. for 20 days, fr. 14th March next, to Bombay.

Mr. F. D. Melville, actg. 2nd assist. to the coll. and mag. of Dharwar, is placed in revenue charge of the talookas of Nowlgoond and Dumbul.

Mr. A. L. Spens, supernu. 3rd assist. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar, is placed in charge of the Dharwar talookas.

The following gentlemen of the civil service have passed the departmental examination, according to the first and second standards:—

Messrs. W. R. Pratt, J. B. Richey, A. K. Nairne, W. H. Proportance, C. B. Pritchard; first standard.

Messrs. J. E. Oliphant, W. G. Pedder, J. W. S. Wyllie, J. G. Moore; second standard.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S., is allowed to remain in Bombay, for the purpose of studying Hindustani.

Mr. W. H. Havelock is appd. to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Colaba, during Mr. L. Reid's abs. on m.c.

Mr. W. D'Oyly is appd. to act as 1st assist. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum.

Mr. W. A. Ritchie is appd. to act as 1st assist. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Capt. Sprot assumed ch. of his appt. as actg. exec. eng. of Nusseerabad and Neemuch, June 27.

#### January 27.

Asst. surg. R. Nicholson resu. med. ch. of Guzerat irreg. horse fr. Asst. surg. D. Wyllie, Jan. 7.

Capt. F. Schneider, actg. pol. ag. S. Muratha country, has been permitted to proc. to Kolapore on duty, fr. Dec. 21.

Mr. P. M. Dalzell, dep. coll. of customs and harbour magistrate at Kurrachee, is allowed leave of abs. for 12 mo., to Europe, on m.c.

Surg. W. Neilson resu. ch. of civil med. duties of Dharwar fr. Surg. E. D. Allinson, Jan. 12.

Mr. J. Beatty, exec. eng. canal department, Sind, has leave for 1 mo. fr. Oct. 21.

The Rev. J. Churchill has leave for 15 mo. fr. Jan. 25, to Europe, on m.c.

The Rev. L. Hofer, of the Church Missionary Society, is app. to office as chaplain to the troops of the German legion at Poona.

#### NAVAL.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 28.—No. 11.—Messrs. W. J. G. Beaumont and R. P. Try are admitted to the serv. as volunteers for the I.N. fr. date of their arr., 20th inst.

Feb. 1.—No. 12.—Mr. J. B. Morgan, midshipman, returned to duty on 22nd ult.

##### SQUADRON ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I.N.

*Superintendent's Office*, Bombay, Feb. 1.—Commr. M. B. Worsley, of the *Clive*, was permitted to reside on shore, m.c., from the 31st ult.

Feb. 2.—Mr. F. Dawkins, midshipman, supernu. on board the *Achar*, is to be transf. to *Assaye*.

Feb. 3.—Mr. F. B. Girdlestone, a volunteer for I.N., having arrived fr. England by the ship *Kennington*, on 2nd inst., was attached to the *Feroze* from that date.



## BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG, wife of Maj. E. 51st regt. M. N.I. s. at Mangalore, Jan. 15.  
 BIRD, wife of Capt. J. W. L. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 18.  
 BOWLER, wife of Lieut. H. d. at Almorah, Jan. 27.  
 BROOKE, wife of H. s. at Mazagon, Feb. 5.  
 CAPTAIN, wife of J. W. s. at Meerut, Jan. 18.  
 CHAMPION, wife of Capt. J. H. s. at Poona, Jan. 22.  
 CLEMENT, wife of W. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 28.  
 COLLINS, Mrs. H. d. at Poona, Jan. 25.  
 COLVILLE, Lady, s. at Calcutta, Jan. 30.  
 CURRIE, wife of H. s. at Bellary, Jan. 16.  
 DALLIS, wife of R. A. s. at Bombay, Jan. 22.  
 DALY, wife of F. D. d. at Simla, Jan. 25.  
 DIAS, wife of J. A. d. at Kurrachee, Jan. 23.  
 DODGSON, wife of Maj. s. at Umballa, Jan. 23.  
 DUNFORD, wife of Lieut. Col. H. F. d. at Bhaugulpore, Jan. 25.  
 EVANS, wife of Rev. T. s. at Agra, Jan. 30.  
 FAIRWEATHER, wife of Capt. J. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 20.  
 GOLDSMID, wife of Maj. d. at Kurrachee, Jan. 24.  
 GRAVES, wife of Lieut. R. J. d. at Almorah, Jan. 21.  
 GROOMAN, wife of H. d. at Surat, Jan. 26.  
 HARRIS, wife of G. A. s. at Chittoor, Jan. 26.  
 HOGAN, wife of G. s. at Jullundur, Jan. 25.  
 JONES, wife of Lieut. J. W. 51st M.N.I. s. at Palaveram, Jan. 15.  
 LEMONDINE, Mrs. J. A. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 17.  
 MACDONALD, wife of Capt. A. A. d. at Mozufferpore, Jan. 19.  
 McLAUGHLIN, wife of B. s. at Poona, Jan. 20.  
 METCALF, wife of Capt. W. 35th B.L.I. d. at Umritsur, Jan. 18.  
 MOORE, wife of Capt. C. W. s. (still-born), at Ootacamund, Jan. 12.  
 O'BRIEN, Mrs. J. L. s. at Sealcode, Jan. 26.  
 PARRY, wife of J. C. d. at Delhi, Jan. 23.  
 ROBERTSON, wife of A. D. s. at Kolapoor, Jan. 15.  
 RUTLEDGE, Mrs. C. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 24.  
 SHORT, wife of Capt. W. D. s. at Chowringhee, Jan. 21.  
 SHORTLAND, wife of Brevet capt. V. 24th M.N.I. s. at Trichinopoly, Jan. 24.  
 STRONG, Mrs. J. G. d. at Intally, Jan. 15.  
 WIGHT, wife of W. S. s. at Nellore, Jan. 27.

## MARRIAGES.

BAIRD, Capt. J. S. Madras Art. to Georgina M. daughter of Rev. F. Leathes, at Kemptee, Feb. 1.  
 BEAN, L. B. to Arabella C. daughter of Rev. C. P. Lyne, at Rawul Pindee, Jan. 20.  
 CRAWFORD, T. to Emily M. daughter of the late Capt. W. C. Luggin, at Bombay, Jan. 27.  
 FORSYTH, W. to Miss Eleanor Kinneir, at Poona, Feb. 3.  
 Foy, Dr. James A. 24th Madras N.I. to Miss Alice E. Bellew, at Calcutta, Jan. 12.  
 HAVARD, E. I. to Agnes M. daughter of Maj. T. Stock, at Bombay, Jan. 29.  
 LEACH, F. H. A. to Miss Jane A. Cummins, at Agra, Jan. 13.  
 McGARRY, J. to Henrietta, daughter of T. W. Lett, at Mean Meer, Jan. 26.  
 POLLOCK, Lieut. Fitzwilliam T. Madras Sappers and Miners, to Agnes P. daughter of Robert Campbell, at Calcutta, Jan. 22.  
 PRICE, Capt. U. to Harriette A. W. daughter of the late Rev. C. R. Gazer, at Kurrachee, Jan. 22.  
 REECE, B. H. M.'s 37th Foot, to Matilda, daughter of A. Matthews, at Buxar, Jan. 5.  
 SMITH, H. H. to Mary A. S. J. daughter of the late Capt. H. Lee, at Bangalore, Jan. 31.  
 WEST, F. W. J. S. to Harriett, daughter of Rev. Dr. Brown, at Chowringhee, Jan. 8.  
 WHITLEY, G. to Grace, daughter of the late W. West, at Byculla, Feb. 5.  
 WILLIAMS, J. A. V. to Miss G. H. Williams, daughter of T. Williams, at Benares.

## DEATHS.

ANSON, Brev. Maj. Octavius St. G., H.M.'s 9th Lancers, at Dehra, aged 40, Jan. 14.  
 BIGGS, George at Allahabad, Jan. 7.  
 BLKAZ, Sylvia M. E. inf. daughter of W. H. Bleaz, at Poona, Jan. 13.  
 COX, Charlotte, inf. daughter of J. Cox, at Calcutta, Jan. 14.  
 DODD, Gerard H. son of the late A. T. S. Dodd, on board the *Elphinstone*, at Aden, aged 18, Nov. 5.  
 GIBBALD, Moses, inf. son of W. Gibbald, at Poona, Feb. 2.  
 GRICE, Lieut. Henry, Bombay inv. est., at Dassoolce, aged 39, Jan. 21.  
 HUGHESDON, Joseph at Akyab, aged 43, Jan. 5.  
 LEMONDINE, J. at Calcutta, aged 45, Jan. 23.  
 LYAN, William G. at Poona, aged 4, Feb. 2.  
 SCOTT, George L. at Delhi, aged 38, Jan. 22.  
 SEWELL, Lieut. W. R. D. Madras Horse Artillery, on board the *Albion Castle*, aged 26, Jan. 6.  
 STEER, Frederick C. W. inf. son of C. Steer, at Chitertong, Jan. 11.

WATSON, Leonora M. wife of T. Watson, at Calaba, aged 25, Jan. 24.  
 WATT, Lieut. T. 18th Roy. Irish, adjt. of the Queen's depot at Calaba, Jan. 30.  
 WILLIAMS, Charles at Calcutta, aged 27, Jan. 19.  
 YOUNG, Basil son of Capt. C. B. Young, at Maulmain, aged 2, Jan. 15.

## WAR OFFICE.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &amp;c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 1.

1st Drag. Gds.—Capt. T. Nisbet to be maj., by purch., v. Paynter, ret.; Lieut. A. J. P. Wadman, to be capt., by purch., v. Nisbet; Corn. G. Webster to be lieut., by purch., v. Wadman.  
 2nd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. S. Calvert to be capt., without purch., v. Bridgeman, dec.  
 6th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. C. H. Uniacke to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. maj. Forster, prom. by pur., to an unatt. majority.  
 Mil. Train.—Ens. J. H. Bridger, fr. 77th foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. N. Harris, who has ret.; Paymaster H. L. Carter, fr. 18th foot, to be paymaster, v. T. C. Brown, who exchanges.  
 6th Foot.—Ens. O. Robinson has been superseded, being absent without leave.  
 18th Foot.—Paymaster T. C. Brown, fr. the Mil. Train, to be paymaster, H. L. Carter, who exchanges.  
 19th Foot.—T. Hewlett, gent., to be asst. surg.  
 34th Foot.—Lieut. H. T. Sheppard, fr. 17th foot, to be lieut., v. Wood, who exchanges.  
 43rd Foot.—Lieut. S. T. Sargent to be instructor of musketry.  
 45th Foot.—Ens. T. J. Westby has been perm. to resign his commission.  
 61st Foot.—Ens. W. S. Nugent to be instructor of musketry.  
 68th Foot.—Lieut. J. F. Sparke to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. maj. Savage, prom.; G. F. Caldecott, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Tew, prom.  
 70th Foot.—Lieut. E. Cay, fr. 98th foot, to be lieut., v. Bingham, who exch.  
 72nd Foot.—The surname of the ens. app. on 15th Oct., 1858, is "Thomson," and not "Thompson," as then stated.  
 74th Foot.—Lieut. H. Jameson to be instructor of musketry.  
 84th Foot.—Capt. J. Hudson, fr. 27th foot, to be capt., v. A. Brown, who exch.  
 97th Foot.—Capt. H. Browne, fr. 84th foot, to be capt., v. J. Hudson, who exch.  
 98th Foot.—Lieut. T. R. D. Bingham, fr. 70th foot, to be lieut., v. Cay, who exch.

March 4.

3rd Drag. Gds.—Maj. gen. J. Scott, c.b., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. J. C. Bourchier, k.c., dec. Feb. 13.  
 6th Drag. Gds.—R. S. Blackett, gent., to be corn., by purch., in suc. to Lieut. Uniacke, prom.  
 7th Lt. Drags.—Brev. maj. W. D. Bushe to be maj., without purch., v. Horne, dec.; Lieut. R. Hale to be capt., without purch., v. Bushe; Corn. C. P. Viscount Royston to be lieut., without purch., v. Hale; Serg. R. Simmons to be corn., without purch., in suc. to Maj. Horne, dec., Jan. 1.  
 Royal Art.—Capt. H. P. Yates to be capt., v. Margesson, pl. upon h. p.; Lieut. E. Maitland to be 2nd capt., v. Yates, Feb. 15.  
 Royal Engs.—Qr. mr. Serg. M. Moore to be lieut. and adjt. of royal eng. field train, v. Saville, app. adjt. of invalid depot at Chatham, Feb. 24.  
 6th Foot.—Lieut. T. H. Lucas, fr. 36th foot, to be lieut., v. Neal, who exch.  
 13th Foot.—Ens. W. Moffett to be lieut., by purch., v. Segrave, prom.  
 31st Foot.—Maj. gen. P. E. Craigie, c.b., to be col., v. Gen. Sir A. Leith, k.c.b., dec. Feb. 20.  
 45th Foot.—Lieut. W. Birch, fr. 88th foot, to be lieut., v. W. J. Saul, who exch.  
 50th Foot.—Ens. C. R. King to be adjt., v. Lieut. Goff.  
 71st Foot.—Capt. J. A. Gore to be maj. by purch., v. Blennerhassett; Lieut. C. J. Mounsey to be capt., by purch., v. Gore.  
 77th Foot.—Ens. J. Wordsworth to be lieut., by purch., v. Rising, who ret.  
 88th Foot.—Lieut. W. J. Saul, fr. 45th foot, to be lieut., v. W. Birch, who exch.  
 89th Foot.—Lieut. R. G. Newbigging to be adj., v. Barstow, prom., Dec. 10.  
 Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Capt. J. M. Macdonald to be maj., by purch., v. Brev. lieut. col. Lillie, who ret.; Lieut. W. H. Peel, fr. Cape mounted rifles, to be capt., by purch., v. Macdonald.

## HOSPITAL STAFF.

March 1.

To be asst. surgs.—J. S. Allanby, m.d., v. Norris, app. to 85th foot; W. T. Morgan, m.d., v. Kearney, app. to 1st West India regt.; G. Calvert, gent., v. Johnston, app. to Ceylon Rifle regt.; T. Seward, m.d., v. Collins, app. to 87th foot; J. Watson, gent., v. Gil-

lespie, app. to 74th foot. Acting Asst. surg. C. Dyoer, m.d., has been perm. to res. his app.

## BREVET.

March 1.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets of H.M.'s Indian military forces, at present doing duty at the royal engineer establishment, at Chatham, with the rank of ens., to have the local and temp. rank of lieut. while employed in that establishment:—W. H. Pierson, G. Strachan, B. J. Goldie, J. Pennycuik, C. A. Sim, and H. Doveton.

March 4.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of Gen. Sir A. Leith, k.c.b., col. of 31st regt., on Feb. 19:—Col. J. Patton, inspecting field officer of a recruiting district, to be maj. gen., Feb. 30; Brev. lieut. col. T. Prior, capt. on h. p., 5th foot, to be col., Feb. 20; Brev. maj. H. Russell, capt. on h. p., 60th foot, and staff officer of pensioners, to be lieut. col., Feb. 20; Capt. J. Chester, on h. p., York Chasseurs, and staff officer of pensioners, to be maj., Feb. 20.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers, having completed three years' service in the rank of lieut. col., to be cols. in the army, under the Royal Warrant of Nov. 3, 1854:—Lieut. col. Sir W. T. Denison, k.c.b., Dec. 13, 1857; Lieut. col. G. Wynne, Jan. 13, 1858; Lieut. col. H. D. Harness, c.b., Jan. 18, 1858; Lieut. col. William Yolland, Jan. 18, 1858.

ROMANCE OF THE MUTINY.—The narrative of the Indian mutiny is being gradually disenchanted, and if we live long enough we shall see it produced in a reliable form. As if the incidents of 1857 were not, when truthfully detailed, sufficiently horrible, spirited newspaper correspondents called largely into requisition the flowers of romance; and at home "the agony was piled up" to a fearful extent in Exeter Hall by stories of human sacrifice, suffering, and devotion, which, unlike the works of the Minerva press, were not even fictions founded upon facts. The last fairy tale that has collapsed at the touch of truth is one that was very successful for a time, never being received, when dramatically told, without a thrill of horror mingled with admiration. It referred to the heroic defence made by Captain Skene and his lady, and his then (when further resistance was hopeless) having shot her, and finally himself. All this, we now learn from the Jhansi correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, had no foundation whatever. "He was bound with all the other male Europeans at the fort after surrendering his arms, and the whole party—men, women, and children—were marched beyond the walls to the Jakhem Bagh, and every individual there butchered in cold blood. The Jail Darogah cut down Captain Skene, and it is said that a fellow, now in Jhansi Jail, drew his sword across Mrs. Skene's throat." As a result of the discovery that the crimes and miseries of the mutiny were grossly and wickedly exaggerated, a marked revulsion of feeling has taken place in the public opinion of England; and now a tale of horror connected with India, no matter how well authenticated, would not be listened to. So much for the promotion of a good cause by reckless or dishonest advocates—*Bombay Gazette*.

MEN v. MACHINERY.—The copyists employed in the Bengal Secretariat have submitted a memorial to the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State in Council. The memorialists state that it has been ascertained that printing will entail upon the State a heavier expense than the copying system, but with reference to expedition preference is in favour of the former. The memorialists also beg that, as the introduction of printing into the public offices in India will deprive them of their livelihood, his lordship will be pleased to extend to them the benefit of the uncovenanted pension rules applicable to the uncovenanted judicial officers, and that the gratuity rules of 1831 may be made applicable in their case. This memorial, together with Mr. Secretary Young's remarks upon it, which refutes all the arguments of the petitioners, will be despatched to the India House by next mail.

### Close of the Campaign in Oude.— Despatch from the Commander- in-Chief.

H. E. the Gov. Gen. directs the publication of the subjoined despatch from H. E. the C. in C.

In it Lord Clyde announces that the campaign in which the troops under his immediate command have been engaged is closed, and that rebellion no longer exists in Oude.

The Gov. Gen. seizes the earliest opportunity of tendering his warmest thanks to the C. in C. and to the noble army which he leads, for their accomplishment of this good work.

By a large and complete scheme of combined operations, laid down carefully, and carried out inflexibly and irresistibly, this happy result has been achieved without a single check, and with no needless waste of life.

The authority of the British Govt. has been asserted mercifully in Oude; but it is now established and made manifest to all, and from this day it shall be maintained in unassailable strength.

The Gov. Gen. desires to record his special acknowledgments to Maj. gen. Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., and to Maj. gen. Sir Wm. Mansfield, K.C.B., for the new services rendered by those distinguished officers in this campaign.

His Lordship also desires to thank the officers who have commanded brigades, and the regimental commanders of the army of Oude, for the complete success to which, each in his part, they have contributed.

The best acknowledgments of the Gov. Gen. are due to Maj. Norman, Lieut. col. Macpherson, Capt. Allgood, and the officers of the army, staff, and to Col. Sterling, C.B., and the personal staff at Hd.-qs., for the efficient assistance which they have given to the C. in C.

The Gov. Gen. well knows the value to be attached to the judgment, temper, and energy of the chief commissioner of Oude, and thoroughly appreciates the importance of the co-operation which the C. in C. and the army have received from him. His Lordship emphatically thanks Mr. Montgomery for his admirable service to the state, as the head of the local govt. in Oude.

The difficult functions entrusted to Maj. Barrow, C.B., special commissioner in the C. in C.'s camp, and to Maj. Bruce, C.B., superintendent of police in Oude, have throughout the campaign been discharged judiciously and successfully, and with a zeal which calls for the Gov. Gen.'s special acknowledgments.

It will be very gratifying to the Gov. Gen. to bring to the notice of the Queen's Govt., the exemplary manner in which the Queen's army in Oude and the officers attached to it have done their duty.

R. J. H. Bunch, Maj. Gen.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.,  
with the Gov. Gen.

To H. E. the Visct. Canning, Viceroy and Gov. Gen.

Hd. qrs., camp on the Raptée, 7th Jan., 1859.

MY LORD,—When I last had the honour to address your Ex. on the progress of the campaign in Oude on the 25th Nov. 1858, I reported that the first half of it had been brought to a conclusion, the rebels having been for the most part driven across the Gogra, with the exception of the Seetapore district, which stretches from the border of Rohilkund to the neighbourhood of Lucknow.

It is now my pleasing duty further to report to your Ex. that the campaign is at an end, that there is no longer even the vestige of rebellion in the province of Oude, and that the last remnant of the mutineers and insurgents has been hopelessly driven across the mountains which form the barrier between the kingdom of Nepal and H.M.'s empire of Hindostan.

These results have been attained by following the course of action first initiated in the month of July, when the campaign of Oude for the reduction of the country really commenced, viz., by not committing the troops to a forward movement

until I should be ready to support it on every side, and so to convert a march into a thorough process of occupation, as was done in the Doab last year after the battle of Cawnpore.

Due preparation once made the troops have always been instantly thrown forward, in spite of every difficulty of season, and their work rendered permanent.

Hence it arose that the campaigns in Behar, Goruckpore, and Oude have been always treated as a whole, and I have in great measure continued to trust to my own judgment, to fix the date when decisive operations should commence in each territory, with due regard to the general plan, from the great outline and features of which a departure has not at any time been permitted.

It is with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction and of thankfulness to the officers and soldiers of the army, who have displayed such unwearied constancy, perseverance, and fortitude, in giving execution to my orders, that I have it consequently in my power to announce to your Ex., that on the 1st of Jan., the last day of clemency permitted under the proclamation of her gracious Majesty the Queen, it was reported to me by the special commissioner attached to my camp in a civil capacity, that the law and civil administration had been re-established in every district in Oude, similar reports having been made respecting Goruckpore and Behar a few weeks previously.

On the 31st Dec., 1858, the rebels were engaged for the last time by me, as a military body in Oude, and driven across the border. The force actually with me is encamped close to it. The Begum with her immediate followers having been as yet deaf to the offers of H.M.'s clemency, has sought an asylum in Nepal, while nearly every chief or talookdar, I may almost say without an exception, whose hands have not been imbrued in murder, has surrendered, and is now in the course of making an amicable arrangement with the chief commissioner of Oude.

The disarmament of the people, and the dismantling of the forts of the country have proceeded rapidly under the protection of the columns and garrisons left in different parts of the province, as the general advance of the long line pressed further onwards, until at length it was arrested by the mountains of Nepal, the frontier of H. M.'s ally.

Many hundred guns, and about three hundred and fifty thousand arms of different descriptions have been collected in Oude, and more than three hundred forts have been destroyed.

A considerable number of the mutineers have surrendered, and been allowed to retire to their homes, and the population of the country is settling down in all directions, in the most satisfactory manner.

I now present to your Ex. a slight sketch of the military movements of the last six weeks.

It will be in the recollection of your Excellency that a few hours after the evacuation of Shunkerpore (on the 16th Nov., 1858), by Banee Madho, the force which had been concentrated for the reduction of that place, was broken up. Brigdr. Taylor, C.B., H. M.'s 79th highlanders, having been sent with a strong brigade of all arms to Fyzabad, with orders to cross the Gogra at that point.

Sir Hope Grant had been ordered to march in a direct line to the Goomtee. Leaving his force under Brigdr. Horsford, C.B., rifle brig., to reduce the country stretching from Sultanpore to Lucknow, Sir H. Grant repaired with the Hd.-qs. Hodson's horse to Fyzabad, according to instruction, to take charge of the first Trans-Gogra movement.

He was desired to assume command of the troops in the Goruckpore district, under Brigdr. Rowcroft, B.N.I., and to combine them with the troops at Fyzabad, for the purpose of commencing the clearance of the Trans-Gogra district, arrangements being at the same time made to support the movement from Lucknow and the various posts held between that city and Fyzabad. In the meantime an excellent bridge had been completed, at the latter place, by Lieut. col. Nicholson, R.E.

Sir Hope Grant gave effect to his instruction in his usual brilliant manner, crossed the Gogra on the 25th Nov., and engaged a large body of insurgents under the Rajah of Gonda and Mehndee Hoosein, taking six guns and utterly routing the enemy, with but small loss to himself. Gonda was then occupied by Sir Hope Grant, and Brigdr. Rowcroft was gradually pushed forward across the Raptée to Heer in the Goruckpore district; this latter movement driving the rebels, who had so long annoyed the western frontier of that district, into Toolseepore in Oude to the north of the Raptée.

It had now become necessary for Sir Hope Grant to stop his forward movement until the advance along the line had been made, otherwise that which we most dreaded might probably have taken place, and the rebels passing round his right flank under the mountains might have invaded Tirhoot and Behar.

He was accordingly warned to use the greatest care to prevent such a catastrophe, and to confine himself to that duty for the present.

In the meantime the other brigades of the army had not been idle. After the fight of Dhoondea-Khaira I moved by forced marches to Lucknow with the troops.

Another brig., broken up in the Roy Bareilly district, furnished moveable columns, which respectively under Lieut. col. Gordon, roy. art., and Lieut. col. Carmichael, H.M.'s 32nd regt., pursued Banee Madho to the banks of the Gogra, Lieut. col. Carmichael taking up the running as it were from Lieut. col. Gordon.

While Lieut. col. Carmichael was in pursuit, Brigdr. Horsford intercepted Banee Madho, who, flying in confusion, was driven with his followers across the Goomtee by Brigdr. Horsford's cav. and h. art. under Lieut. col. Sir W. Russell, Bart., 7th hussars. All these officers distinguished themselves by the decision and celerity of their movements. Finding on my arrival at Lucknow on Nov. 23 that I should be obliged to stop there a few days to make certain arrangements, and to meet the demands of the correspondence of the army, the brig., which had latterly accompanied me, was not allowed to halt, but was pushed on at once under Brigdr. Eveleigh, C.B., H. M.'s 20th foot, to assist in the reduction of the Seetapore district. On the 2nd Dec. Brigdr. Eveleigh occupied the Fort of Oomeriah after a sharp resistance; he remained there for three days, engaged in levelling it to the ground. This fort, owing to its position, had hitherto barred the north-west road from Lucknow, and had been for a long time a source of much inconvenience.

Brigdr. Horsford, having completed his prescribed duty on the right bank of the Goomtee, had now marched through Lucknow. Another brigade formed under Brigdr. Purnell, C.B., H. M.'s 90th L. I. at Nawabgunge Barabunkee, was joined to him.

I left Lucknow on the 5th Dec., and reached Byram Ghat with Brig. Horsford's brigade on the next day. I found Banee Madho's followers, who had retreated before Lieut. col. Carmichael, still lingering on the opposite side of the river.

Sir Hope Grant having been previously ordered to occupy Secroora in their rear, they quickly disappeared, and retreated northwards as soon as they became aware of his march from Gonda to that place.

It appeared to me unavailing to delay the campaign during the tedious process of collecting boats and materials to bridge the Gogra.

Leaving, therefore, Brigdr. Purnell with his brigade to effect that purpose, I marched at the rate of twenty miles a day to Fyzabad, crossed the Gogra at that place, and thence proceeded in two marches to Secroora, followed by Col. Christie, H. M.'s 80th foot, with a detail of troops.

Sir Hope Grant waited to receive me at Secroora by appointment, while his troops had been already pushed one march on their way to Bulhampore on the Raptée.

The Maj. gen. was now instructed to commence his movement immediately on Toolseepore, by causing Brigr. Rowcroft to bring forward his right shoulder and invade the Toolseepore terri-

tory from the N.W. corner of Goruckpore. A strong post was also formed at Simree to ward off the chance of the Brigdr.'s advance being turned to the eastward. Bala Rao was reported to hold Toolseepore in considerable strength.

I then marched forward to Bareitch with Brigdr. Horsford, the Begum and her forces retiring from Boondee, and the Nana from Bareitch as I moved on.

At the same time Brigdr. Eveleigh, who had been directed on Fyzabad, was ordered to take post at Gonda, to form a reserve to the columns moving northwards, to settle the country and level the forts.

Brigdr. Purnell was desired to assist in the guard of the Gogra to the N.W.; one of his regiments, H.M.'s 23rd fusiliers, marching up the small Doab between the Chowka and Sarjoo to Mullapore, with two guns and a detachment of irr. cav.

In the same manner Brigdr. Troup, B.N.I., who after the fall of Biswah had taken post at Jehangirabad on the Chowka, was ordered to throw H.M.'s 60th rifles with two guns, and a detachment of cavalry across that stream, and to extend the remainder of his force to the left.

The various forces at Mohumdee, Shanjeahapore, Phillibheet, Madho, Tanda, &c., on the Rohilcund frontier, were put well on the alert, so that no resource might be left to the rebel forces but to surrender or to take to the hills of Nepal.

To cause this pressure to be still more felt before the last advance was made, Col. Christie was detached from Bareitch and ordered to march up the left bank of the Sarjoo to Durmapore. He left Bareitch on the 21st, the movement of the various columns having been delayed by rain for some days.

On the 23rd I left Bareitch, passed Nanparah on the 26th, and after marching twenty miles on the day, attacked a considerable body of rebels at Burgidia. Their left flank was turned. They fled after making a slight resistance, and were pursued until night-fall, leaving their guns in our hands.

On the 27th the force marched on the fort of Musjidia. This place was taken after three hours of vertical fire from two mortars, and a cannonade from an 18-pdr and an 8-inch hwzr.; the infantry being carefully laid out to command the enemy's embrasures and parapets.

I have much satisfaction in dwelling on the manner in which this fort was captured, with a very trifling amount of loss to the troops engaged. The Chief Engineer, Colonel Harness, R. E., has reported it to be one of the strongest, as respects artificial defences, that he has seen in India. But like all the others, it was without bomb-proof cover, and consequently fell easily into our hands after a few hours of well directed fire.

As your lordship is aware, every brig. has been carefully provided throughout the war, since the fall of Lucknow, with heavy guns, to ensure similar results in the attack of the forts of Oude.

The following detail of troops were at army hd. qrs.:—F. trp. r. h. a.; half a heavy field batt. r. a.; 23rd co. r. e.; hd. qrs. and 150 sabres, carbns.; 7th (Queen's Own) hussars; squad. 6th Madras l. e.; hd. qrs. and 8 comps. H.M.'s 20th regt.; 2nd batt. rifle brig.; 1st Belooch batt.; detach. Oude police, joined on the evening of that day by the 1st Punjab cav.

On the 29th the troops returned to Nanparah, made a forced march on the night of the 30th to the vicinity of Bankee, where the enemy had loitered under the Nana. He was surprised and attacked with great vigour, driven through a jungle which he attempted to defend, and finally into and across the Raptée, the 7th hussars entering that river with the fugitives. On this occasion the troops distinguished themselves, more particularly the 2nd batt. rifle brig., under Col. Hill, and the 7th hussars, under Lieut. col. Sir William Russell. I have to deplore the loss of Maj. Horne, 7th hussars, who was drowned in the waters of the Raptée. He had the left wing of the regt.; Capt. Stisted, who led the 1st squad., was rescued with great difficulty from a similar fate.

The next day it was reported that all the bodies of rebels which had been retreating before us from the day of our arrival at Byram Ghat had either surrendered or passed the Nepal frontier.

In these various affairs eighteen guns fell into our hands.

Col. Christie had a successful skirmish on the 23rd Dec., and two guns in pursuit. He then made a circuit to the north by Pudnaha, and rejoined my camp on the 3rd Jan.

In the meantime Brigdr. Rowcroft attacked Toolseepore on the 23rd Dec., driving Bala Rao from that point to the foot of the mountains, and taking two guns. Sir Hope Grant was alarmed about his flank being turned to the eastward and to the north of Goruckpore. Acting according to his instructions and with great judgment, he made that point absolutely safe, before renewing his attack on Bala Rao. That being done, he advanced through the jungles on that leader, and took fifteen guns from him, almost without the show of resistance on the part of the rebels; the latter dispersing and seeking refuge in the adjacent hills, and Bala Rao flying into the interior, as the Nana, his brother, had done before him.

Thus has the contest in Oude been brought to an end, and the resistance of 150,000 armed men been subdued with a very moderate loss to her Majesty's troops, and the most merciful forbearance towards the misguided enemy.

For the present Brigdr. Horsford has been left watching the Nepal frontier, where the Raptée debouches from the mountains. A similar arrangement will be made in the Toolseepore district.

I propose to give charge of the position to Sir Hope Grant, and to return to Lucknow myself forthwith.

I desire to offer my particular acknowledgments to the chief commissioner of Oude, Mr. Montgomery, for the cordiality and good will with which he has been pleased to co-operate with me in the execution of his high office. The instructions issued by him to the officers under his orders were most eminently calculated to facilitate the progress and efforts of the troops.

His two representatives in my camp, Maj. Barrow, C.B., special commissioner, and Maj. Bruce, C.B., superintendent of the Oude police, won my warmest thanks, for the manner in which they have given effect to the instructions of the chief commissioner.

Sir Hope Grant's despatches during the last six months have told the story of the admirable part taken by him in this war. I cannot say too much in his praise. He has the rare merit of uniting the greatest boldness in action, a firm and correct judgment, and the most scrupulous regard for his orders and instructions.

I desire also to recommend to your Excellency's most favourable consideration, the officers who have commanded brigades, at different times, in the army of Oude.

Some have been employed in more active situations than others, but all have acted with real zeal and devotion to the common cause. I therefore include them in one list.

The late Col. Berkeley, C.B., H.M.'s 32nd L.I.; Brigdr. Horsford, C.B., rifle brig.; Brigdr. Taylor, C.B., 79th highlanders; Brigdr. Eveleigh, C.B., 20th regt.; Brigdr. Purnell, C.B., 90th L.I.; Brigdr. Barker, C.B., R. A.; Brigdr. Wetherall, C.B., unattached; Brigdr. Pinckney, C.B., 73rd regt.; Brigdr. Hall, C.B., 82nd regt.; Brigdr. hon. P. Herbert, C.B., 82nd regt.; Brigdr. Jones, C.B., 6th drag. gds.; Brigdr. Hagart, C.B., 7th huss.; Brigdr. Troup, B.N.I.; Brigdr. Fischer, Madras N.I.; Col. Kelly, C.B., 34th regt.; Col. Christie, 80th regt.

I refrain from troubling your Excellency with a long list of the officers who have commanded regiments and have filled the subordinate staff appointments. I wish to say that they and the men under their command, throughout the long struggle carried on without intermission in every season of the year, ten months having elapsed since the fall of Lucknow, during which they have ever kept the field, have been distinguished by a discipline and a constancy unsurpassed in any war.

The service was attended by great fatigue, by never-ceasing sickness, and was performed alike during the intense heat of the summer, the languor of the Indian rains and the more bracing season of winter. But the discipline of H.M.'s troops never swerved.

All ranks have emulated one another in their exertions. For this we have to thank the high sense of duty and the personal example of regimental commanders and staff officers, the watchful and provident care of the staff and regimental surgeons, and the admirable spirit which animates the soldiers of H.M.'s regiments of every denomination. It is indeed a subject of pride to have had the honour of commanding such an army.

I cannot conclude this despatch, without referring to the very great and cordial assistance which I have constantly received from Maj. gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., the chief of the staff. As it seems probable that active operations will now cease, I have the greatest pleasure in seizing the opportunity of recording my grateful sense of what I owe to this officer, and of recommending him in the strongest possible manner for the favourable consideration of your Excellency.

Sir W. Mansfield executed all the details of the various operations which I had thought it advisable to order, with the greatest ability, and showed the most unwearied diligence in directing, as was necessary, the simultaneous movements of so many bodies of troops, scattered often in small detachments over a very great extent of country, and his care and attention have in a great measure tended to bring about the very rapid and favourable results which have been obtained, and the course of which has been already related.

The officers who have more particularly worked, under the chief of the staff during the last year as regards the execution of their various offices in respect of the war, are Maj. Norman, deputy adj. gen. of the army, Lieut. col. Macpherson, off. q. m. gen. of the army, and Capt. Allgood, assist. q. m. gen.

The merits of Maj. Norman are well known to your Excellency, and he has continued to deserve my highest approbation.

Col. Macpherson has always performed his duty to my satisfaction, and he has found a very able and industrious assistant in Capt. Allgood. The latter has been with me from the time I first took the field in 1857.

I have the honour to recommend these three officers to your Excellency's favourable notice.

It remains for me to solicit your Excellency's protection to the officers of my personal staff, and of that of Sir William Mansfield.

I am under real obligation to my mily. secy. Col. Sterling, C.B., who has ever been employed in the most confidential and important manner throughout the transactions of the past year to my entire satisfaction.

The other officers alluded to, have performed their duties in the most careful, intelligent, and active manner.

They are as follows:—Lieut. col. Metcalfe, 4th Europeans, Persian interpreter; Capt. Alison, H.M.'s 19th foot; Lieut. the Hon. J. C. Dormer, H.M.'s 13th L. I., A.D.C. to myself; Lieut. col. Crealock, H.M.'s 90th L. I., deputy. asst. adjt. gen. to the chief of the staff; Lieut. Flood, H.M.'s 53rd regt., A.D.C.; Capt. Visct. Dangan, coldstream gds., acting A.D.C. I have the honour to be, my lord, with the greatest respect, your Excellency's very obedient, humble servant,

General C. in C., East Indies. CLYDE,

### Action beyond Sindwaho.

ALLAHABAD, 6th Jan., 1859.

The rt. hon. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Maj. gen. Michel, C.B., comdg. Malwa div., No. 373, dated 22nd Oct. 1858, reporting an engagement with the enemy between Sindwaho and Marownee, on the 19th Oct., 1858.

His lordship desires to record his entire concurrence in the approbation expressed by h. e. the C. in C. in regard to these operations:—

From the Maj. gen. comdg. Malwa div. to the  
Adj. gen. of the army.

ALLAHABAD, Camp Lullutpoor, hd. qrs., M.D.A.,  
22nd Oct., 1858.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, for his lordship the C. in C.'s information, that having marched on the 18th inst. from Balabait to Narhut, for the purpose of covering Tehree, I received information at midnight that the enemy had marched from Lullutpoor to Sindwaho, and were at that place and the neighbouring villages, evidently with an intention of turning the protected ghats of the Jamni river, and passing to the east.

2. At four a.m., 19th Oct., I marched for Sindwaho, force as detailed below,\* expecting to reach it before the rebels had passed beyond it; however, the darkness of the morning, and the impossibility of finding the road, prevented our arrival until about half-past eight a.m., when I found the rebels (aware of our approach from a bugle having been sounded contrary to orders) drawn up on a hill beyond Sindwaho, on the road to Marownee.

3. Their force was about 10,000 fighting men, amongst whom were vast numbers of sepoys and regulars of contingents, with four guns.

4. As I did not intend to permit them to proceed to the east, I rapidly advanced with a portion of my cav. parallel to their extreme left.

5. The enemy, aware of my intention, came down in strength and boldly attacked the cav. (8th hussars and 1st By. lancers); but were gallantly charged and driven back by those regts. and 17th lancers.

6. The horse art., having now arrived on the ground with the rest of the cav., were played upon by the enemy's guns.

7. At this moment the inf. were required, and Capt. Cameron with the 92nd highlanders, Col. Hope with 71st reg., both in line, and Capt. LeMarchand's nine-pdr. battery came up on our left flank, followed by the 19th reg. N.I. on their left rear, and drove the enemy up the hill.

8. The enemy then tried to turn both flanks, and the h. a. and some cav. were so hardly pressed on the right by the enemy, posted in a field of high corn, as to enforce the necessity of bringing up the 19th N.I., and grape was eventually necessary to drive the rebels back.

9. The 92nd highlanders also had to wheel to their left, and resist a flank attack on our extreme left.

10. The 71st reg. still advanced steadily to the front up the hill under Lieut. col. Hope, and drove the enemy back; and the four guns of the enemy were captured by the combined movement of the 71st and 92nd regts.

11. The enemy now retreated at all points, and a general pursuit was made; the heaviness of the ground, being nearly all cultivated land and its broken nature, caused the pursuit to be slow. The enemy constantly rallied, or rather got massed, and Lieut. col. Blake with his h. a., and Capt. LeMarchand with his horse batt. were frequently obliged to open fire to compel their retreat.

12. The pursuit was continued about nine miles, and was eventually checked by the extreme difficulty of the country and its jungly nature, and the division of the enemy's force into small parties.

13. The ability and zeal with which Lieut. col. Lockhart commanded his brigade permits me to bring his name prominently to the notice of his lordship. Col. DeSalis commanded his cav. with zeal.

14. These officers, whose separate reports I enclose, record with approbation the names of those officers who commanded portions of regiments under their command, viz.:—Lieut. col. Hope, comg. wing 71st Hdr. L.I.; Capt. Cameron, comg. 92nd Highlanders; Capt. Barrow, comg.

19th N.I.; Capt. LeMarchand, comg. B.A. (field batt.); Lieut. col. Blake, comg. 3rd t. By. H.A.; Lieut. col. Curtis, comg. 1st By. lancers; Capt. Sir Wm. Gordon, comg. H.M.'s 17th; Capt. Oldfield, comg. 3rd By. L.C.; Maj. Chetwode, comg. 8th hussars; Capt. Mayne, comg. Mayne's horse; and also of their respective staff officers—Capt. Parker, comg. H.M.'s 71st L.I.; Lieut. Jenkins, comg. H.M.'s 8th hussars.

15. Col. DeSalis specially records the steadiness of the horse art. under Lieut. col. Blake, when attacked by the enemy's infantry, in close proximity, in some high jowaree crops.

16. Lieut. col. Curtis, 1st lancers, in separate com. during a portion of the day (whose report I also forward), brings specially to notice the zeal of Maj. Chetwode, in com. of the 8th hussars, and the boldness of his personal exploits; as does Col. De Salis of the gallantry of Lieut. Wood, of the 17th lancers, who (having, from paucity of officers in the 3rd cav., volunteered during the campaign to command a tr. of the 3rd lt. cav.) on this occasion almost single-handed came up to and attacked a body of the enemy.

17. On one occasion, after the enemy's cav. had been repulsed, Lieut. col. Curtis's column of cav. were brought to a check by a deep gully; some few got across, gallantly led by some young officers of various corps, who all had personal encounters with the enemy, and whose merits are recorded by Lieut. col. Curtis. In all these records of approbation I cordially concur.

18. I am much indebted to my staff for active exertion in the field, viz.:—Capt. St. John, 92nd highlanders, actg. asst. q.m. genl.; Capt. Champion, 24th regt. N.I., asst. adjt. genl.; Maj. Elkington, H.M.'s 6th royal regt., A.D.C.; and Capt. Maude, 4th By. rifles N.I., and Lieut. Shewell, 23rd By. N.L.I., both of whom on this occasion, as well as at the actions near Ragghur and Mungrowlee, acted as staff officers in the field.

19. I am much indebted to Capt. Gordon Cumming, asst. pol. agent for the Gov. genl., whose zeal in procuring me information afforded me the opportunity of surprising the enemy, and whose aid in the field was most valuable.

20. In recording the general good conduct of the troops, I may state, that as on the cav. the whole of the loss of the day fell, so they did their duty well and gallantly. But I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of that spirit of chivalrous endurance, which, during a rapid march of at least twenty miles over broken country, enabled our inf. to keep almost up to the cav., nor from recording a fact which shows the spirit of the British soldier, that notwithstanding the heat, when the firing commenced, all the sick of the 71st and 92nd regts. could not be restrained, but fell into the ranks, and so remained to the close of the day.

21. The result of this day's operations was the capture of four guns, and 500 of the enemy left dead on the field. The Nawab of Banda's palki, bloody, and evidently just evacuated, was captured during the pursuit.

J. MICHEL, Maj. gen., Comdg. Malwa Div.

INTERMITTENT DRAMAS.—The most singular point of all that has been told us about the Japanese stage is the order of performance. Three long pieces are frequently represented on the same day; not, as with us, one after the other in wholes, but in portions: namely, first, the first act of one, then the first act of a second, then the first act of a third; then, returning to the first play, the second act of it, and successively, the second acts of the second and third plays, and so on till all the three plays are played out. By this curious arrangement, any of the audience who wish to see only one of the pieces, or who have not patience to sit out the whole, may withdraw to attend to business, or to other diversions, or to smoke their pipes and drink rice beer, whilst the dramas they have no wish to see take their turn on the stage, and they can then return refreshed, to see and hear the next act of their favourite play.—*Japan and her People*.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, March 8, 1859.

### NETHERLANDS-INDIA AND THE CELEBES.

ANOTHER war in the East appears to be imminent, though one not directly affecting British interests. The Sultan of Boni, one of the many semi-barbarous rulers of Celebes, has been assuming airs of importance not to be surpassed by even a member of the Napoleonic race. Among other extravagances, he has claimed to be regarded as the paramount Power in the island, and on one occasion invited the neighbouring princes to a festival as if they had been his vassals. He acknowledged, indeed, that he considered them in that light, and fully intended to assert his own supremacy. Nor is this the first time that the Sultan of Boni has disputed the right and title of the Netherlands-India Government to act as the head of the Celebes confederacy. So far back as 1824 the State of Boni referred the question to the arbitrament of the sword, and was signally worsted in the struggle that ensued. The Boni army was defeated, the capital occupied by the Dutch, and the Sultan compelled to sign a contract acknowledging his conquerors as the supreme Power in the island. But, notwithstanding this severe lesson, the Sultan persisted in his projects of ambition and aggrandizement, and in the height of his infatuation commanded the Netherlands' flag to be everywhere reversed throughout his territories. The Dutch Government has therefore instructed the Vice-President of the Council to proceed to Boni and demand full reparation for the past, and securities for future good behaviour. Should this mission fail of success, a formidable expedition will be despatched under command of Major-General Steinmetz to teach the refractory Sultan to respect the might, if he cannot appreciate the forbearance, of the once powerful Government of Netherlands-India.

### THE CHINESE IN FORMOSA.

It is no new remark that the misfortunes of individuals are oftentimes a great gain to the community. In this manner have many of the most important inventions and discoveries been made, and in no case is this truth more evident than in that of shipwrecked mariners, who have thereby become the pioneers of civilisation. It is in this hopeful light that we would read the simple but interesting narrative of the hardships endured by the crew of the *Alert*, a vessel lately cast away on the coast of Formosa. The tale is told by Mr. Groom, one of the sufferers, and apparently a passenger on board the ill-fated ship.

The *Alert* sailed from Hong Kong on the 26th September, with a crew consisting of thirty-eight Malays, Arabs, Bengalees, and Chinamen, in addition to the captain and four mates, a boatswain, a carpenter, and

\* 1st column.—68 men, 4 guns, 3rd trp., h. a.; 118 of H.M.'s 8th hussars; 90 of H.M.'s 17th lancers; 93 of 1st Bombay dr.; 98 of 3rd Bombay lt. cav.; 20 of H.M.'s 95th regt.; 160 Mayne's irr. h. Total, 639. 2nd column.—50 of 3rd lt. cav.; 60 men, 4 guns, of 2-6 Bl. art.; 210 of H.M.'s 71st regt.; 320 of H.M.'s 92nd highlanders; 500 of 19th regt. N.I. Total, 1,140; grand total, 1,769.



a boy. All went well for a few days till the ship was caught in the N.E. monsoon, when her progress became slow, and in every way uncomfortable, until she grounded off Formosa late in the evening of the 11th of October. The sea at once made a clean breach over the deck, swamping the gig as soon as it was lowered, and rendering the two other boats useless. All night long the crew were hanging on to the rigging, but when daylight dawned they made for the land on pieces of the wreck, consulting each his own safety. Mr. Groom, with the boatswain and two black men, reached the shore together, but before they set foot on dry land they were seized by some natives, who had put off on a sort of raft, and literally stripped to the skin. However, before they started for the neighbouring village they succeeded by their importunity in obtaining from their captors enough clothing to disperse their blushes, though not to dispel the cold. On entering the village they were, of course, surrounded by the inhabitants, men, women, and children, but not otherwise subjected to any annoyance. On the contrary, the old women showed them much kindness, giving the narrator "congee rice" to drink, and offering him a basin of rice and sweet potatoes boiled together, and seasoned with pickled cabbage and ginger.

"The men," says Mr. Groom, "were all fine, athletic-looking fellows, with a pleasanter and less sly looking cast of features than the Chinese I have met elsewhere, and have a much clearer skin; they were mostly armed with long knives and spears, but a few of them carried matchlocks. I was struck with the beautiful order in which all their weapons were kept, a clear proof that they were continually in use. The women were also of a different cast of countenance to the China women I had before seen. Most of them had their hair dressed with scarlet silk, which, with their large earrings, gave them a rather peculiar, but by no means unbecoming, appearance. I also noticed that scarcely any of them had small feet, but trotted about barefoot. The village was a very tumble-down affair, the joss house being the only pretty part about it, and this, with its grotesque images and painting, the little stream in front, and old gnarled trees in the background, was really very picturesque. The houses, or rather hovels, were nearly all made of mud, and surrounded by a fence of bamboo, or a low mud wall overgrown with a sort of prickly plant, something like our cactus."

After enjoying a heavy sleep for a couple of hours, Mr. Groom was awakened by an old woman, who presented him with "a pair of Chinese drawers, very old and very short, but, nevertheless, very acceptable." In the afternoon the four brothers in misfortune started off, without any opposition on the part of the villagers, for a town some seven miles distant, on the opposite side of the bay. There they met with the serang and sixteen of the crew, Bengalees and Chinamen. The town itself was a mass of ruins, "and completely gutted by fire." Though not otherwise ill-treated, they were immediately shut up in a dark room, sixteen feet by twelve, and left there, without food, until the following morning.

"The people here seemed quieter than the villagers; few had any weapons. Their dress was very simple, consisting of a blue Chinese shirt, full blue or white trousers reaching to the knee, and a large blue turban stuck jauntily on the head. They all carried the 'hun toheue,' or tobacco-pipe, mostly made of bamboo, with two little boxes of bone attached to it, one of which contained the tobacco, and the other the flint, steel, and tinder."

Next day they were joined by the captain, the second mate, and two more Bengalees. The native portion of the crew, finding that no one attempted to interfere with them, sallied forth on a begging expedition, and after a short

time returned with a supply of radishes, rice, peanuts, and about 250 cash, equal to tenpence of English money. In the afternoon they were removed to a joss-house, where they "remained two days in great discomfort, for the stone floor was both damp and uneven." All day long the natives of the place used to gather round them, and squatting on their haunches would stare at them in stupid wonder for a whole hour at a time. Some of them would make vain efforts to master the English names of objects, but always mispronounced the letter *r*, and added an ejaculatory sound at the end of every word, as nose-a, pipe-a, &c., &c.

On the third evening some mandarins arrived, and next day the shipwrecked mariners received orders to follow the chief mandarin to Chung-wha, a walled town distant a day's journey. The road passed through a beautiful and well cultivated plain, "stretching from the sea-shore to the foot of a low range of hills about ten miles inland, behind which rose the magnificent chain of mountains from 10,000 to 12,000 feet high, which to all appearance divides the island of Formosa by an almost impassable barrier." They reached their destination that same evening, and next morning were regaled with "a large bucket of coarse rice and a basin of pork fat, cut into dice about an inch square." After breakfast they were allowed to wander about as they pleased, and about five in the afternoon dined off "rice, small salted fish, very dirty, and cabbage pickled in salt." Three days afterwards the captain, the fourth mate, and three seamen made their appearance, after having been given over as lost. As the captain had been severely wounded in the leg, one of the officers of a mandarin kindly took him into his own Yamun, and gave him a bed in his own room. Mr. Groom being invited to stay with his friend and share his bed, was thus enabled to describe the mode of life usual with Chinese gentlemen on the island.

"Lotea, as he was called, seldom turned out of bed before two o'clock P.M. The first thing he did on turning out was to make his bed—he then set to work, cleaned his opium pipes very carefully, filled his opium boxes, trimmed and lighted his lamp, and arranged his tray and smoking paraphernalia neatly on his bed—these duties being completed to his satisfaction he then washed, i.e., a basin of scalding water was brought in by a servant; into this Lotea dipped a very dirty looking cloth, and having squeezed it out, rubbed it once or twice over his face and neck, leaving the moisture occasioned thereby to dry on. He next took a mouthful of water from the same basin, and having rinsed his mouth, spat it out on the floor. His ablutions being now finished, he washed out his chow-chow basin, and wiped his chopsticks with the cloth he had just used for his face, and then lay down on his bed to smoke opium until breakfast was brought in. This was of the simplest description, a large China basin of rice, and two smaller ones containing fish and some other Chinese mess, of which he ate but sparingly, and washed down with tea sucked from the spout of a small teapot, in which hot tea was always kept for the benefit of all comers. He now returned to his beloved opium pipe, which he smoked with but little interruption until ten o'clock at night, receiving his visitors and underlings without changing his position. At ten or eleven P.M., he used to go out to pay a visit to his brother, who lived in the town. Here, too, he smoked from his entering the room until about one o'clock, at which time he returned and continued smoking and chatting until about four in the morning, and sometimes later, before he turned in."

This Mandarin was a "white button," but did not appear to be much engaged with public business. However this might be, he soon grew weary of his guests, and at the end of three days turned them out on the plea that he wanted the bed for a friend who was coming to visit him. Nevertheless he gave the Cap-

tain a bed, and consigned him to the care of a Chinese doctor, who eventually effected a cure by applying poultices of samshoo and pounded herbs to the sore, and by covering it with a powder which acted like blue-stone: the use of water, whether for cleansing or fomenting the wound, being strictly prohibited.

As Mr. Groom and the ship's carpenter knew something of watch-mending, they soon obtained some jobs, for which they were paid at rates varying from eightpence to two shillings. They were also enabled to add to their comforts by selling drawings of ships, &c.

About the second week in November the rice-harvest commenced, and is described as a very simple operation.

"The rice when ripe is cut handful by handful with a knife, slightly curved and much broader in the blade than our sickle. It is then made into a small bundle, and carried to a large tub on wheels, furnished with a bamboo screen at the back, to prevent the grain from flying about. At the edge of this tub is a small board, on which the bundle of paddy is struck with sufficient force to drive the grain from the ear. The straw is now thrown on one side to be used as fodder for the buffaloes, beds for the servants, thatch for houses, and various other purposes too numerous to mention; and the rice, which has fallen into the tub, is carried in baskets to the farm-yard, where it is spread out on a piece of ground beaten flat and hard for the purpose, to undergo the process of drying and winnowing."

The black sailors were more successful by begging than the others by their industry. One of them on leaving the island had fifty dollars in his possession, and another upwards of a hundred. The inhabitants, indeed, appear upon the whole to have treated them with far greater humanity than they are likely to have experienced had they been wrecked on the mainland. And yet they can be sufficiently cruel and barbarous, when in the mood, as may fairly be inferred from the modes of punishment in use amongst them:—

"During my residence in Chungwa," writes Mr. Groom, "one man was accused of murder, five unfortunates having fallen victims to his knife. He was condemned to be beheaded, and the sentence was forthwith carried into execution. The old Mandarin, who was the chief civil functionary in the island, held a court for the *Administration of Justice* every Friday night, commencing at about seven o'clock, and often not terminating until one or two A.M. I often attended these trials, at which the justice seemed to me to be administered in a most summary manner. Witnesses were several times severely punished on the spot for prevarication or contempt of court; one poor wretch, indeed, got 800 strokes, principally, as my boy told me, 'because he makes tell plenty lie,'—though in my opinion it was because he could not be induced to criminate the parties concerned in the robbery of a sampan. The instruments of punishment are certainly of Chinese extraction, ingenious and yet barbarous—the first generally used in the case of a stubborn witness or convicted offender, is a pair of ear-boxers (their proper name I am ignorant of), made of thick buffalo hide, in the shape of a pair of castanets, about six inches wide by eight in length. In these the three layers of buffalo hide are separated, just at the bottom, by strips of wood arranged in such a manner as to prevent them from closing completely, unless when forced together by a sharp blow at a word from the Mandarin. The tail of the victim is seized by the expectant executioners, and his head wrenched on one side so as to place the cheek to be operated upon uppermost. Two more executioners now come forward and inflict ten strokes alternately with these ear-boxers, until the sentence is carried out, each one laying on his blows with no light hand, and at each stroke calling the number of it in a sing-song tone. The number of blows is, of course, varied at the pleasure of the Mandarin. I have seen as many as 200 inflicted by 50 at a time. The face of the culprit after the punishments was sickening to look at; the jaws and cheeks swollen immensely, and suppurated with blood; the tongue also swollen so much as to render his words almost inarticulate; but, notwithstanding the seeming severity of the pain, the man still stuck to his lying, and, before he was taken away, received 600 more blows, as follows—200 on the front part of his thighs with a bamboo rod about the thickness of one's little finger, 200 on the bare

back with a bundle of small bamboo canes, and 200 on the back of the thighs with a piece of flat bamboo about three feet long and three inches wide. Even this was not sufficient to force the truth from him, and he was conveyed back to his prison in a state beyond description. Every day at the gate of the Mandarin's yamen might be seen a number of miserable wretches, some with the wooden collars so much in vogue in China, others chained together by the necks in couples, with an immense stone attached to the chain, unshaven, dirty, ragged, and to all appearance half starved, but still impudent and unruly to the last."

The 9th of December was a joyful day for Mr. Groom and his companions in misfortune. On that morning they started for the seaport at which they were to embark for Amoy. On the following day they were presented with a good breakfast and the sum of one dollar each, and then placed on board four junks bound for Amoy. Their adventures, however, were not yet destined to terminate, for they were attacked by pirates, and one of the junks captured after a sharp engagement. The others reached Amoy in safety on the evening of the 11th, and next day their missing comrades unexpectedly made their appearance, having been landed by the pirates, probably through a wholesome dread of British retribution.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 4. ASSISTANT SURGEONS AT LUCKNOW.

Mr. RIDLEY asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government now to confer any mark of distinction upon those assistant surgeons late in the service of the East India Company, who formed part of the garrison during the whole of the siege of Lucknow, and who were recommended in the despatch of General Inglis, of the 26th September, 1857, to the particular attention of the Government of India; or, if the rank of assistant surgeon does not allow such distinction to be conferred at the present time, whether he would cause that recommendation to be noted in the books, so that on their obtaining the rank of full surgeon they might receive a corresponding distinction to that already conferred on the four surgeons named in the above-cited despatch. He wished to obtain from the noble lord some public recognition or assurance—a promise would be much better—that when the proper time arrived there would be conferred upon them the same distinction as had been already conferred on the full surgeons.

Lord STANLEY replied that the assistant-surgeons who were named in General Inglis's despatch of the 26th of September, 1857, were five in number. He was glad that the hon. gentleman had given him this opportunity of paying a tribute of respect to gentlemen who had done their duty, and done it well, and had done it, moreover, under circumstances of considerable difficulty and danger. With regard to the particular honour suggested in the question, the hon. member must be aware that, holding the rank of assistant surgeons they were, according to an existing rule, not eligible for that distinction. As to the last recommendation, that if the rank of assistant surgeon did not allow such distinction to be conferred at the present time, the recommendation should be noted in the books, so that at their obtaining the rank of full surgeon they might receive a corresponding distinction to that already conferred on the four surgeons named in the despatch, it had been thought that it could not be adopted without the recommendation of the Governor General, and he had not, in the present case, given such recommendation. But, although he was obliged to make this statement, he had no hesitation in saying, on the part of the Government, that they would be glad to take any report recognising the service rendered by the assistant surgeons into consideration.

### EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

In moving the Army Estimates, GENERAL PEEL insisted on the impossibility of making any reduction in the number of men asked for in the estimate for the current year. It was necessary, he said, to look back to the state of the army previous to the outbreak of the Indian mutinies. The army had just then been reduced to a peace establishment, and the number of troops was adapted to the force required to perform military duties in India, in the colonies, and at home. Before the mutinies the British army consisted of twenty-three regiments of cavalry and 105 battalions of the line. Of these, four regiments of cavalry and twenty-four regiments of infantry, amounting to about 30,000 men, were upon the Indian establishment; leaving ten regiments of cavalry and eighty-one regiments of infantry upon the British establishment. That state of affairs had since been materially changed. Of the twenty-three regiments of cavalry and 105 battalions of infantry that formed the British army at the commencement of the year 1857 not less than twelve regiments of cavalry and seventy-three battalions of infantry were now in India, thus leaving only eleven regiments of cavalry and thirty-two battalions of infantry to perform the whole of the colonial and home duty. To these latter had since been added two regiments of cavalry and twenty-six battalions of infantry, making altogether at the present moment upon the British establishment thirteen regiments of cavalry and fifty-eight battalions of infantry. As it would be interesting to the House to know what was the prospect of the return of our troops from India, he had received permission to read an extract from a private letter of Lord Clyde to his royal highness the Commander in Chief, which was dated Allahabad Nov. 1, 1858, in which he stated that he thought he could now predict with absolute certainty the return of certain regiments to England early in the spring. He thought the 86th might return from Bombay, another regiment from Madras, and a third from the presidency of Bengal, in addition to those already ordered home by his royal highness. As the light Bengal cavalry would soon be fit to take the field, he hoped that the 9th lancers might also return. It might be interesting to the House to learn the exact names of the regiments that were now ordered home. They were the 9th lancers, the 10th foot, the 29th, the 32nd, the 53rd, the 78th, the 84th, the 86th, and the 89th. It was necessary that he should come to some understanding with his noble friend the Secretary of State for India as to the number of the regiments that might be expected home; for, if several regiments were to return unexpectedly, the strength of the army would be in excess of the force voted by Parliament; and, therefore, he must either come down to this House and ask for a supplementary vote, or he must reduce some of the second battalions that were now in course of formation. The arrangement that had been made was this—that the Indian establishment should consist of eleven regiments of cavalry and sixty-six regiments of infantry, while the British establishment should consist of fourteen regiments of cavalry, and sixty-five regiments of infantry. He had no doubt that if their prospects continued favourable, the Indian Government would be most happy to spare an additional number for the home service as early as possible. But, under any circumstances, he feared it would be a long time before it would be possible to reduce the Indian establishment much below fifty battalions. Taking that as the average, and if they proposed to keep up the present system of reliefs, which was found so necessary for the health of the soldiers—that was to say ten years abroad and five at home—he did not see how they could do with a less force than he had mentioned.

Sir G. LEWIS: What is the number of men in fifty battalions?

General PEEL: Taken in round numbers, about 50,000 men.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said he had no objection to offer to the proposed number of men. But he wished to learn from the hon. and gallant general at the head of the War Department what were the

arrangements made with respect to the payment of those troops who were in depot in this country for Indian service, and whether that charge would fall on the Indian or the Imperial revenue. He should also be glad to receive some information on the subject of that large amount of artillery which was at present about to be sent to India, and the mere transport of which must cost a considerable sum. He confessed that he could not see any necessity for such a shipment at the present moment, when the mutiny was at an end.

Sir DE LACY EVANS agreed with the hon. baronet who had last addressed the committee, that it was hard to understand what was the policy on which the Government acted in sending out additional troops and more artillery to India. We had 15,000 less men in India during the height of the mutiny than we would have the ensuing year after that great outbreak had been completely quelled. He understood, too, that twelve batteries were under order for that country. Now he had not heard that there had heretofore been any deficiency in that branch of the service throughout the Indian struggle, and he saw no reason why an addition should at present be made to it to the extent of seventy-two field pieces.

General PEEL replied that having sat upon the Indian Commission he found that the point most strongly insisted upon by the witnesses was the necessity of having no more native artillery. The object of sending out the additional twelve batteries was to prevent the necessity of renewing the native force of that arm. The expense of those companies had fallen upon the Indian Government from the day of embarkation.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said he thought that the hon. and gallant general had rather misunderstood his observations when he supposed that he urged the desirability of relying upon the native artillery of India. It was very well known that some of the best artillery in the world had existed in the shape of a European force formerly in the pay of the East India Company. The question he wished to have explained was, why that force should not be retained, as it was a force accustomed to the climate, and, as he was informed, could be maintained at one-half the expense of a similar force sent from this country.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The annual report of this company for the year ending 30th June, 1858, to the Secretary of State for India in Council, states that the receipts up to that date amounted to £3,820,804, and the expenditure to £3,040,281, leaving a balance of £780,523. The capital of the company now consists of £8,000,000, represented by 400,000 shares of £20 each, bearing guaranteed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and of £333,300 debentures at 4½ per cent. per annum interest, issued for five years ending January, 1860. The total expenditure on the 30th of June, 1858, on the 88½ miles open for traffic in the Concan, and 42 miles in the Deccan, together 130½ miles, was £833,794, or £6,389 per mile, exclusive of rolling stock. The expenditure on the Bhore-ghat incline, 15½ miles in length, was £114,512 on the 30th of June, 1858, out of £426,860, the contract price. On the contract from Poonah to Sholapore, 163 miles in length, £132,314 was expended; from Wassind to Rotunda Nullah, 25 miles, £83,701 was expended; on the Thull-ghat incline, nine miles in length, £4,451 was expended; from Egutpoora to Bhosawal, 190 miles, £35,636 was expended; from Bhosawal to Jubbalpore, 332 miles, the contracts were not let. With regard to the portion of line open for traffic, 130½ miles, the net profit for the year ending the 30th of June, 1858, was equal to £3. 13s. 8d. per cent. on the whole cost, while on the 88½ miles of the Concan line the return was equal to £5. 0s. 4d. per cent. upon the capital cost, as against £4. 6s. 10d. per cent. on the previous year. This result is considered by the Board to be highly satisfactory.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**H.M.'S MAJESTY'S LEVEE.**—The following were among the presentations to the Queen at the levee held at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, the 2nd inst. :—Col. J. Blasland, on promotion and return from India; Col. F. A. Campbell, on promotion, by Sir J. Pakington; Lieut. C. W. Campbell, on return from India; Capt. S. G. Cresswell, R.N., on promotion and return from China, by Sir J. Pakington; Capt. H. Crohan, on promotion and return from India, by Col. Daniell; Lieut. W. Portlock Dadson, on promotion and return from China, by Maj. Gen. Wesley; Mr. Juland Danvers, on appointment as one of the Secretaries for Indian correspondence at the India Office; Lieut. H. G. Delafosse; Maj. gen. Eyre, on promotion, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Brevet Maj. Foster, on promotion and return from Lucknow, by Gen. Sir W. Cotton; Dr. Fyfe; Maj. A. Fytche, on his return to India; Lieut. col. Fyers, to return thanks for Companionship of the Bath, on return from India and on marriage, by Maj. gen. Sir W. F. Williams; Lieut. col. Gall, on return from India; Lieut. col. L. Gardiner, on promotion and return from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. col. Green, C.B., on promotion and appointment to the Order of the Bath; Col. Guy, on being nominated a Companion of the Bath and return from service in India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. col. Hall; Capt. H. J. Hawes, on his return from India; Capt. G. F. Berry, on return from active service in India, by Lieut. gen. Hon. J. Finch; Lieut. R. G. Birch, on his return from India; Maj. J. Hood, on his return from India; Lieut. F. Horsley, by the Secretary of State for India; Ensign F. Horridge, on appointment to the 32nd Light Infantry, by Gen. Sir W. Cotton; Lieut. col. J. C. Kelly, on return from India on being made a Companion of the Bath, by Maj. gen. Lawrence; Mr. R. W. Lodwick; Lieut. B. Lovett, on appointment to H.M.'s Indian Forces, by Maj. gen. Wesley; Commander E. Madden, R.N., on promotion and return from China, by Sir J. Pakington; Lieut. G. F. Middleton, by the Secretary of State for India; Sir H. Montgomery, Bart., on taking his seat as a Member of the Council of India; Dr. W. J. Moore; Capt. Pym; Col. James Ramsay, on his return from India; Maj. B. D. W. Ramsay, on return from India and appointment on the Staff, by Col. the Hon. J. Lindsay; Commander Reilly, R.N., on promotion and return from China, by Sir J. Pakington; Lieut. F. Roberts, on his return from service in India; Lieut. C. C. Robinson, R.N., on his return from China, by Sir John Pakington; Capt. B. H. R. Bowley, upon return from India, by Col. Bingham; Lieut. R. M. Sewell, on return from India; Rev. T. W. Shaw; Capt. E. Smith, on return from service in India, by Col. O'Brien; Lieut. H. Stewart, on return from China, by Sir J. Pakington; Mr. S. V. Surtees, Chief Justice of Mauritius, on his return to this country on leave, by Sir E. B. Lytton; Cap. M. Thompson, Commandant of Cawnpore Military Police; Mr. W. T. Thornton, on appointment as one of the Secretaries for Indian Correspondence at the India Office; Capt. J. Tickell; Mr. J. S. Torrens, Judge of the Sudder Court of Calcutta, on return from India; Lieut. F. Warden; Col. J. Welchman, C.B.; Commander T. J. Young, R.N., Shannon's Brigade, on promotion and return from service in India, by Sir J. Pakington.

**H.M.'S CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF TRADE IN CHINA.**—*Foreign Office, March 1.*—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, to be also Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.

**DIRECT CADETS.**—The following gentlemen having obtained nominations, passed the required examination for Direct Cadets on the 1st inst. :—J. W. Garlick, C. W. Gabb, J. H. Q. Greenfield, C. N. Hodgson, F. G. Hearn, C. R. Oxley, N. F. Parker, C. W. Riggs, T. Young.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 28. Str. Athens, Strutt, Cape of Good Hope; Mont-eagle, Lorb, Maulmain; Dumietta, Lowell, Mauritius; Jupiter, Pokkes, Manila; Asiatic, McLeod, Singapore; Robert Dixon, Smedberg, Batavia; Port William, O'Brien, Calcutta; Black Prince, Greenhagh, Ceylon; Norden, Haggdahl, Siam; Anne, Lamb, Maulmain; Elinor, Hogg; Majestic, Connell; and Asia, M'Millan, Calcutta.—March 1. Kensington, King, Calcutta; Malvern, Mowbray, Maulmain; Euphrosyne, Cruikshank, Madras and Tutuoreen; Coldstream, Rogers, Mauritius; Volant, Green, Singapore; Queen, Owen, Port Natal; Una, Smith, Mauritius.—2. Queen of Sheba, Reid, Madras; Mercia, Fenwick, Kurrachee; Uidia, Logan, Mauritius.—4. Anna Krell, Mellan, Kurrachee; Gloria, Prenowitz, Bombay; Sanderson, Sanderson, Maulmain; Conference, Webster, Mauritius.—5. Mary Ann, Ashby, Auckland; Red Jacket, O'Halloran, Melbourne.—7. Theresa, Keady, Calcutta; Grasmere, Timmins, Penang; Monsoon, Hare, Surabaya; Fortune, McCarthy, Bombay; Johanna Elizabeth, de Lorenzen, Algoa Bay; Strathmore, Mann, Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—March 3. Earl of Hardwick, Noaks, Madras.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ripon from SOUTHAMPTON, March 4, to proceed per str. Simla from SUZUKI for MALTA.—Messrs. Brace, W. Mani-prise, House, Maj. Balfour, Capt. Drummond, For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. James and two children, Mrs. Rowley and infant, For MADRAS.—Messrs. Warren, Brace, Gray, T. Ardagh, Col. Pattle, Maj. Hawkins, Mrs. McKayne, Mrs. Collins, For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. F. Mather, M. Hall, H. Forsham, G. Mills, J. Jenkinson, S. Pyett, W. Healey, E. Walker, Collins, J. W. Taylor, T. M. Newberry, T. J. Quin, C. Bartlett, Fairbairn, K. Chisholm, Farquharson, Mercer, Streeter, G. Cowper, Squire, Morgan, E. Thomas, Jewry, R. Orr, Wyse, and A. Thoms, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. F. Chapman, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Strachan, Mrs. McKenzie and daughter, Capt. G. O. Wiles, Mrs. Feraday, Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Ens. Henry. For CEYLON.—Lieut. and Mrs. Gash, Mr. G. W. Paterson, Miss Gash, Mr. G. Harper, Rear Admiral Hope, Mr. J. W. Ashby, Comr. Gibson, R.N., Lieut. A. Douglas, For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Cobb, For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Cole, Dr. W. Wyburgh, Messrs. J. B. Haines, G. Stokes, Middleton, Fraser, M. Eusden, Hare, Fletcher, and Macdonald, For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. McNeill, R. Baker, and De Norman, Miss Wells.

Per str. Ellora, from MARSEILLES, March 12, to proceed per str. Simla, from SUZUKI, For MALTA.—Mr. C. St. John, For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and two Misses Colquhoun, Mr. Forbes, Mr. J. M. Upfell, Mr. H. P. Fane, Lieut. C. E. Bate, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Meiklejohn, Mr. A. Dullin, Mr. Spink, For MADRAS.—Messrs. E. H. Bolton, E. Perse, and Tuppington, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Hoffman, two Misses Hoffman, Hon. F. Bruce, Mr. Rumbold, Mr. St. Clair, and Mr. Wyndham, For HONG KONG.—Messrs. Jukes, Vyse, Cowan, Favier, and Portier, For CEYLON.—Mr. J. Jeffries.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

MORRIS, the wife of John H. Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 5, Devonshire-place, March 1.  
ROWCROFT, the wife of Francis F. 2nd Grenadiers, Bengal Army, of a daughter, at Worcester, Feb. 28.  
THACKER, the wife of W. of a daughter, at 1, Upper-park-road, Hampstead, March 4.  
THORNHILL, the wife of Edmund, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Geldeston, Norfolk, March 2.

## MARRIAGE.

FARRAN, Robert, second son of Major Charles, late of the Hon. E.L. Co.'s Service, to Eliza G., second daughter of Henry Thornhill, Esq. of Barbadoes, at St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, March 3.

## DEATHS.

FRASER, General W. C. of the Madras Army, at Stanley-place, Paddington, aged 75, March 4.  
LEWIN, Maria, the wife of Malcolm, at Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, March 4.  
MALAN, Basil, son of the Rev. Solomon C. rector of Broadwindsor, at Conington, Somersetshire, aged 20, Feb. 27.  
MONK, William G. late of the Madras Civil Service, at Crooms'-hill, Greenwich, aged 73, March 3.  
NEWTON, Ann, widow of the late Capt. Richard, of the Bengal Army, and relict of the late Maj. Midwinter, of the same service, at Winchester, aged 65, March 3.  
REID, John, F. M. late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Berkeley House, near Frome, aged 61, March 3.  
SHEPPARD, William, late of the Madras Civil Service, at Feltham-hill, Middlesex, aged 72, Feb. 24.

## East-India House,

March 4, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. H. Boyd, 59th N.L.; Lieut. T. H. Maddock, 3rd Eur. regt.  
Bombay Estab.—Major W. Godfrey, 17th N.L.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. G. C. Wallich, M.D., 6 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. Talloch, Engra.; Lieut. D. Young, 20th N.L.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. F. Kneller, 11th N.L.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. E. Couper.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major gen. G. Warren, 1st Eur. regt., over March; Major A. Fytche, 70th N.L., over April 4; Lieut. H. B. Urmston, 62nd N.L., over April; Asst. surg. J. Fyres, over March 20.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Gordon, 1st N.L., over March; Capt. W. Brodie, 7th N.L., over April 27.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## NAVAL.

Lieut. H. Lamb, I.N., from Feb. 21.

## BOOKS.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. No. DXXI. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

It is long since we have met with so learned, so eloquent, so universally interesting an article as that on "The Castes and Creeds of India," in the current number of *Blackwood*. The writer of this most able and excellent paper has taken in hand to show how the modern notions of caste have become distorted from a pure and natural origin. In the beginning the distinctions of caste were, in fact, distinctions of race, and indicated the relative positions of the different peoples who succeeded one another as rulers in the peninsula of Hindostan. Nothing can be more just or graphic than his masterly panoramic sketch of the earliest historical tribes, surrounded by the "wide sea of the secondary races," the Tamul, Telinga, and Canarese nations. Next he passes in review the Aryan or Sanscrit-speaking conquerors, headed by the Brahmins who "led the van of the migration, and whose intellectual superiority still entitles them to rank highest amongst the cognate nations which followed, and now live side by side with them." After these came the Kshatriyas, or warrior-caste of Menu, who for a while superseded the Brahmins, and usurped the chief power in the State, until in course of time they declined and became absorbed in the Rajpoot tribes. As the different races mingled together, the idea of caste took form and substance, and after a while resolved itself into a code of laws laying claim to divine authority. Caste thus gradually grew into a fashion, or rather a fixed institution, and came to be regarded as "a thing desirable in itself, and quite indispensable in every well-ordered community." From diversities of race it was by-and-by extended to diversities of employment, and trades and professions fell into distinct and hereditary brotherhoods. Caste, however, with all its exclusiveness, failed to preserve the conquerors from the contaminating influence of the inferior and conquered tribes. By degrees the pure theism of the Aryans became corrupted into an abominable idolatry, and their simple worship gave place to superstitious and degrading rites. But first let us observe the characteristics of social life among the Aryans, as they may be gleaned from the ancient hymns and prayers of the Vedas :—

If the Aryans do not speak much of their own cities, it is not because they were mere nomads when they entered India, but because they were a nation on the move. They had numerous flocks and herds, indeed, but they also cultivated the soil, and laid it out into fields. They "measure the land with a rod," they "plough the earth for barley," and they "bring home the produce of their fields in carts." They have towns, and practise many of the arts of civilised life. Weaving is an ordinary occupation, and furnishes the poetic imagination of the people with fine and effective similes. "Cares consume me," cries one, "as a rat gnaws a weaver's threads." "Night," says another, "envelopes the extended world like a woman weaving a garment;" and in another place day and night are likened to "two famous female weavers, interweaving their threads." They worked in iron, and also in gold;

they forged armour and weapons of steel; they had chariots, and carts, and harness, hundred-oared ships, and jars of wine. Merchants are amongst them, "covetous of gain," and whose ships are said, in hyperbole, to "crowd the sea," although no foreign products appear to have been in use. Tradesmen—or shopmen, as they would be now—were already up to the tricks of trade; so that the god Indra is besought not to "take advantage" of his worshippers "like a dealer." They had not yet coined money, but gold was esteemed wealth, and would be used as money by weight; and they used to keep their riches in a chest, or, as now, hide them in a hill or a well. Gambling, for which the natives of India have still a passion, was in vogue even then, and cowries were used as dice. We read of debts and debtors, and reverses of fortune,—and of course there are thieves. Medical science, though unarrayed in the pretentious complexity of modern times, was probably tolerably effective. At all events, they anticipated by more than three thousand years our hydropathic doctrine, one of their maxims being, that "all healing power is in the waters." They were also acquainted with the virtue of herbs; and one exclaims in prayer, "nourished by the sanitary herbs, may I live a hundred winters." Gold, horses, and bulls are given as presents, and golden rings and earrings are used as ornaments. Horses, indeed, appear to have been very plentiful; and "a hundred vigorous steeds" is not an unusual gift from a prince to a holy man. Chiefs go on forays, have plenty of chariots, sometimes with golden wheels and yokes, and with golden trappings for their horses; and there are processions, in which the chief at times has a thousand followers. Chariots and horsemen figure in war. Finally, as regards the female sex, their condition appears to have been free and natural. They are spoken of as "the light of the dwelling;" and some of the Vedic hymns are ascribed to female authors. The chiefs sometimes had a plurality of wives; they were splendidly attired, and rode in chariots; "ten chariots drawn by bay steeds carrying my wives," figure in a chief's procession; and we read also of female heroism, and of the wife of a chief accompanying him on a mid-night foray. There were also eunuchs and courtesans; and the latter, as is still the case in India, were not regarded in a very respectable light.

Their worship, we have said, was simple:—

The Aryans were never great temple-builders—inclining, like their cousins the Persians, and the Teutons of Europe, to worship in the temple of the Universe; and nearly all the magnificent temples for which India is famous are to be found in the peninsular portion of the country, where the population chiefly belongs to the pre-Aryan Tamil race. In the Vedic period the Aryans had no temples or idols of any kind. With the exception of the public Soma-festivals, which took place in a large shed constructed for the purpose—and of the prayers offered up and rites performed on the eve of battle—the worship appears to have been entirely domestic, carried on in the house of the worshipper. There were priests and *rishtis*, or holy men, who officiated on public or special occasions, and whose descendants swelled into the caste of the Brahmins; but the domestic worship appears to have been conducted on the patriarchal principle, by the head of the family. At sunrise, the first act was to kindle the fire on the altar (which was commonly their hearth also), or rather to awaken it from the ashes in which it had slumbered through the night: for in those days obtaining fire anew was a troublesome process, achieved by the friction of one piece of wood inserted in another. An offering of *ghee*, or clarified butter, apparently dropped into the fire or embers (a rite as useful as devotional), then took place, accompanied by an invoking of the particular deity to whom the offering was made. The ritual introduced towards the close of this Vedic period prescribes hymns to the gods, to be chanted by priests at these morning offerings; but doubtless the simple and quickly-performed offering of butter was all that was thought of by the people at large.

These extracts will suffice to illustrate the tone and style of this remarkable paper, and to excite the curiosity of our readers to become acquainted with the article in its integrity.

*Curry and Rice.* By Capt. G. F. Atkinson, B.E. London: Day and Son.

Had Captain Atkinson depended for success on his letter-press, he would have had little reason to congratulate himself on the popularity of his work. His pictorial illustrations, however, are excellent, and would be perfect in their way had he not chosen to represent the European residents at "Our Station" as unmitigated snobs. But his sketches of the natives are true to the life. The fat oily Hindoo, the haughty sensual-looking Mussulman, the roguish pedlar-merchant, the patient but artful domestic servant, are positive photographs.

So likewise are the incidents of Station society, and yet more characteristic is the occasional insight afforded into native life. "Our Nawab," is a splendid specimen of the Anglo-maniac native gentleman. Equally good in their way are "Our Garden," "Our Farmyard," "Our Agriculturists," and "Our Cook Room." It is to be regretted, indeed, that Captain Atkinson has not more largely illustrated the manners and customs of our Aryan cousins and Mahomedan fellow-subjects, in preference to caricaturing the monotonous existence of the unfortunate English exile. A few of these caricatures, such as "Our Bath," "Our Stage Coaching," and above all, "Our Wedding," are by no means deficient in humour, but their general tendency is to bring Anglo-Indian society into ridicule and to hold up the European residents as a fair object of satire. The letter-press, it may be said, is calculated to soften the impression conveyed by the engravings, but we question if any reader will venture beyond the first description. Now, no one would object to good-natured pleasantry kept within the bounds of moderation, but the attempt to raise a laugh out of everybody and everything is becoming a positive nuisance, and as such must be sternly discountenanced and "put down."

*The Wife and the Ward; or, a Life's Error.*  
By Lieut. Col. E. Money. London: Routledge and Co.

The horrors of the Cawnpore massacre are surely too real and too recent to be fittingly introduced into the realms of fiction. Colonel Money, we think, would have done well to have been satisfied with depicting, "in a familiar style, English social life in Hindostan," and to have withheld his hand from "the saddest scene in the late Bengal mutinies." The earlier portion of his tale will generally be regarded as the most life-like and effective. He has not fallen into the common error of caricaturing the habits and manners of the European community, and of exaggerating their peculiarities. His officers are a gentlemanly, rational, intelligent set of men, such as one meets with in every well-conducted regiment, and their conversation is suitable to their position in society. His powers of description, too, are undoubtedly of a high order, as witness the steeple-chase at Dinapore, and the pig-sticking expedition into the jungles of Bengal. But he fails when he attempts to construct a plot or to portray character. He recalls with fidelity what has passed beneath his own eyes; but his inventive faculty does not soar above mediocrity. Some of his comments on the defects of the old system are judicious, and not inaptly stated, though their merit is that of a prophecy delivered after the event supposed to be predicted. In short, Colonel Money has produced a novel of fair average quality, and one likely to afford considerable gratification to persons previously acquainted with the outward forms and internal economy of Anglo-Indian society.

CAPTAIN CHARLES FELLOWES, R.N., has had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty an Imperial Chinese flag taken from Commissioner Yeh's house at Canton.

HINDOO WOMEN.—A thousand years B.C. Hindoo women appear to have been as free as Trojan dames, or the daughters of Judea. Hymns in the Rig Veda mention them with respect and affection, comparing the goodness of the god Agni to that of "a brother for his sisters," and the brightness of this god to the shining of a woman in her home. Women, moreover, go out adorned for festivals, or mingle in the mid-night foray. Even in the succeeding phase of Hindoo life, when the Brahmins contemplated the soul beneath the shadow of Himavat, women attended their discourses and took part in their discussions. We find in one of the Upanishads a king holding a solemn sacrifice, and inviting his chief guests to state their opinions of theology; and amongst these guests a learned female named Garga is conspicuous.—*Life in Ancient India.*

## REPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Orissa*, Feb. 26, 1859.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£250	—
Bombay .....	—	£232,690

Per Steamer *Ripon*, March 3.

	Gold.	Silver.
Madras .....	£10,178	—
Calcutta .....	—	£85,670
Singapore .....	—	370
Hong Kong .....	500	180,60
Shanghai .....	—	24,850
	£10,678	£128,955

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½. ½ 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d. 216 13 4
Madras...	2s. 0½. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	817 13 4
Bombay	2s. 0½. 2s. 0d.	2s. 2½d.	—

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per cent. East-India } Transfer Loan Stock } Sicca Rs.	—	—	1 9
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 11
4 per cent. Loan of 1852-53 .....	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 .....	—	—	1 7½
4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

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Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock .....		220 to 223
	India Loan Debentures .....		99 to 98½
	India Debentures (2nd is.) ...		99½ .....
	India Scrip (2nd issue) .....		16s. to 20s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		19s. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		—
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	13½	½ dis. to par
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A ..	6	½ to ½ dis.
18	Ditto B .....	4½	½ to ½ dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) ..	1.3	par to ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ...	5½	½ to ½ pm.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ...	5	½ to ½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	104½ to 105½
20	Ditto E. Ext. ....	15	½ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto Jubbulpore ..	5	—
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	101½ to 101½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	par to ½ pm.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	2	—
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ...	all	17½ to 18
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	all	20 to 20½
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	all	18½ to 19
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	½ dis. to par
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	½ dis. to par
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) ..	7	½ to 2 dis.
20	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	20 to 21
20	Ditto (New) .....	10	½ to ½ pm.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	½ dis. to par
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	½ to ½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	69
40	Australasia .....	all	91 to 93
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	25½ to 26
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ..	10	1½ to 1 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all	39 to 40
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	21½ to 22
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Eastern Steam .....	all	—
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. ..	2	—
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..	all	6 to 6½
1	N. B. Australasian Company ..	all	½ to ½
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to par
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ...	all	84½ to 85½
50	Ditto New .....	10	12½ to 13 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..	8	½ to ½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	½ to 1

SCINDE FRONTIER.—It is currently rumoured that Major Marston of the police, is very likely to succeed the late General Jacob, as political superintendent on the frontier, and commandant of the Scinde irregular horse.



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CONTAINS:

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3. INDIAN FINANCE.
4. CHRISTMAS PIECES.
5. THE HOMELESS POOR.
6. HENRY HALLAM.
7. "THE WANDERER."
8. PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE.
9. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.
10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This publication stands on quite a different ground from the other monthlies, and affects no rivalry with them. We beg to add our own recommendation to those it has already received. Though the conductors disclaim the idea of filling any vacuum, they certainly do so. They evidently also possess good information, and deal with most of their topics in a serious and searching spirit.—*Press*, March 5, 1859.

If it proves to be, what from the first number seems likely, a publication appealing more to the higher class of readers, whose wants are at present only supplied by the Quarterly Reviews, its chances of success will certainly be very considerable. There is no conceivable reason why articles written by and addressed to thoughtful men should only make their appearance four times in the twelvemonth, but, on the contrary, every reason to suppose that a monthly collection of such would meet with a ready and extensive sale. The purely political articles are on "Indian Finance" and "Parliament and the People," the last, especially, very ably written.—*Globe*, March 2, 1859.

First of all, let us bid welcome to the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," published by Messrs. Allen and Co., of 7, Leadenhall-street. It is sought to establish a sort of English "*Revue des deux Mondes*." This design is strictly carried out.—*Literary Gazette*, March 5, 1859.

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The first number of a new monthly publication, the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," deserves a cordial welcome. Professedly based upon the plan of the "*Revue des deux Mondes*," it exhibits much of the scholarly spirit, the freedom and independence of thought, and the thorough geniality of tone, which mark its distinguished prototype. The opening article on "Literature and Life" is remarkable, hitting the case to a nicety, taking the middle course between the reck-

less Mohockism of Bohemia, and the affected diglve refinement of the *Saturday Review*. All the articles are excellent; but I would specially point out a well-deserved attack on "Christmas Pieces," a biographical notice of "Hallam," and a review of Owen Meredith's "Wanderer."—*Literary Lounger* in the *Illustrated Times*, March 5, 1859.

Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have just brought out the first number of a monthly periodical, called the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW of Politics, Literature, and Social Science." We confess that until we read this first number we had no very clear impression that we were in need of any addition to our already heavily-laden monthly literature; but a careful examination of the contents of the work has satisfied us that its projectors are justified in the undertaking. If they cannot be said, in the slang of the book-market, to have supplied a want, there is little doubt that they will create an audience. The best brief notion we can give of the publication is to say that it promises to become to the English reader what the *Revue des deux Mondes* is to the French, with an indefinitely wider latitude of topics and freedom of opinion. The critical element predominates, but it admits of the essay in its pure form, and is sufficiently elastic in both departments to embrace every variety of subject of current or permanent interest. In politics it ranges with the progressive section of the Conservative party, which would preserve the constitution by adapting it from time to time to the necessities of successive epochs. The soundness of its judgment on the question of Parliamentary Reform is displayed in the ablest and most thoroughly constitutional article that has yet appeared in any of our periodicals on the subject—an article which acquires additional value from the fact that it foreshadowed the whole of the scheme of the Government two days before the Reform Bill was brought forward. In social law and morals, the object of the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" will be to note the progress and collect the results of all movements tending towards the advancement or elucidation of those vague philosophical investigations which are clustered under the general head of social science. Good earnest is given of the resources at the command of the writers, and of the practical manner in which they are prepared to deal with them, in an excellent article on the "Homeless Poor." There are also capital papers upon "Russia" and "Indian Finance," and some admirable literary articles. This last department is pervaded by a spirit of independence, and a high scholarly tone, which we trust "custom" may not impair. Let us have at least one English periodical, written with integrity and good taste, to which we may confidently look for fearless and honest opinions. The "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" promises to realise those expectations, and we heartily wish it the success which it deserves.—*Home News*, March 3, 1859.

It may with truth be said of it (the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW"), that the opening number promises well. There is a good healthy, manly tone about it (no small thing), and literary ability of no common order. We heartily wish it success.—*Overland Mail*, March 8, 1859.

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1 Mustard Spoon, do. ...	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
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## BENGAL.

## THE OUDE POLICE.

Perhaps the most important question in Oude next to the pacification of the country has been the re-organisation of the police. It was of course perceived from the first that this police must be military, able to suppress slight ementes, to assist in holding down a discontented population. However powerful the European garrison might be, there remained functions which it would have been a waste of power for them to attempt to perform. At the same time, it was necessary that this military police should be also to some extent a civil police, should perform detective functions, and be strictly subordinate to the civil Government. To secure both ends, the Chief Commissioner has relied upon a plan which we are about to describe.

Mr. Montgomery, even before his appointment, seems to have been struck with the superiority of the Scinde police, and it was to that Province rather than to the Punjab that he looked on his appointment for a model. His first act on his arrival was to appoint a chief of police, Major H. Bruce, C.B., who speedily justified the selection. Besides the Punjabee levies imported by the chief commissioner himself, recruiting depots were opened in Oude, and in a few weeks upwards of three thousand men had been collected. The first infantry corps was turned out fully organised and equipped on 4th June, within two months of the issue of final orders. By November the force had increased to 3,004 cavalry and 9,366 infantry, and was ready to take its place as the auxiliary native legion of the Commander in Chief.

At first, of course, its duties were essentially military, a fact most valuable to its future efficiency. The habit of instant implicit obedience which grows up in the field, is as valuable to such a force as the self confidence which follows repeated and successful skirmishing. During the campaign the new instrument proved admirably fitted for its work. Police sowars formed Sir H. Grant's cavalry in the advance on Nuwab Gunge; police corps occupied Fyzabad the instant it had fallen; policemen held the Cawnpore road, and the road on either side of Brigadier Eveleigh. On 11th August Captain Dawson, with a police corps, occupied Sundeela, and throughout September and October the police formed an important section in the expeditionary forces sent into Sundeela and Sultaupore, fighting in one month eight successful skirmishes. In November the Commander in Chief moved forward in earnest, and every district as the troops passed through was occupied by the military police. Three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry were assigned to each division, and to them was entrusted the task of disarming the population and dismantling the forts. Three more regiments and a cavalry regiment followed Lord Clyde across the Gogra, and occupied station after station as the army advanced. Their presence, coming so soon after the great defeat, extinguished every idea of resistance, and there is not an instance of a district once occupied having been again disturbed. The disarmament was carried on with the most determined energy, and it is hoped that in a few weeks a matchlock will be as unprocurable in Oude as a park of artillery.

The military occupation thus complete, it remained to provide for the more important and permanent duties of the new force. In every division there will be one regiment of cavalry, or 600 sabres, of whom one-third will remain at head-quarters as a permanent reserve, the remainder being scattered, fifty to every district station, twenty to every talseel, and eight to every thannah—a distribution which, if wide for purposes of discipline, at least embraces the entire country. One regiment of infantry will in the same way be at-

tached to each district in the division, with similar concentration at head-quarters and distribution in the interior. Each pergunnah is ruled by a native officer selected by merit, and usually from the cavalry. Each district has its own commandant, who is again superintended by the commandant of the division, who is finally responsible to the chief of police. A force therefore numerically smaller than the old array of burkundazes is rendered equally ubiquitous, while it retains the strong organisation and fighting capacity of a brigade.

The duties of the cavalry and infantry are somewhat different. The latter guard treasures and posts, convoy treasure, and watch the prisons. The former are partially detective, being employed to arrest offenders, follow up robbers, and generally to seize all persons pointed out by the civil authorities. Both are strictly subordinate to the civil authority. The commandant is formally ordered, if he deems any requisition from a civil officer beyond the sphere of his duty, to obey first, and remonstrate afterwards through the divisional commandant. Quarrels on duty are thus rendered almost impossible, and time will soon draw the line between the functions of the different classes.

In cities and large stations this police will be further reinforced by a special city police, with a special commandant or kotwal, and with a body of detectives specially selected and trained. The latter will, it is expected, be most valuable, but their value will depend a little too completely upon their honesty for us to put much faith in the experiment. It has, however, we have heard, partially succeeded under Mr. Forjett at Bombay.

The instant a crime occurs in the interior it must be reported to the nearest police chokce by the zemindar, or the party injured. The zemindar may act through the village watchman, but the latter is in no degree responsible. He is simply a tolerated nuisance, and the owner holds his lands on the tenure of giving hearty personal aid to the police. He is willing enough to exercise his authority for his own benefit, and he must exert it for that of the State likewise. The police will receive the complaint, but they are strictly forbidden to receive confessions, or to examine witnesses. They have nothing whatever to do with judicial inquiries, which are left exclusively to the magisterial authority. So also in the case of an accidental death. Inquiry may be made, but the verdict must be pronounced by a jury of respectable householders. So also in all cases of search for stolen property every act must be performed in the presence of respectable neighbours, of the prosecutor, and, invariably, of the ostensible owner of the property. In the event of an affray, the police are not to interfere on one side or the other. They have nothing to do with the right or the wrong of the matter, but to keep the peace, and, if necessary, cut down both sides with summary impartiality.

The system we have described, it will be evident to our readers, is based rather on the English than the Oriental idea of government. The police, though protected by weapons and organisation, as in England by the popular reverence for the law, are absolutely dissociated from the judicial administration. Their business is to apprehend, not to inquire, and far less to decide, and the magistrates are left to their proper functions free from the enjoyments and the cares of thieftaking. The system is the same in all essentials as the one we have for years vainly recommended for Bengal. It is as yet an experiment, but it is at all events a decided advance upon the ancient plan, and we can perceive but two circumstances likely to interfere with its success. The first is the retention of the musket. The weapon among a disarmed population is not required, and tends only to keep up an exaggerated pride in the police. It will, we are told, be removed when the country has settled down, but it should be abolished at once. Three months

hence we may not have Mr. Montgomery to rely on, and with returning order the old stupid confidence will inevitably return. It may not then be so easy to alter the accoutrements of a body till then well behaved, and accustomed to regard firearms as a mark of honour. The second point is the existence of the village chowkeedars. These wretches are told in so many words that they are only tolerated, and are not responsible, but they should be deprived of even the semblance of authority. As time advances, and the administration stiffens into routine, the first object of the zemindar in Oude as in Bengal will be to shirk his police responsibilities. The chowkeedar will be pushed forward to bear his master's burdens, and in a few years silly councillors at home will be repeating the worn-out arguments about the last relic of municipal institutions. Mr. Montgomery should abolish the nuisance while he has the power, recognise anybody as the agent of the responsible zemindar, and ignore the institution of village watchmen altogether and for ever.

For the rest the chief commissioner has succeeded in organising a police numerous enough to give us eyes in every village, and almost in every field; strong enough to maintain a newly-conquered province in profound peace; and as little dangerous either to the people or to our rule as an armed native police can hope to become.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO LITTLE FACTS.—The Nawab of Banda has been pardoned, and is to receive a pension of Rs. 4,000 a year. This man has been a traitor from the first, has levied armies against us, assisted Tantia Topee, done all that in him lay to erase the very memory of the English name within the range of his authority. Lieutenant Willoughby, brother of the officer who by blowing up the Delhi arsenal struck the keynote of resistance to the rebellion, and bequeathed his name and his family to the Government which has neglected both, was present at the attack on Bulughhur. Single-handed he rushed forward to the gate, and under a heavy fire blew open the lock, a feat acknowledged by the Home Government with the Victoria Cross. In an explosion which followed he was lamed for life, and received internal injuries which render care and rest necessary to his existence. For receiving these wounds he has been deprived of his staff pay as a revenue surveyor, and draws in England the half pay of a lieutenant, a sum insufficient for the bare necessities of life, and his wound pension. The latter instead of being assigned from the date of his wound has been given from the same date of the following year. The Nawab of Banda, therefore, for endeavouring to overthrow the British Government, receives double the sum paid to Lieutenant Willoughby for becoming a cripple in its defence. As for his brother, an acknowledgment of his services seems past hope. The only memorial to his name is a tablet in the Bath Abbey Church, put up by his relatives. The inscription below is the phrase, "blessed is the servant whom his Lord when he cometh shall find so doing." The text, "put not your trust in princes," would have been a truer description of his fate, a more forcible warning to those who would imitate his self-devotion.—*Friend of India.*

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, in a paper reviewing Sir G. Clerk's memorandum on Indian education, remark that the popular belief as to a deliberate design to interfere with their religion is, to "a great extent," incorrect. They consider the true want of India to be education of a higher class, education which shall make men. It is to the existence of this education that they attribute the superiority exhibited by the natives of the metropolis. The remark is a singular instance of the *petitio principii*. Europeans, and all natives in the Mofussil, consider the natives of the metropolis the very worst in India.

**TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* wants the red letter days of the English calendar to be made holidays by law. Why not make a general rule that everybody should have a holiday every week extending from Monday to Saturday, and receive full pay all the time? As it is, Government gives sixty days a year besides Sundays; a less equivalent to an income tax of two shillings in the pound. A tax of that amount would make Calcutta scream, but the merchants will throw the sum away by idleness without a murmur.

**THE "SUTLEY."**—The committee appointed to inquire into the cause of the fire on board the *Sutley* report: "After a careful consideration of the evidence before us, we are of opinion that the destruction of the late ship *Sutley* by fire originated in the igniting of the jute in the after hold, but we have no evidence to prove the direct cause that produced the fire. There appears to have been great carelessness in carrying naked lights into the hold amongst the jute, which was done immediately before the fire was discovered." It seems certain that the jute did not take fire spontaneously, as at first imagined.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—A notification, dated Jan. 26, announces that the restrictions on civil furlough have been modified. Fifty-one furloughs are due, but to avoid inconvenience to the public service, only twenty-three will be given, thirteen of them to the North-West. Of the total number, eleven will be given to applicants before March 1 in order of seniority, and the remainder to officers whose services have earned the privilege. Furloughs for military officers will also, we presume, speedily be opened.

**INSUFFICIENT PENALTIES.**—The *Englishman* states that fines have been levied on some of the rebellious cities of the North West. Bareilly is to pay Rs. 25,000; Juanpore, Rs. 28,000; Shah-jehanpore, Rs. 12,000. There is something exceedingly undignified in these trumphy fines. If intended as a punishment, the fine should have amounted to at least three years' rental.

**VIRTUE ITS OWN REWARD.**—We (*Friend of India*) published, in July last, an article describing the services performed by Captain Tuffuzool Hoossein in Nagpore. It is not too much to say that his influence saved the province. He was promised reward, but his services were not even acknowledged. Our notice of the case elicited an official letter from the Governor General, but nothing was done. Tuffuzool Hoossein is still a conspicuous example of the truth, that virtue is its own reward.

**BLESSINGS OF TAXATION.**—Mr. Barry, of Serajunge, in a pamphlet on Assam, once more starts the theory that the people are too lightly taxed. He believes if the taxes were heavier, the people would work harder to pay them. That is the idea of the American Missionaries in Burmah, and the plan by which Dr. Mogling proposes to secure the regeneration of Coorg. It is also the advice given by Lord Grey to the Governors of the West India Islands, who are worried by the innate idleness of the negro population. According to experience, very high taxation is only beneficial when it can be avoided. The peasantry of France, the most severely taxed class in Europe, are drowned in debt, and do not improve. The English artisans, who, so long as they consume no luxuries, are as untaxed as nomads, are, next to the Chinese, the most industrious of the human race.

**AN INGENIOUS PLEA.**—A case of some importance to Hindoos has recently been decided in the Sudder Court. A rich Hindoo dying, left two childless widows. One took all the property. The other claimed her share. The possessor defended her exclusive right on the ground that her rival had been unfaithful to her husband, and divorced by him. Plaintiff pleaded Act 21 of 1850, as protecting her from the consequences of her crime. The Sudder Court held that it protected her only from the consequences of loss of caste incurred by a change in religion.

**MR. PLUMB.**—The directors of the Bank of Bengal recommend, we perceive, a pension of £500 a-year to their secretary, Mr. Plumb.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—The *Punjabee* states that Sir John Lawrence has condemned the public works department of that presidency in no measured terms. The system, he says, is at once wasteful and inefficient, the accounts are confused, and there is no possibility of keeping up a substantial control. The bridges do not stand a second rainy season, and the roads are perpetually wanting repair. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, advises that an engineer officer should be appointed private secretary.

**THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION.**—The *Englishman* publishes a letter addressed by the Governor General to the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab. His Lordship declares that the term British subject includes natives, but adds that a difference must be made between murders the result of old feuds, and wilful and causeless murders, such as those of Europeans. He considers also that the fact of a sepoy being present in the ranks of a regiment which murdered its officers is not proof that he "directly" participated in murder. We question if the proclamation was intended to be thus construed like an Act of Parliament, and whether, had it contained an order for sparing the people and hunting the sepoys, it would have been so distinctly obeyed. Villages are not to be fined for the murder of Europeans, but may be compelled to rebuild Government buildings! A general revision of sentences on traitors is also to take place, but not yet. The regulation about the villages is a strange one. Are bricks more valuable than human lives?

**RETROGRADE STEPS.**—We (*Englishman*) hear that the honorary magistracies are to be abolished at the commencement of the ensuing month, it is said, under orders from home, not by the Lieutenant Governor, who is satisfied that they have worked well. The reason alleged for this retrograde movement is, that it makes an invidious distinction between Europeans and natives. It is true that these functionaries have been selected from the European settlers, but that is no reason why, if the system were extended, that native gentlemen should not also be appointed. But it is said they are unfit for the office. Surely if they are fit to be stipendiaries, they are equally fit for gratuitous service, and the number of those now employed in Lower Bengal is far greater than that of the unpaid Europeans. On the other hand, if the native residents in the Mofussil, not specially trained to such employment, are unfit for it, then the distinction is not invidious. If the Government finds a certain number of persons, able and willing to undertake the labour of the magistracy gratuitously, surely it is unnecessary to inquire where they were born, if they are proved to possess knowledge and character which qualify them for the office. The want of an efficient magistracy has long been pointed out as a great evil, and the excuse always made was, that a greater number could not be afforded. Now an example is taken from English practice, it is partially tried and found to give satisfaction in the country, and to contribute powerfully to its peace and security. If extended, it would afford direct relief to our impoverished treasury in the shape of salaries, and indirectly by increasing the external trade and wealth of the country in proportion to the additional security afforded.

**LUCKNOW.**—A letter from Lucknow states the work for the new cantonment is already commenced. It is S.E. of Lucknow on a natural ridge, commanding the country on both sides of the Goomtee, and from its position is expected to prove healthy, as there is a natural watershed on both sides for drainage. The new military police commenced their duties on the 20th, and the district commandant is responsible for the peace of the division. Many thousands of labourers find employment here for the present, and as it is said to be the chief commissioner's intention to repair all the principal lines of roads, and open out new ones between the stations, large numbers of the disbanded soldiery may be thus provided with labour and food. A railroad to Cawnpore is also said to be in contemplation.

**MOOLTAN, January 20.**—You may perhaps like to know something of the steamers plying on this river. There are four at present; the *Havelock*, the *Laurence*, the *Frere*, and the *Outram*. They each take flats, which are lashed alongside, and not at the stern, as some in your rivers are. The power of each vessel is 120 horse. The voyage from Kurrachee to Mooltan sometimes takes as much as thirty days, the stoppages at the several stations being long, and in my opinion, sometimes unnecessarily so. The downward passage is shorter, but still longer than it ought to be. The distance from Mooltan to Kurrachee is only 800 miles, and the Indus is a swift flowing stream. It is not like the Ganges, full of shallows, and ever-changing sand-banks, which make the passage of that river so tedious and hazardous in the dry season. It is all very well at the present moment, when there is such a demand for freight by the steamers on the part of Government, for the commanders to be so independent to passengers and the trading community. But this time will not last for ever, and then must the very heavy prices charged at the present day for passage and diet on board of the steamers come down, and we may, I suppose, anticipate that in a couple of years Mooltan will become a much better known station to the dwellers in the Punjab than it is now.—*New Times*.

**AGRA, Jan. 25.**—The camel corps, under command of Lieutenant colonel Ross, marched into Agra on Sunday morning. Head quarters of H. M.'s 64th regiment, under command of Lieutenant colonel Bingham, C.B., marched into Agra on Monday, and moved into barracks this afternoon. The left wing 3rd European regiment, under command of Captain Ross, marched towards Gwalior this morning, giving escort to 10 lacs of Rupees. The head-quarter squadron H. M.'s 6th dragoon guards carabineers were at Futehghur on the 23rd, and may be expected here about the 1st proximo. The detachments of H. M.'s 64th at Merun-ke-Serai and Mynpoorie have received orders to join their head quarters here, the former detachment has commenced its march, and will pick up the Mynpoorie detachment. The left wing 3rd battalion rifle brigade, will arrive here on the 30th instant, when the head quarters of the 3rd European regiment will march for Gwalior, leaving a depot of women and children here.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**CALCUTTA.**—The *Hurkaru* complains that all the expenses of living in Calcutta are increasing. House rent is higher; servants demand larger wages; food is dearer, and the cost of keeping horses is becoming excessive. Calcutta in fact is rapidly becoming one of the most expensive capitals in the world, perhaps, if we except London and Paris, the most expensive. Matters will become worse yet, particularly in house rent. There is no land left to build on, unless speculators can make an inroad into the native town.

**MR. ROBERT SPANKIE, C. S.**—The *Delhi Gazette*, writing on honours for civil officers, mentions Mr. Spankie, the magistrate of Selahunpore. The name of this gentleman has not been brought sufficiently before the public. He has made the uncommon mistake of doing his work too well. His energy and courage have prevented the spread of the revolt to his own district, and he is therefore unnoticed.

**MR. W. TAYLER**, late Commissioner of the Patna division, and latterly Judge of Mymensing, has been suspended from his office for publishing, from time to time in the newspapers, a refutation of the charges brought against him by Mr. Halliday and his coadjutors, although Mr. Tayler had received the permission of the President in Council. Mr. Halliday found no scruples in framing his charges against Mr. Tayler, nor in appealing to public opinion by their publication. The Supreme Council, therefore, felt that it was no more than justice to Mr. Tayler to permit the publication of his defence.

**THE EX-KING OF OUDE** has received intimation that he will be released in a short time. The premises in Garden Reach are undergoing thorough repairs and alterations, preparatory to the return of his Majesty.

MUSSOORIE, Jan. 23.—Although the winter is not half over, the weather has been so mild that the rhododendrons have anticipated the spring by a month and a half, and are all bursting into blossom. From the unseasonableness of the weather, some expect a severe and stormy February. Some European deserters from Nynnee Tal are reported coming this way, and a picket to arrest them has been placed in Landour bazaar for some days past.

Too ENERGETIC.—It having been reported to Government that Capt. Sneyd, Commandant of the Chandree Police, put to death three men charged with rebellion, the Governor General has ordered that Capt. Sneyd be immediately relieved of his command, and that under no circumstances is he to exercise any authority whatever after this order.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—Mr. Hogg, the superintendent of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company; Mr. Purdon, the chief engineer; Mr. Ainslie, the commissioner, and Capt. E. Davidson, Deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India, are now occupied in surveying the country through which the rail will pass. The line, as far as Barrackpore, will be open by September next.

MILITARY AUDITOR-GENERAL.—On the retirement of Colonel Champey, it is reported that Major Hill, the paymaster of the presidency division, or Lieutenant colonel Hanington, commanding the 63rd Regiment N.I., will be appointed military auditor general. The latter officer is a first-rate actuary.

JEYPORE.—This is a most magnificent city; certainly the finest I have seen in Asia. Nothing in Constantinople, Damascus, Aleppo or Cairo, can come near it. I had not the slightest idea there was such a place in India. Streets eighty feet wide, with palaces, temples, gilded domes, and porticos. All the fantastic glitter of Hindoo architecture meets the eye at every turn. The view at the "Chowki" is really imposing, indeed I do not recollect having seen anything like it even in Europe. Everything is in good repair. People seem to be rolling in wealth. Gardens and country palaces dot the surrounding country on all sides—the Raja's, at a place called Amba, being of Alhambrian magnificence. Gaudy peacocks spread their golden feathers to the morning sun in every direction; in short, the scene is almost fairy-like. We have been here now three days, and march to-morrow. The amount of game is perfectly fabulous. Killed two pigs within half a mile of the camp this evening—but your patience must be oozing fast, so adieu.—*Bombay Standard.*

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 21. Fanny Holmes, Smith, Moulmein; Reward, Milne, Moulmein; Alma, Graves, Melbourne; Calypso, P. L. J. P. Penang; Sabina, Hendee, Bombay; Hannah, Nicholson, London; Melbourne—22. Gharana, Watson, Liverpool; Rose, Davis, Sutherland; Maria Gray, Gairick, Bombay; William Stewart, Brumwell, London.—24. Holyhead, Cole, Buenos Ayres.—25. Forganhill, Melbourne; Albion, Gunner, Swan River; str. Sydney, Neblett, Moulmein; Swinhamley, Weir, Liverpool.—26. Bertine and Louise, Pitarhe, Bourbon.—29. King Philip, Carry, Gravesend; Marquand family, Glazebrook, Moulmein; Marion, Jones, Melbourne; Intrepid, Carnton, Bourbon; str. Harbinger, Miller, Madras; str. Candia, Carling, Suez.—Feb. 1. Str. Lightning, Taylor, China; Lady Octavia, Welsh, London; Rance, Hwarath, Liverpool; Prince of Wales, Regnaudet, Moulmein.—2. Ivanhoe, Cowpar, Bombay; Deva, Laycock, Penang.—4. Str. Thebes, Roshen, Hong Kong; Royal Stuart, Cornwell, London; Euxine, Nicholson, Liverpool; Vanfan, Landner, Sutherland; Louis, Croes, Dunkirk.—5. Keystone, Knight, Melbourne.—7. Str. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein; Ellenborough, Woodcock, London; Ann Mitchell, Hewitson, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per W. Libbey.—Mrs. Bishop.  
Per Ivanhoe.—Mr. R. L. Lawson.  
Per Thebes.—Messrs. Dunman, W. Dunman and family, Williamson, Hull and family, Nelson, Duncan, Mrs. Breunt, Lieut. Palmer.  
Per Fire Queen.—Messrs. Atkinson and Genmeir.  
Per Lightning.—Messrs. J. P. Bourke, E. G. Cashman, F. Gibbs, T. V. Thuring, T. B. Wals, Gaspar, A. Apcar, Mrs. W. A. Cornick, Capt. and Mrs. Lamb.  
Per Burmah.—Messrs. E. Cohen, Larker, J. Steele, R. D'Silva, G. Chater, H. Fullerton, J. L. Hay, A. T. Pereira, Catto, S. Mottais, A. E. L. Talgh, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen and family, Rev. Dr. Bull, Capt. R. Wales, Capt. Fergusson, Major and Mrs. McGrough.—Capt. Loveday, 15th B.N., Captain Williams, 32nd M.N., Brevet capt. Dyett, 3rd Bombay Euro. regt., Dr. Ritchmond, Bengal army.

Per Royal Stuart.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Underdown, Mr. Banon, Mrs. Cornwell and child.  
Per Euxine.—Mrs. Nicolson, Messrs. Hudson and Carlow.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 21. Morning Star, Foster, Boston; str. Burmah, Gray, Rangoon.—22. Alice, Lefevre, Point de Galle; Marian, Murray, Colombo; Hotspur, Toynbee, London; Toftcombe, Cordner, Colombo; William Kirk, Montgomery, Colombo; Ashburton, Crocker, Ailchee.—23. Emily, Wales, Rangoon; Kurrajong, Shearer, Point de Galle.—24. Orixa, Pearce, Colombo. 26. Martha, Simpson, Bombay; George Ravuea, Bacheider, San Francisco.—28. Jabez Snow, Snow, London.—29. Alex. Daniell, London; Mary Ann Wilson, Carr, London.—29. Alex. John Kerr, Nicoda, Allepee; Edward, Bong, Moulmein.—31. Goldfinder, Fitzsimons, Akay; Palmyra, Homan, Trinidad; Ally, Colebank, Bombay; Afghan, Colebank, Bombay.—Feb. 1. Diana, Middleton, Madras; Cosphorus, Bogary, Liverpool; Clymene, Perry, Liverpool; Ulysses, Chivas, Bombay.—9. P. and O. str. Simla, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Simla.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Asphar, Mr. J. Pexton, Capt. Wickham, and Mr. Adderley. For GALLE.—Mr. E. S. Cushman. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Baileia and infant, Mr. T. D. Forde, Mrs. Gifford, Rev. Mr. Strickland, Maj. Sandwith, Mr. L. G. Adam, and Miss Harper. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Galloway, Mrs. Hart, Miss Curwin, Messrs. G. A. Andrews, H. F. Andrews, G. Whitney, F. Gibbs, E. V. Tewling, and Lieut. G. G. Thain. For MALTA.—Miss Arrong, Mrs. Wood, Mr. Gorton, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Goutiere and three children, Mrs. Aubin, Capt. and Mrs. Finch, Madame Gervin, three Misses Gervin, Mr. and Mrs. George Ashburner, Mr. A. P. Landeman, Mrs. John Murdoch, Mrs. Blush and infant, Mr. W. D. Arnold, C.S., Mr. Negroponte, Mrs. G. C. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Todd and three children, and Maj. Gough. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. Thring, Miss Thring and two children, Capt. Roberts, Master Dawson, Mrs. Chester, Prince Goham Mahomed, Prince Feroze Shah, Prince Ferozh Bikh, Maj. gen. Dupuis, c.b., Col. Wood, c.b., Capt. Bartholomew, Capt. J. Finlay, Mr. James Mandy, Capt. and Mrs. James, Mrs. McCausland and three children, Mrs. Nelson's two children, Col. and Mrs. Barton, Mr. Muoro Innes, Mr. W. J. Von Lintzy, Mrs. Henry Ramsay and nine children, Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. A. F. Smith, Dr. Scott, Mrs. Nightingale and child, Capt. and Mrs. Rileys, Lieut. A. Green, Capt. Dashwood, Lieut. Ogilvy, two Masters Montgomery, Rev. W. Licupolst, Mr. L. H. Aldridge, Mr. Wilkie, Capt. Palmer, R.N., Mrs. Newton and two children.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 8, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent. ....	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0
Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0
Sicca Rupee 4 do. ....	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0
Company's Rupee 5 do. ....	10 8 to 11 4	10 8 to 11 4

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	8 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	9 per ct.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
at Co.'s Rupees.		
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	6300 ex. div.
Agra Bank .....	500	625 to 650
North-Western Bank .....	10	130 to 140
Delhi Bank .....	500	nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000	22 50
Ganges Company .....	1500	1650
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1000	775 to 780
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	Nominal.
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	325 to 335
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	835 to 875
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10	835 to 1 pm.
Assam Company .....	200	325 to 335
East-India Railway Company .....	£20	par to 5 rs. dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) ..	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	20	par.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1 to 2 1 1/2
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1 1/2 to 2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do. ....	1 1 1/2 to 2 0
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	2 0
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	2 0

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On 4 per cent. Company's Paper ...	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
Do. Do. ....	Co.'s Rs. 100	75
5 Do. Do. ....	100	55

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10 3
Doubloons .....	31 0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	16 3 to 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs .....	2 6
New Gold Mohurs .....	15 4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	14 13
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..	104 13
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 221 0 to 221 4
Mexican do. ....	223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, 22. 5s. to 23. 7s. 6d. (all round).

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Feb. 8).—Transactions have not been extensive; although there has been a desire to operate, they have been restrained by the high prices at which most of the principal articles of produce are held. The season for Indigo is drawing to a close, a great portion being already out of the market; the quantity now remaining is of a mixed quality. Raw Silk.—A great disposition is shown to operate, but the advanced value influenced by light stocks prevents free operation. Corals may also be reported in similar position, but stocks are large, of mostly indifferent qualities. Sugar has been engaged to a small extent; but prices of most descriptions have been well maintained. Saltpeetre has also been in limited operation. Rice has been largely engaged for Australia, but to a very moderate extent for Europe. Linseed has been almost neglected for Britain. Rapeseed has been in moderate inquiry. Jute has been in animated demand for Great Britain, which has caused a rise in price. Hides have not engaged much inquiry. Stocks and supplies being of light descriptions, all other descriptions of exportable produce have engaged but little inquiry.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Feb. 8).—There has not been general activity in the market since last mail, owing to advances from the Upper Provinces not being very favourable. Buyers have been rather cautious in their operations, and have attempted to lower the market to some extent, as they feared the late extreme prices might influence heavy shipments from home; but the late advanced prices at home have induced holders to be firm in their demand, and prices, which had gone down a little, have again recovered nearly to their former position. Buyers at present evince no great desire to secure parcels to arrive, and sales of Grey Goods lately have not been so extensive. In bleached goods, Shirtings, both plain and figured, have been in fair request by the Moguls; Cambrics are selling slowly, with very small available stocks. Jacquenets in moderate demand for local requirement. Tricots selling at former prices. Lappets without fall in price; but some slack in second hands have caused dealers to be slack in their purchase. Mulls engage the attention of the Afghans. Prints and Turkey Red Goods are going out of season, and are falling in price. Woollens are quite neglected. Metals are almost in their former position; sales are only for local requirement.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The Madras Chamber of Commerce, it seems, has recommended that the Government of India should adopt the English weights and measures as the standard for the empire. Nothing can be more preposterous than the existing system. Every zillah has a different measure for the maund, and almost every one for the beegah. The easiest reform, however, would be a system based, not on the English standard, but on a rupee. Let the weight of the rupee be the unit of weight, its diameter the unit of measure, and we may be sure of native concurrence. Measures of capacity are not wanted. You can sell a pound of water or of oil just as easily as a pint.

A GALLANT YOUTH.—It is with much pleasure that we (*Madras Athenaeum*) record the gallant deeds of one of the sons of our respected chief engineer, Colonel Faber. Many in Madras will remember the young, good-looking cornet, not very long ago learning his drill in the body guard lines. He has now grown into a stalwart man, some six feet two, and of strength proportioned to his make. Opportunity of distinction, which many men wait for till they are grey, has come to Lieut. Faber early in life, nor has he missed the occasion. We learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that a small body of the Madras 6th cav. under his gallant leading has recently done right good service in the disturbed districts. On one occasion Lieut. Faber disposed of no fewer than three antagonists in hand to hand encounter; the first he cut down, the second severed his sword, but with the remainder of the blade he nearly cut the rebel's head from his shoulders, the third he brought down with his pistol. On another occasion we hear of his killing a chieftain in single combat; and though his own modesty has prevented the young hero writing of his own prowess to his friends, it is good to record such acts of daring and duty, even though the performer is forced to "blush to find it fame."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26. Huguenot, Forbes, London; Lady Milton, Stacey, Melbourne.—30. Lavinia, Ellery, Colombo; str. Australian, Boon, C. Canada.—Feb. 1. City of Bristol, Gregory, Tranquebar; Medium, Humphrey, C. Canada.—2. Damblat, Codinan, Sunderland; Barham, Consat, C. Canada.—3. Arieth Robo-Sunderland; Barham, Consat, C. Canada.—4. Memman, Budwell, Mauritius; Sultan, Vogrell, Adelaide; Memman, Page, C. Canada.—6. Str. Calcutta, Blackmore, Calcutta; Hunter, Searle, C. Canada; Lily, Gernon, Pondicherry.—7. Sir George Anderson, Green, Porto Novo.—8. Serinagapatam, Gimblett, Portsmouth; Duc de Malakoff, Graves, Negapa-





**BOMBAY RAILWAY.**—An official statement of the half-yearly receipts of the Bombay Railway shows that the line has earned Rs. 5-10 per cent. for the half year. The principal receipts are from the carriage of goods, 40 per cent. being from fire-wood alone. It is proposed to reduce the charges on more expensive articles, which are now driven to other modes of transit.

**THE ORIENTAL STEAM COMPANY'S** flotilla has arrived at Kurrachee. The vessels are accompanied by sixty mechanics, and will be put together at once. These are the jointed steamers, which are to ply between Kurrachee and Mooltan.

**NATIVE LIFE IN BOMBAY.**—A recent libel action in Bombay gives a curious glimpse of the interior of native society, and the practical working of caste. There is a paper, it appears, published at that Presidency called the *Chabook* (the whip). It seems to be something like what the *London Satirist* was before the clever scamp who edited that paper was extinguished by the Duke of Brunswick. The *Chabook*, like such productions everywhere, did not pay, and the editor in distress applied to various acquaintances for relief. Among other persons he applied to Lutchmedass Khemjee, a cotton dealer of Bombay, and a general merchant of some standing. He asked him first for some cotton clothes, and then for a loan of Rs. 200, necessary, he said, to save his honour. "I am," he continues:—

"I am a talented friend; therefore try me once. Should you try me day and night by putting me to the test, you will learn who I am, and what are my merits. I am not willing to see and meet foolish and extravagant, dissolute and vicious people, however wealthy they may be, and even if I could gain thousands of rupees. But if I sit and associate day and night with persons like you, wise, moral, philanthropic, and pious, whose object is no other than of benefitting their countrymen, whose attention is occupied with thoughts of leaving behind them meritorious works and good names upon this earth, I shall thereby benefit the world as well as my friends. I am desirous of being admitted into your company, so that we may have opportunities to consult during the day about my interests, and in the evening about the welfare of the world."

The *naivete* with which the writer estimates the importance of his own affairs, and those of the world, is delicious in these days of universal philanthropy. Lutchmedass, however, did not quite see the request in the same light as the editor. He seems scarcely to have been enchanted with the prospect of being talked to all day, and all night; had even, one fancies, an idea that the process might be *ennuyant*. At all events, he sent in his bill, and as it was not paid, went to law. The editor vowed revenge, and calculated apparently what charge would most deeply wound the man who had scorned his conversation, and demanded payment for his clothes. In Europe a man of the class would probably accuse his enemy of ugliness, or insinuate doubts as to his solvency, or rake up stories about his female relatives. The Bombay satirist was more subtle. With a venomous acumen for which English literature affords, we are happy to say, few parallels, he accused his creditor of having once on a time slandered a clergyman! Lutchmedass is a Bhatia, a man of a sect who believe that Vishnu is always present with their Moharajes. To slander the Moharajes was therefore a crime of the deepest dye. The caste was in an uproar. Two hundred Setts met, and agreed that Lutchmedass ought to be killed, or at all events excommunicated. The newspaper was sent to Cutch, and Lutchmedass found himself abhorred in his own land. He was, to use his own language, "vilified, derided, scorned, abused, and threatened." He was, however, rich. His friends after the first explosion managed to obtain a hearing, and sentence of excommunication was suspended, pending the trial of an action for libel. It was brought, and in spite of a clever defence, based on the theory that Lutchmedass was only accused of want of moral courage, the judge found a verdict for the unhappy Khemjee. Damages, Rs. 600, with costs. The merchant left the court in triumph, certainly free from excommunication, and probably with no additional reverence for Moharajes. Englishmen can scarcely conceive a

state of society in which the bare accusation of speaking disrespectfully of a priesthood should under a free Government be almost a sentence of death. Yet it is not four hundred years since we were ourselves in the same condition. In 1489, to accuse a man of slandering the priesthood was to condemn him as an infidel, as a wretch fit only to be burned. Henry the Seventh burned Lollards on lighter accusations than those of the editor of the *Chabook*, and with the full approbation of the majority of Englishmen. There is hope then even for Bhatias, hope perhaps even of a day when to abuse the clergy of the caste shall be considered the highest mark of esprit and enlightenment!—*Friend of India*.

**BOMBAY AND SUEZ ROUTE.**—A new steamer, the *Northam*, has been placed on the mail route between Bombay and Suez. She is a new vessel, a screw, of 1,600 tons burthen. The Bombay route is rapidly becoming the popular one with the North-west, and will soon want larger steamers. This year several passages have been taken from Calcutta.

**PRIZE MONEY.**—The *Bombay Standard* calls attention to the long delay in the distribution of Indian prize money. Delhi has been taken fifteen months, and Lucknow one year, yet nothing has been heard of the prize money. The prize money of Dhar was promised by Colonel Durand to the troops, but it has not been given, and the very existence of the Jhansee prize is disputed. If we are not misinformed, also, very large sums indeed should be distributed among General Whitlock's force. We have heard, on good authority, that their share will greatly exceed that of any brigade employed in India.

**THE BURNS CENTENARY.**—The proposed festival at Bombay in honour of the centenary of Burns has failed. The subscribers were very few, and the stewards have returned the money paid. A similar festival in Scotland will, it is said, be very numerously attended by the first names in the land. The Bombay meeting appears to have broken down, from the high price of the tickets, Rs. 20 each.

**ELBOW ROOM.**—The Bombay journals are earnestly petitioning for "more room" for their city. The European town is within the Fort, and they argue that the walls should be destroyed. It seems that the local Government is favourable to the plan, and the Court did not oppose out of any regard for the fortifications as such. They believed, however, that the removal of the walls would reduce the value of property within them. After much study we fail altogether to comprehend the plan of Bombay. What prevents the citizens from building outside the walls if they like?

**A HUMANE SAINT.**—A Bombay paper gives a long and graphic account of an accident that occurred at Dhobee Talao on the 17th Jan. It appears that a Parsee woman, whilst drawing water from a well, accidentally fell in, and had sunk twice ere assistance arrived from one of the adjacent houses. She fortunately grasped the end of a rope that was flung to her, and four persons descended to her assistance, as she became insensible. After half an hour's delay a chair was procured, and all were safely drawn to the surface. The said Mahomedan saint who is said to guard the well was duly praised, and it was asserted that the woman was seen to be buoyed up on the surface. The next morning the man who flung the rope and his wife both declared they saw a human form, dressed in white, reposing on the surface. The well has been sacred for years, and Parsee women deck its walls with flowers, and sacrifice hens to the resident spirit, so it will lose none of its reputation, but rather gain by the accident.

**THE HEAD-QUARTERS** of H.M.'s 4th (the King's Own) Regiment, numbering about 472 non-commissioned officers and men, 23 sergeants, 13 drummers, 47 women, 72 children, and 25 officers, with their families, in charge of Col. T. Williams, which arrived in Bombay from Mauritius by the ship *Great Tasmania*, Captain John Gardyne, on the 4th of January, embarked on the 27th on board H.M.'s steamers *Feroze* and *Berenice* for Tankaria, en route to Guzerat.

**AHMEDNUGGUR.**—THE LATE MR. SPIERS.—We regret very much to have to announce the death, at Ahmednuggur, on the 19th Jan., from brain fever, of Mr. James Randolph Spiers, the district deputy collector and magistrate of that place, at the early age of twenty-eight years. The deceased gentleman left Poona on the evening of Tuesday, the 11th, to join his appointment at Ahmednuggur. He was attacked with fever and ague at Seroor, and was detained there in consequence for three days without medical assistance of any kind, and on the 15th he reached Nuggur. He rallied a little after his arrival at that place, but on the 18th the fever returned with greater violence than ever, delirium ensued, and the unfortunate sufferer succumbed on the following day. It is gratifying to learn that every attention was paid to him at Nuggur during his illness by the only officials then at the station, namely, the Nazir, the head clerk of the Adawlut, the foujdar, a moonsiff named Wittoba Dhannaskur, and the principal Sudder Ameen. After his death his body was brought into Poona by his brother, and interred on the evening of the 20th. Mr. Spiers had for some months past acted as hoozoor deputy magistrate of Ahmedabad during Mr. Jordan's absence on furlough in England, and had rendered himself very popular with the natives of that place in his official capacity. He was a young man of great ability, and performed his duties with zeal, energy, and the strictest impartiality. By his death the Government has lost a good and faithful servant, and the community to which he belonged a warm friend and consistent supporter of the claims of the uncovenanted service.—*Poona Observer*.

**TANTIA TOPEE OUTWITTED.**—There is a curious story about Tantia Topee told in a vernacular newspaper, the *Soobhachintuck*, published in Sattara. It is said that the Kotwal of Oomrawuttee has found out two persons who have been concerned in the present disturbances. They are of Marathee caste, and have in their possession property of the value of about sixty thousand rupees. From inquiries instituted as to how they got possession of so large a sum, it appears that Tantia Topee deposited it with them, with the intention of engaging the people of Roheensee and Southern Mahratta country in his cause. His usual luck, however, failed him in this instance, and he has lost his money without obtaining the adherents he coveted.

**KURRACHEE.**—The following have been the traffic arrivals from Kandahar and Kelat during the week ending Jan. 27:—401 camels, 6 horses, 17 donkeys, 163 men. The loads brought in by these animals consisted of wool, kismis, and other spices. Wool continues in great demand, but prices are not so favourable as they were a short time back. The demand for horses on account of Government has not abated, and prices fluctuate. A few more Kafilas are on their way, and may shortly be expected.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Feb. 8, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan	Rs. 94
4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 89 100 Sa.
4 " " " "	1833-33 Rs. 89 100 Sa.
4 " " " "	1835-36 Rs. 78 100 Ca's
5 " " " "	1842-43 Rs. 76 100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1844-55 Rs. 91 100 do.
New 5 " " "	Rs. 86 100 do.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	84 pm. ex. div.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 500) 500 paid up	47 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	3 per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	5 per cent. pm.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	prem. 33 per cent.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	— 8 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 30,500
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 30,000 p. up	" 35,500
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	" 3,000
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,500 do. " 6,000
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,500 do. " 6,000
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	1,900 do. per share 500 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. 9,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. Rs. 350 per S.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 210-3) paid in Bombay, or £30 prem. in England—Rs. 12 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at 23 per share—8 pm.	



lon. Neither Adam's Peak nor any of the other higher mountains of Ceylon, however, is situated in the Southern Province. It abounds in rivers and rice-fields, and the scene of most of the remaining sugar cultivation in Ceylon. The restoration of the Orobokke Dam now in progress will be a great and useful work. The population of the Southern Province is 304,003, spread over an area of 2,147 miles, the rate per square mile being 142, almost equal to the density of population in the Western Province. The road from Galle to Colombo, seventy-two miles, passes almost all the way through a belt of cocoa-nuts. A coach runs daily to Colombo, and thence a coach runs seventy-two more miles up to Kandy, whence the traveller can find his way into the various coffee districts, most of which lie within reach of the mountain capital. A coach, which is to run from Colombo to Negombo from the 1st of January, will carry the traveller to the neighbourhood of the principal European cocoa-nut plantations in the Western and North Western Provinces; while the steamer *Pearl* when she is repaired will, no doubt, again render access facile to the more extended cocoa-nut plantations of Jaffna and Batticaloa. Cinnamon can be seen nowhere in such perfection as in the beautiful and well roaded cinnamon gardens of Colombo. By far the larger portion of the population of Ceylon are engaged in agriculture. But as yet they grow only two thirds of the rice consumed in the colony. Those engaged in manufactures are chiefly arrack distillers, oil makers, who use the native bullock Chekko, weavers, potters, carpenters, masons, &c. A goodly number of the people now find employment in connection with the European establishments for the preparation of coffee and the manufacture of oil. Cask-making has largely developed with the increase in the exports of coffee, until now there seems some danger of the available timber being exhausted. The larger portion of the timber used in Colombo is obtained in the forests of the Eastern Province, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Batticaloa. For the railway, timber is to be imported from Western Australia. The constituents of our population, viewed with regard to race, would seem to be that the Singhalese proper (including the Kandians who differ only as mountaineers everywhere differ from dwellers in the plain), are about 1,100,000 in number. The Tamils, descendants of conquerors or immigrants from Southern India, amount, probably, to 500,000, four-fifths of whom reside in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. The Moormen, descendants and proselytes of some Arabian fugitives, who reached Southern India about 1,000 years ago, are about 100,000 in number. A large proportion of them are shopkeepers or pedlars. They are the "engirdled figures" who, when the stranger lands in Ceylon,

"\_\_\_\_\_ crave  
Heed to her bosom's jewell'd store;"

for which they are ready enough to palm off "Brummagen" glass on the uninitiated. A few thousand of the aboriginal Veddahs exist on the borders of the Eastern and Central Provinces; the Ceylon Rifle regiment is composed of Malays; there are a few Kaffirs, the remains of former Ceylon regiments; and in the towns there are a few Parsees and Chinese. The "White" population, including military, and including also the "burghers" of all classes, seem to be about 6,500. The strictly European class, men, women, and children, of this number, would seem to be about 2,500. The military are about 1,500, of whom 1,250 are officers and soldiers, and 250 women and children. Public servants, their wives and families, are about 250 in number, 150 being adult males. The planters, merchants, &c., with their wives and families, are about 850, of whom 650 at least are adult males. So that, out of the whole European population of 2,500, about 2,000 are adult males. Of the 4,000 burghers in the island, the sexes appear to be in equal proportions. Although Christianity comparatively has made considerably more progress in Ceylon than in Continental India, yet the mass of the people are still idolaters. The bulk of the Cinghalese

are Buddhists or demon worshippers; the Tamils worship the Hindoo idols, while the Moormen and Malays are Mahomedans. The few Parsees are fireworshippers. The professors of Christianity of all classes are under 150,000. The Roman Catholics claim 150,000 adherents, but we should think this is far above the mark. We should think 100,000 nearer the number. They concede 40,000 to the Protestants, and we suspect this is beyond the utmost limit. Of the Europeans, including military, we suppose about one-half profess to be Episcopalians, say 1,250. The others may be about equally divided between the Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians, for, be it remembered that a large proportion of the coffee planters are Scotch Presbyterians, while a good number of the soldiery are Roman Catholics. Of the 4,000 burghers on the other hand, we suppose that more than one-half belong to the Dutch Presbyterian Church, while a good many are Roman Catholics and a few are Wesleyans and Baptists. Of the 6,500 Europeans and burghers then, we may suppose that about 3,000 are Episcopalians; 2,250 Presbyterians; 900 Roman Catholics, and 450 Wesleyans and Baptists. Of the native adherents of Protestant missions, we have reliable statistics from which we gather that the natives attached to the various Protestant missions are about 24,400. Attached to the Church Mission are 7,800; Propagation Society, 3,000; Wesleyan Mission, 8,500; American Mission, 2,800; Baptist Mission, 2,000. The Americans are either Presbyterians or Congregationalists. Looking, therefore at the above figures, it would appear that out of the 1,700,000 inhabitants of Ceylon, 130,000 profess Christianity: viz:—

Roman Catholics of all classes	100,000
Protestants, do., viz:—	
Episcopalians ... ..	13,900
Presbyterians and Congregationalists ... ..	5,200
Wesleyans ... ..	8,700
Baptists ... ..	2,200
Total Christians ... ..	130,000
Of whom 2,500 are Europeans; 4,000 burghers; and the remaining 123,500 natives.	
The professedly Protestant portion of the Christian population may be taken in round numbers at:—	
Natives ... ..	25,000
Burghers ... ..	3,100
Europeans ... ..	1,900
	30,000
This would leave to the Roman Catholics:—	
Natives ... ..	98,500
Burghers ... ..	900
Europeans ... ..	600
	100,000

Having exhausted our space in dealing with the population of the island, we must reserve for another occasion remarks on the revenue collected from this population, and the charges to which that revenue has been subjected in the various periods to which our figures refer.—*Colombo Observer*.

### MISCELLANEOUS

COLOMBO, Feb. 14.—Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, the preparers and shippers of coffee have been hard at work. During the fortnight the exports have been as follows:—Six vessels to London have taken 33,967 cwts. plantation, and 5,002 native; and four vessels, destined respectively for Falmouth, Marseilles, Rotterdam, and Akyab, took 11,551 plantation, and 13,937 native. The total for the fortnight is 64,457 cwts.; of which 45,518 was plantation, and 18,939 native. A considerable quantity of coconut oil, and some cinnamon have also gone forward. Of general news there is not much of interest to record. The Governor is on his tour, and was last heard of by the public at Hambantotte, to the inhabitants of which place he stated that he hoped the Orobokke dam would be finished in three months, and that Mr. Harrison would then probably turn his attention to the restoration of the Tissa Maha Rama tank.

Notwithstanding an unexpected scarcity of labour, the railway works are progressing, and no doubt is felt that the first section to Ambepusse will be finished within the three years.

On the departure of Sir Charles MacCarthy and Mr. W. Morris for England, there will be numerous changes in the Service. Mr. Gibson is to act as Colonial Secretary; Major Skinner as Auditor General; and Mr. Smedley as Government Agent of Trincomalie. Some appointment must be made to the District Court of Kandy, Mr. Lavalliere's health having completely given way. Mr. Bailey, Assistant Colonial Secretary, returned to the colony by last steamer from Suez.—*Overland Observer*.

IMMIGRATION AGENT.—Capt. Graham is to proceed at once to Madura, which is to be his head quarters. His salary is to be £1,000 a year, with, we presume, travelling expenses; but no expense for depots is to be incurred until the decision of the Home Government is obtained.

DR. ELLIOTT.—The *Colombo Observer* reports the retirement of Dr. Elliott, so long the editor and proprietor of that journal. Dr. Elliott was little known in India until the rebellion, when his determined resistance to the policy of Lord Torrington, whom he finally drove from the island, brought him prominently before the Indian public. He leaves his chair respected by all classes in Ceylon.

SALES OF COFFEE PROPERTY.—Dr. Shipton has sold his estate, Sinnepetia, within two miles of Gampola, for £7,200. The property embraced 110 acres of coffee, and seventy acres of Chena. Atherton and the Burn, two estates in Ambegama, on the other hand, have realised, as was stated at the sale, only what the jungle cost fourteen years ago. Atherton consisted of 300 acres of coffee in full bearing, and realised only £1,100. The Burn, with 225 acres of coffee, and 200 acres of forest, fetched only £1,130.

THE GAZETTE.—The following appointments are notified:—W. H. Halliley, Esq., Acting Assistant Government Agent, at Trincomalie; date 1st February, 1859. Justices of the Peace:—William T. Doyme, Esq., for the Central, Western, and North-Western Provinces. Samuel Jayetilleke, Esq., for the District of Korneegalle. Mr. Alfred Wise has been provisionally nominated, and is recognised as Prussian Consul at Colombo.

### CENTRAL ASIA.

Our advices from Cabul are from the 4th to the 16th January:—

"On the 4th, a petition was received from the Sirdars of Bajore, representing that, if the Dost would send a force under Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan or Sirdar Bhao Khan, they would restore the country of Bajore from Ameer Khan, the Governor of that place, to the Dost. The Ameer ordered Sirdar Bhao Khan to send a confidential agent to Bajore, to ascertain the truth of this statement, and report that there is no intrigue. On the 5th, a letter was received from Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan, informing the Dost that Taj Mahomed Khan, son of Gholam Mahomed Khan, had run away from Kooroom, and was going to Peshawur. The Dost was very angry, and told Gholam Mahomed Khan that it was no fault of his. On the 6th, the Sirdars of Sunko-Khail represented, through Nazir Naeem Khan, that if the Ameer did not send troops against them, they would pay up the arrears of revenue; the Dost bestowed Khilluts on them, and deputed Nazir Naeem Khan with them to bring the revenue from them. On the 8th, Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan and his sons arrived in Jellalabad, and the Dost received them with honour. On the 9th, the Ameer received two *churkhs* (zebras) from Balkh, which were sent off to Peshawur for Major Lumsden. On the 11th, Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan having left the garden of Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan, encamped at the fort of Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan. Some Syuds of the Muzrah tribe represented to the Ameer that the people of Sunko-Khail were mak-



ing daily depredations at night, and had lately robbed them of some cattle and killed one of their party. The Ameer said that he will soon summon their mulliks and punish them. On the 12th, Shah Muruv Khan arrived at Jellalabad from Peshawur, and represented that the treasure will arrive to-morrow, and the muskets the day after; but that the British authorities at Peshawur had given no caps for the muskets. The Ameer said that muskets without caps are of no use, therefore ordered that a letter be sent to the British, requesting them to send caps for the muskets, as they were not procurable in his country. On the 13th, at about five, the treasure from Peshawur arrived, and the Ameer gave charge of the same to Nazir Mahomed Naem Khan. On the 14th, Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan arrived from Cabul, and the Ameer inquired why Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan had not come; he replied that he will leave Cabul on Friday. On the 15th, a petition was received from Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan from Seeghan, informing the Ameer that he was proceeding to Balkh with his forces. On the 16th, the muskets arrived at Jellalabad, and were made over to Nazir Mahomed Naem Khan. Sirdar Mahomed Oosman Khan also arrived the same day, and encamped near the garden of Wuzeer Mahomed Ukkur Khan. At five o'clock the Ameer sent Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan and Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan to Sirdar Mahomed Oosman Khan, to hold some consultation, but the nature of it is not yet known. It is conjectured that it is intended to send forces to some place not yet known.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

## JAVA.

The great expedition against Boni has sailed. No fewer than twenty-six transports are employed. In Palembang an attack by the Dutch on a rebel post had failed, with great loss—three officers being amongst the wounded. The rule of Holland is spreading over the Javan Archipelago.

**LADY HAVELOCK AND THE VETERANS OF 13TH REGIMENT.**—Lady Havelock has been lately staying at Westfield Cottage, Bath, and hearing that a few non-commissioned officers and privates of the 13th Regiment L. I. (Sir Henry's old regiment) were there, she kindly invited them to visit her. Their names were—Sergeant-Major Brown, Quartermaster Sergeant Hughes, Colour-Sergeant Duffy, Staff-Sergeant Greabach, Sergeant Thomas Greabach, and privates Samuel Bicky and Henry Hall, all of whom served under Havelock during the Afghanistan campaign, and were present with him at the siege of Jellalabad. In reply to her inquiries, Lady Havelock was pleased to hear that these veterans recollected her when, twenty-one years ago, she was left at Kernaul, while Capt. Havelock proceeded on the active service of the campaign, and listened with deep interest to the details which they gave of the stirring engagements which took place amongst the mountain passes of Afghanistan. The little band of veterans, each of whom was decorated with three, four, or five medals, were then very hospitably entertained, and took their leave.

**WARLIKE RUMOURS.**—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* reports that attacks are expected upon the Scinde frontier. The wild tribes have heard of the death of General Jacob, and intend to try their strength in the absence of their dreaded foe. The raid is not expected to be serious.

**THE BUDHAS** are represented in sculpture sometimes as standing upright, but more generally as seated cross-legged, always in an attitude of deep meditation (impressive abstraction being the Hindoo beau-ideal of happiness), with a placid countenance and curled hair. The Adi Budha, or Supreme Intelligence, was an unconscious being, who therefore could or did pay no regard to the ongoings of creation; it was only in his conscious state, as incarnate in those rare men called Budhas, that he became an object of worship. Buddhism is therefore a worship of deified saints—a religious hero-worship; and the Divinity in man is regarded as the sole and true object of reverence and worship to mankind.—*Blackwood for March*.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Allahabad, Jan. 12.—No. 640.*—Capt. A. Gillespie of art., to ch. of Derajat field magazine.

The undermen. gentlemen to be members of the senate of the University of Calcutta:—

Lieut. col. B. Smith, and Maj. R. Strachey, of the engs.

Re-attached to the N.W. Prov., the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. H. W. Hammond.

**THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.**

*Home Dept. Allahabad, Jan. 20.*—Mr. G. F. Edmonstone, Bengal C.S., to be lieut. gov. of the N.W. Prov. of Bengal Pres.

The Hon. G. F. Edmonstone having taken the prescribed oaths, has this day assumed the office of lieut. gov. of the N.W. Prov. of Bengal Pres., under the salute due to his rank. By order, &c.,

R. SIMSON.

*Financial Dept., Fort William, Jan. 21.*—The order app. Lieut. col. B. Smith, engs., to office of mint master at Calcutta, is to take effect fr. Sept. 1, 1848.

*Public Works Dept., Jan. 22.*—Lieut. J. P. Westmorland, Bengal engs., is pl. under ord. of town maj., for a special duty.

Lieut. col. A. Cunningham assu. ch. of office of chief engr. in the N.W. Prov., on Jan. 10.

*Foreign Dep., Fort William, Jan. 28.*—Lieut. H. A. Browne is app. settlement officer in Pegu, fr. Nov. 27.

*Allahabad, Jan. 15.*—The Rev. W. J. Jay, to office as chaplain of Allahabad during abs. of Rev. A. B. Spry.

*Jan. 17.*—Mr. M. R. Gubbins to be civil and sess. judge of Moradabad.

Mr. M. R. Gubbins, judge of Moradabad, to office as a judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W. Prov.

Apps. to have effect fr. date of Maj. Western's retirement:—

Capt. G. F. S. Browne to be dep. commis., 1st class, of Saugor.

Capt. A. H. Ternan to be ditto of Jaloun.

Capt. A. C. Gordon to be ditto, 1st class, at Narsingpoor.

Lieut. W. B. Thomson to be ditto, 2nd class, at Seonee.

Capt. J. N. H. Maclean to office as dep. commis. of Saugor, till arr. of Capt. Browne.

The order transf. Mr. A. C. Barnard fr. Seharunpore to Furruckabad is cane.

*Jan. 15.*—Lieut. C. V. Gordon, asst. commr., Hoshungabad, vested with powers of a mag.

*Jan. 19.*—Leave of absence:—

Capt. S. Pott, exec. engr., 11th div. pub. works, fr. Dec. 31 to 11th inst., in ext.

*Jan. 22.*—Asst. surg. M. B. Lamb to office as civil surg. of Dehra, till return of the Goorkha regt.

*Jan. 17.*—The undermentioned assistants have been posted as follows:—

Mr. E. Farle, Meerut division.

Mr. H. J. Sparks, Agra division.

Mr. M. Brodhurst to be an extra joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

Messrs. H. R. Clarke and C. E. Chapman to be extra jt. mags. and dep. colls. of 2nd grade.

Mr. H. A. Harrison is vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll.

*Jan. 15.*—Mr. T. J. Ryves, Bengal yeo. cav., to office as adjt. of mil. police in Bijnore dist., on probation, v. Lieut. Cadell.

*Jan. 17.*—Maj. W. J. Rind to be a member of Mussoorie municipal commission, v. Maj. gen. C. D. Wilkinson, retired.

*Jan. 18.*—Rev. J. Sharkey, offic. chapl. of Shahjehanpore, for 1 mo., in ext.

*Foreign Dept., Jan. 15.*—The servs. of Messrs. H. D. Robertson and A. R. S. Pollock, dep. comms. on special du., are replaced at disp. of Govt. N.W.P.

Messrs. J. Beames and J. B. Lyall, C.S., to be asst. comms. of 3rd class in the Punjab.

*Jan. 12.—No. 634.*—Rev. E. W. Tarleton to be chapl. to the force at Gwalior, v. Jay.

*No. 644.*—The rt. hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.**

*No. 2.*—Punjab lt. fd. batt.—Lieut. E. H. Ryan, art., to do du. dur. leave of Lieut. Fitzgerald.

2nd Punjab cav.—Lieut. C. J. Nicholson, comdt. Hazara Goorkha batt., expected shortly from England, to office as com. v. Maj. Browne, m.c., to Eur.

Lieut. F. J. Craigie, 2nd in com., to retain com. of corps temp. till Lieut. Nicholson joins.

5th Punjab cav.—Lieut. C. E. Goddard, 87th foot and adjt. 10th Punjab inf., to be 2nd in com., v. Paget, prom.

Lieut. A. Butler, 87th foot, to do du., v. Prinsep.

2nd Punjab inf.—Capt. J. P. W. Campbell, 2nd in com. 2nd Sikh inf., to office as com. dur. leave of Lieut. col. Green.

8th Punjab inf.—Lieut. D. J. C. Jones, 98th foot, to do du., v. Blair.

Asst. surg. W. H. Corbett, 81st foot, to have med. charge, v. Graham.

10th Punjab inf.—Lieut. T. C. S. Speedy, 81st foot, do du., to be adjt., v. Goddard.

Lieut. R. Gunning, late 14th N.I., att. to Peshawur lt. fd. batt., to do du., v. Speedy, prom.

11th Punjab inf.—Capt. M. J. White, 2nd in com., 12th Punjab inf., to be 2nd in com., v. Osborn.

12th Punjab inf.—Brev. maj. Ring, 81st foot, to be com., v. Hood.

13th Punjab inf.—Asst. surg. C. Daniell, to have permanent med. ch. of corps, v. Jowett.

15th Punjab inf.—Lieut. J. T. Harris, 2nd Eur. Ben. fus., do du., to be adjt., v. Armstrong.

18th Punjab inf.—Capt. H. King, 39th N.I., offic. 2nd in com., to be 2nd in com., v. Shuldham, res.

19th Punjab inf.—Lieut. H. C. Fagan, 36th N.I., to do du., v. Nott, transf. to 1st Sikh inf.

22nd Punjab inf.—Lieut. C. F. Battye, 83rd N.I., adjt. 3rd Sikh irreg. cav., to be adjt., v. Gibson.

24th Punjab inf.—Capt. J. St. G. Hovenden, engs., 2nd in com., to be comm., v. Gulliver.

Ens. J. Chalmers, adjt., to be 2nd in com., with local rank of lieut., v. Hovenden.

Ens. T. Stevens, unatt., to be adjt., v. Chalmers, prom.

25th Punjab inf.—Lieut. H. L. C. Bernard, adjt. 2nd Punjab inf., to be adjt., v. Powlett.

Ens. H. M. Pratt, 51st N.I., to be supernumerary doing duty officer.

2nd Sikh irreg. cav.—Capt. T. Wright, 46th N.I., and asst. adjt. gen. Peshawur div., to office as com., v. Hockin.

Lieut. R. D. Osborne, supernu. doing duty officer, to do du., v. Yorke.

3rd Sikh irreg. cav.—Lieut. B. Gibson, 87th foot, and adjt. 22nd Punjab inf., to be adjt., v. Battye.

4th Sikh irreg. cav.—Lieut. W. Fane, 2nd in com. 3rd Punjab cav., to office as com., v. Watson.

1st Sikh inf.—Capt. W. J. F. Stafford, 36th N.I., offic. com. 4th Punjab inf., to be 2nd in com., v. Battye.

Ens. C. D. P. Nott, 64th N.I., to do du., v. Dickson, res.

2nd Sikh inf.—Lieut. A. FitzHugh, 21st N.I., to do du., v. Bernard.

Lahore light horse.—Capt. G. Anderson, (late) 15th N.I., to do du., v. Shepherd, prom.

*Jan. 14.—No. 645.*—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, for employ. in Chota Nagpore:—

Capt. E. Smyth, 18th N.I.

Lieut. F. F. Rowcroft, 2nd N.I. (grenadiers).

*No. 646.*—Capt. Graeme will continue to office as sub. asst. comy. gen.

*Jan. 15.—No. 647.*

**HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.**

1st cav.—Brev. capt. A. Grant, 2nd in com. 3rd cav., to be 2nd in com., v. Fraser.

2nd cav.—Lieut. G. R. Westmacott, offic. adjt., to be adjt., v. Dun.

3rd cav.—Lieut. E. W. Dun, adjt. 2nd cav. and offic. 2nd in com., to be 2nd in com., v. Grant.

1st inf.—Lieut. A. C. Lilly, adjt. 2nd inf., to office as 2nd in com. dur. abs. on leave to Europe of Lieut. E. M. Hare.

Asst. surg. G. Bedie, offic., to have perm. med. ch., v. Asst. surg. Ogilvie, transf. to 6th inf.

2nd inf.—Lieut. F. J. Innes, 27th By. N.I., to office as adjt., v. Lilly.

Asst. surg. C. T. Eves, in med. charge of 6th inf., to have med. charge, v. Day, res.

3rd inf.—Lieut. H. I. E. Teed, adjt., to be second in com., v. Woodcock, prom.

Lieut. C. J. Smith, 27th Madras N.I., to be adjt., v. Teed, prom.

5th inf.—Capt. J. Woodcock, second in com. 3rd inf., to be com., v. Hare, dec.

Lieut. R. K. Macquoid, second in com. 1st inf., to be second in com., v. Hare.

6th inf.—Asst. surg. J. K. Ogilvie, in med. charge of 1st inf. (on leave to Eur.), to have med. charge, v. Asst. surg. Eves.

*No. 648.*—The serv. of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of Foreign Dept.:—

Lieut. R. C. Cross, 17th N.I.

Lieut. E. Temple, 26th N.I.

*No. 649.*—Commissariat Department.—Capt. G. B. Mainwaring, 16th N.I., to off. as sub. asst. com. gen., v. Winabery.

Jan. 17.—No. 650.—The following officers of the 5th and 6th European regts. are directed to join their respective regts. temporarily:—

5th Eur. regt.—Capt. M. J. Slater, pension paymaster, Lucknow Circle.

Capt. C. H. E. Greame, offi. sub. asst. com. gen. Lieut. G. F. Graham, do. duty with Sirsa district police force.

Lieut. H. M. B. Burlton, do. duty with Meade's horse.

Lieut. F. V. G. Sperling, do. duty with 4th Punjab inf.

Lieut. G. C. Udny, asst. superint. of supplies at Dehree.

Lieut. J. B. Smith, do. duty with 13th Punjab inf. 6th Euro. regt.—Capt. C. Need, second in com. Landour Rangers.

Lieut. B. S. B. Parly, acting second in com. 6th Punjab inf.

Lieut. W. G. Keppel, district adjt. Ghazepore.

Lieut. W. V. F. Jacob, do. duty with 22nd Punjab inf.

Jan. 11.—No. 123.—Mr. A. Ross, offi. civil and sessions judge, is vested with powers in Azimgurh district.

Jan. 14.—No. 219.—Asst. surg. W. R. Rice, to be civil asst. surg. of Saugor.

No. 244.—Mr. J. P. Lyons, offi. princ. Sudder Ameen of Cawnpore, to be prin. Sudder Ameen of Agra.

Jan. 12.—The serv. of local Lieut. E. D. Page, sub. adjt., do. duty with Meade's horse, are placed at dis. of C. in C. as adjt. of Gwalior camel corps.

Jan. 14.—No. 234.—The unex. portion of the leave to Mr. E. Colvin is can. fr. 9th ult., the date on which he assumed charge of his office.

Jan. 18, *Foreign Dep.*—No. 362.—Lieut. R. C. Cross, 17th N.I., to be second in com., and Lieut. E. Temple, of 25th N.I., to be adjt. Bhopal levy.

Fort William, Jan. 28.—No. 116.—The leave to sea, on m.c., to Capt. E. Thomas, 3rd Eur. regt., July 1, 1858, is ext. for 3 mo.

No. 117.—Lieut. H. S. Clarke, artillery, has leave fr. Dec. 20, 1858, to Feb. 20, 1859, to Bombay, prep. to leave, on m.c., to Eur., under new reg.

No. 120.—To Europe, on m.c.:—

Maj. gen. H. M. Graves, inf., 3 years, under old regs.

No. 121.—Returned to duty:—

Lieut. F. H. Connolly, 49th N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 21, 1858.

Fort William, Jan. 29.—Mr. C. A. Daniell, C.S., attached to N.W. prov., Punjab, and Oude.

Feb. 1.—Reattached to Bengal div. of prescy. of Fort William, Mr. C. S. Belli, C.S., who reported his return fr. furl. on 29th ult.

Allahabad, Jan. 19.—The services of Lieut. A. D. Vanrenen, rev. surv., placed at disposal of govt. N.W. provinces.

Mr. C. R. Coles to be 1st asst. to political agent in Rewah.

Lieut. T. Acton, 53rd foot, to be 2nd asst. to pol. agent at Rewah.

Jan. 25.—Mr. P. Wigram, asst., with the powers of a joint mag., Capt. Sowers, com. of district police, and Mr. Griffiths, deputy coll., to be members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee at Humnepore.

Allahabad, Jan. 20.—No. 663.—Lieut. J. C. G. Price, 1st comp. 1st batt. art., to com. the comp. of Eurasian and native Christian art., now being raised at Agra.

Fort William, Jan. 29.—The Hon. Sir C. R. M. Jackson, kt., one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal, having been apptd. to be a member of the council of India for making laws and regulations, has this day taken the oath and his seat in the council.

Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 4.—Mr. W. S. Patterson, C.S., reported his return to India on the 30th inst., per str. *Camdia*.

Foreign Dept., Jan. 31.—Lieut. H. S. Hill, asst. commissioner 2nd class, received ch. of treasury and province of Mergui fr. Asst. surg. R. Dempster on 7th inst.

Feb. 2.—Mr. J. Cavanagh, extra asst. in 2nd class in Oude, arrived at Lucknow on Jan. 23.

Feb. 4.—Mr. P. A. Walker, extra asst. in Oude, placed in ch. of Roy Bareilly treasury.

Feb. 1.—No. 125.—The appt. of Capt. G. B. Mainwaring, 18th N.I., to offic. as sub-asst. commissy. gen., No. 649, of Jan. 15, is can., the servs. of that officer not being now required for the duty.

No. 126.—To Europe, m.c.:—

Capt. H. C. Roberts, 31st N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. G. G. Thain, 2nd N.I. (grens.), for 18 mo., under new regs.

Jan. 18.—No. 657.—Leave of absence, with permission to reside within limits of the Bengal Presidency, receiving from the same date garrison pay and allowances:—

Lieut. col. G. M. C. Smyth, 1st Eur. L.C.

Lieut. col. A. L. Campbell, 3rd Eur. L.C.

Maj. H. Drummond, 1st Eur. L.C.

No. 658.—The name of Maj. D. M. Probyn, 3rd Eur. Bengal L.C., to be borne in the Army List as com.

1st Sikh irreg. cav., Maj. Probyn to retain command of 1st Sikh irreg. cav. as a special reward for his services, although on furlough under old regs.

Jan. 19.—No. 660.—Lieut. J. A. M. Patton, Eur. L.C., to do duty with the governor general's body guard.

No. 136.—The serv. of Maj. W. K. Haslewood, invalid estab., fort adjt. Allahabad, are placed at disposal of the lieut. gov. of N.W. prov. fr. Jan. 24.

No. 137.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. m. c.:—

Lieut. col. J. Powell, 55th N.I., 3 years, under old regs.

Capt. G. Whittall, 2nd Bombay N.I. (grenadiers), comdt. 2nd Sikh inf., 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 139.—Returned to duty:—

Capt. N. C. Boswell, 2nd N.I., Lieut. C. W. Fletcher, 48th N.I., and Asst. surg. T. Atchison, of the med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 30.

No. 140.—The hon. the lieut. gov. of the Punjab is pleased to make the following appointments, from 1st current:—

Mr. R. Temple to be secy. to the government of the Punjab.

Lieut. col. J. D. Macpherson, 22nd Bengal N.I., offic. gr. mr. gen. of the army, to be military sec.

Maj. R. C. Lawrence, 73rd Bengal N.I., offic. mil. secy.

Capt. W. Wyld, 3rd Bengal Eur. L.C., offic. asst. mil. sec.

Stud Dept.—No. 141.—Lieut. J. K. Couper, asst. of 1st class, to offic. as dep. superint. in Central Prov.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Allahabad, Jan. 20, 1859.—Mr. E. C. Bayley to offic. as sec. to Govt. N.W. Prov.

Mr. F. B. Outram to offic. temp. as priv. sec. to the Lieut. Gov. N.W. Prov.

Jan. 25.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. B. R. Perry, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Kissen-gunge, for 3 mo.

Jan. 19.—Mr. G. T. Kemp to be a dep. mag. and a dep. coll., to have charge of sub div. of Cox's Bazar, and to exercise powers of a covenanted assistant to a mag. in the district of Chittagong.

Jan. 26.—Mr. E. Stewart to be a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in Tirhoot, and to exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. in that district.

Rev. J. Pourie to be a marriage registrar in Calcutta.

Jan. 29.—Mr. E. B. Baker, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sassearam, is transf. temp. to 24 Pergunnahs, where he will exercise full powers of a magistrate.

Feb. 4.—Mr. C. B. Garrett to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore.

Jan. 29.—Mr. F. B. Drummond, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhauulpore, for 4 weeks, prep. to Eur., on m.c.

Jan. 27.—Mr. J. King, judge of Calcutta court of small causes, resumed ch. of his duties on 17th inst.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

Allahabad, Jan. 26.—The order dated Jan. 14, transf. Mr. J. C. Robertson to Saharunpore dist., is can.

Jan. 17.—Sub asst. surg. F. F. De Cruze is transf. from Agra to Allahabad.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen's Office, Allahabad, Jan. 4.—Benares station orders confirmed:—

Dated 6th ult., Asst. surg. W. H. Morgan, also Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton, Bengal estab., to do du. in depot hospital.

Pres. div. order, Oct. 9, directing Asst. surgs. J. B. White and J. C. Whishaw to report themselves to suptg. surg. of Dinapore circle.

By Lieut. col. J. M. Walter, 35th foot, comdg. at Arrah, dated Oct. 9, appg. Asst. surg. L. O. Patterson, of the same regt., to med. ch. of the field force under command.

By Maj. F. Maitland, comg. 5th Eur. regt., dated Nov. 29, appg. Lieut. C. H. Ewart, 25th N.I., do. du. with corps, to offic. as adjt.

By Brev. maj. G. R. Hopkins, comg. at Darjeeling, dated Nov. 29, making the following arrangements for a detach. of recovered men and invalids proc. to Plaines:—

Lieut. J. O. Vandeleur, H.M.'s 35th regt., to comnd.

Lieut. J. D. Græme, H.M.'s 37th regt., to do du. as far as Bhauulpore, and thence take com. of that portion of the detach. proc. to Pres.

Asst. surg. F. S. B. F. de Chaumont, 1st batt. rifle brig., to med. ch. from Bhauulpore with that portion proc. to the Upper Provinces.

By Lieut. col. W. J. Loftus, comg. troops at Nawabgunj, Barabunker, dated 5th ult., appg. Lieut. J. H. Pope, 38th foot, to be detach. staff.

By Lieut. col. E. A. Holdich, comg. at Berhampore, dated 6th ult., directing Capt. F. V. R. Jarvis, 56th N.I., arrived with recruits for 6th Eur. regt., to remain and do du.

By Capt. W. F. Stobell, comg. at Hazareebaugh, dated 8th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. L. Farmer, 23th foot, to receive med. ch. of hd. qrs. 6th Eur. regt. and Indian naval brigade from Asst. surg. S. Delpratt.

Cawnpore station ord., dated 8th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. H. Beath, 3rd Buffs, do. du. with Eur. depot, to take med. ch. also of station staff, and of officers, &c., quartered in the fort and entrenchment.

By Capt. R. R. Mainwaring, 6th Eur. regt., comg. at Hazareebaugh, dated 10th ult., appg. Lieut. W. E. D. Broughton to be station staff.

By Brig. A. Horsford, comg. the 1st brigade in the field, dated 23rd ult., appg. Maj. M. Dillon, 2nd batt. rifle brig., to be brig. maj., v. Lieut. col. W. C. Mollan, removed to another situation.

#### Adj. Gen's Office, Allahabad, Jan. 14.

Orders confirmed:—

Benares station order, Nov. 29, directing Staff asst. surg. E. C. Le Febure to do du. in depot hospital, fr. 27th idem.

Sealkote brig. order, 13th ult., directing Surg. M. McN. Rind, in med. charge of 4th comp. 3rd batt. Bengal art., to afford med. aid to a detach. of 1st tr. 3rd brig. horse art.

Mooltan garrison and station order, dated 20th ult., directing Surg. H. W. Tytler, reported sick, to make over med. charge of 2nd detach. of drafts of H.M.'s serv. to Asst. surg. C. G. Lumsden, H.M.'s 32nd L.I., and proc. and report himself to Superint. surg. of Lahore circle.

By Maj. gen. G. C. Whitlock, comdg. Saugor field div., dated 20th ult., directing Surg. W. H. Bradley, 2nd Hyderabad cav., to take med. ch. of A tr. horse art., v. Asst. surg. D. W. Trimnell.

Meerut div. order, 20th ult., appg. Surg. R. H. Oakley to the med. ch. of divisional staff, v. Asst. surg. J. M. Cunningham, removed to another situation.

By Brig. F. Wheler, comdg. at Saugor, dated 21st ult., directing all reports of the station to be made Lieut. col. J. W. H. Jamieson, 52nd N.I., during his own absence on duty.

By Lieut. col. J. W. H. Jamieson, comdg. at Saugor, dated 22nd ult., appg. Lieut. and adj. J. C. Miller, 52nd N.I., to offic. as station staff, dur. abs. of brig. maj. on du. in the district.

Gwalior div. order, Nov. 29, appg. Asst. surg. J. Cruikshank, 4th comp. 2nd batt. Bombay art., to med. charge of force under com. of Maj. G. W. T. Rich, 71st foot.

By Brev. H. M. Garstin, comdg. Arracan local batt., dated 19th ult., appg. Lieut. E. G. Rogers, do. du. to offic. as adj., dur. abs. on du. of Lieut. T. C. Hamilton.

By Brev. maj. H. M. Garstin, comdg. at Akyab and in Arracan, dated 19th ult., appg. Lieut. E. G. Rogers, offic. adj. of the Arracan battalion, to act as station staff, and ass. ch. of the post guns, v. Lieut. Hamilton.

By Brig. F. Rowcroft, comdg. in the Goruckpore distrot, dated 31st ult., appg. Asst. surg. W. J. Shone, R.N., to med. ch. of brig. staff, v. Asst. surg. J. C. Dickinson, Bengal estab.

By Lieut. col. N. H. Shute, comdg. at Mynpoorie, dated 31st ult., appg. Lieut. H. Turner, 64th foot, to be station staff, v. Hamilton.

Jan. 15.—Appointments:—

Murree Depot.—Brev. maj. J. H. Cox, 75th foot, to be comdt., v. Muster, proc. on m.c.

Nyneen Tal Depot.—Ens. F. G. Coleridge, 42nd Highlanders, to be station staff.

Dugshai Depot.—Asst. surg. J. N. Bell, 93rd Highlanders, to med. charge.

3rd Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. A. Cory, 16th N.I., 2nd in com. 1st Mahratta horse, to be 2nd in com.

1st Mahratta Horse.—Lieut. C. H. Mechem, 27th Madras N.I., attached to Hodson's horse, to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. Cory.

The following G.O. issued to the force in the field, having received the sanction of Govt., is published to the army:—

Dec. 4.—App. Lieut. R. C. B. Pemberton, Bengal engrs., to temp. ch. of bridge equipment proc. from Lucknow.

Pres. div. order, Nov. 17, dir. Asst. surg. J. Shell to join 4th Eur. regt., in relief of Asst. surg. J. A. Sewell, and the latter to proc. to Cawnpore for field serv.

By Brigdr. E. R. Wetherall, comdg. the force at army hd. qrs., dated Nov. 17, app. Maj. J. Edmonstone, H.M.'s 32nd L.I., to act as brig. maj. to the force.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brigdr. J. Steel, comdg. Umballah, dated Nov. 30, dir. Asst. surg. St. G. W. Tucker, 16th Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to the detach. Mooltan horse art. with disbanded regts., with effect from 6th idem.

Sikhind div. ord., dated 23rd ult., dir. Surg. D. M'Rae, recently posted to 5th Eur. L.C. cav., to continue in performance of his du. at Dughale and Subathoo.

By Brigdr. C. Tronp, comdg. a brig., Seetapore dist., dated 14th and 30 ult., the former dir. 2nd Capt. F. W. Stubbs, 4th co. 4th batt. art., to proc. to Biwa and relieve Lieut. J. C. G. Price fr. com. of 2 guns of No. 7 lt. field batt., and to proc. and report himself to the officer comdg. at Agra; and the latter dir. Asst. surg. R. Menzies, 93rd Highlanders, to afford med. aid to the art. and detach. of 66th or Goorka L.I. att. to Col. A. S. L. Hay's column.

Jan. 19.—5th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. T. E. Vander Guch to be adjt.

Lieut. J. Jordan, 43rd N.L.I., is app. to do duty at Darjeeling convalescent depot, dur. the ensuing hot season.

The following G.O. issued to the forces in the field on the 15th inst., having received the sanction of the Gov. gen., are published to the army:—

The following appa. of brigd. in the field being no longer necessary, will cease from the date of the receipt of this order at the hd. qrs. of the respective brig., and the brigd. with their brig. majs. will revert to regt. duty:—

Brigdr. H. R. Jones, c.s., comdg. cav. brig. at army hd. qrs.

Brigdr. C. Hagart, c.s., comdg. cav. brig. in Oude.

Brigdr. F. G. A. Pinckney, c.s., comdg. Sultanpore dist., at Roy Bareilly.

Brigdr. W. P. Purnell, c.s., comdg. 3rd inf. brig. in Oude.

Brigdr. E. C. Eveleigh, c.s., comdg. 2nd inf. brig. in Oude.

Brigdr. R. C. H. Taylor, c.s., comdg. a brig. Trans-Gogra.

Brigdr. C. Troup, temp. comdg. a brig. in the field in Oude, will revert to the com. of the Bareilly brig., as a temp. measure.

At stations or in camps where there is more than one corps, and where under the above order no brigdr. remains, the senior officer present will exercise the com. of the whole, under the ordinary rules of the service; an officer being nominated by him to act as station or detachment staff, in accordance with the regulations.

Capt. R. T. H. Barber, 63rd N.I., offic. interp. to H.M.'s 77th, is transf. in the same capacity to 67th foot, to join.

Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, 1st Eur. L.C., is app. to relieve Capt. A. C. Plowden, 50th N.L.I., fr. ch. of remounts about to proc. up country.

Vet. surg. S. T. Goddard will accompany and afford professional aid to remounts.

Capt. E. W. E. Walker, 2nd co. 4th batt. art., app. to do du. with Landour convalescent depot, dur. ensuing season.

Vet. surg. W. M. Dermott, returned fr. furl., is posted to 5th Eur. L.C.

Leave of absence:—

2nd co. 5th batt. arty.—Brev. maj. A. Light, fr. Dec. 31, 1858, to Jan. 21, in ext., to remain at Meerut, m.c.

1st Bombay fus.—Lieut. E. W. Trevor, fr. Jan. 5 to March 5, to visit Calcutta, m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur.

1st Bombay fus.—Lieut. T. S. Clay, fr. Jan. 5 to March 5, to visit Calcutta, m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur.

Med. dept.—Asst. surg. C. M. Smith, 1st Punjab cav., 2 mos., to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur., m.c.

Adj. Gen.'s office, Allahabad, Jan. 21.—Lieut. col. H. Troup rem. fr. 62nd N.I. to 6th Eur. regt.; and Lieut. col. F. Bowcroft, on staff employ., from latter to former corps.

The services of Capt. R. Murray, Bengal arty., are made available for the com. of a party of invalids of the royal serv. proc. to England.

The leave granted to Col. N. Jones, 49th N.I., in G.O. of 8th ult., is to have effect fr. Jan. 15 to March 15, 1859, instead of the dates previously given.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd irreg. cav.—Lieut. B. N. Smith, 46th N.I., to be adjt.

Nynee Tal Convalescent Depot.—Staff asst. surg. A. W. P. Pinkerton, royal army, to med. ch.

Surg. H. A. Bruce, returned fr. furl., to proc. and place himself under orders of the superint. surg. Sirhind circle.

The following G.O., issued to the force in the field, having received the sanction of Govt., is published in orders to the army:—

Dated Dec. 19.—Placing Lieut. A. Merewether, 61st N.L.I., att. to 6th drag. gds., at the disp. of the asst. commissary gen., for temp. employ. in commiss. dept.

The following G.O., issued to the force in the field, is published in orders to the army:—

Dated 7th inst.—Posting Rev. G. D. Symonds, asst. chaplain, to 1st brig.

Unposted Ena. W. J. Parker is app. to do du. with 75th foot, to join.

The following Meerut div. ords. are confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 29.—Directing Asst. surg. J. M. Cunningham, Nusserre batt., to offic. as civil surg. at Meerut, in add. to his pers. du., v. Asst. surg. D. B. Smith.

Dated 15th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. T. P. Wright, recently arr. with a detach. fr. Cawnpore, to proc. and do du. with 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Dated 20th idem.—Directing Surg. R. H. Oakley to rec. med. ch. of Nusserre batt., in add. to his other duties, v. Cunningham, app. to the sta. of Nynee Tal.

Dated 1st idem.—Directing Asst. surg. J. Hooper to proc. to Delhi, and do du. with 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Orders confirmed:—

Arrah sta. ord., dated 3rd ult., directing Staff asst. surg. J. Mahon to do du. with field hospital.

Peshawar div. order, dated 19th ult., directing Lieut. R. Gunning, 14th N.I., to proc. and do du. with 10th Punjab inf., at Dera Ismael Khan.

Dinapore div. ord., dated 17th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. H. Morgan, Madras estab., do. du. in depot hosp. at Benares, to proc. to Buxar, in view to his being placed in med. ch. of Madras rifles.

Rohilkund and Keemaon div. order, dated 21st ult., directing Asst. surg. A. St. A. Wilson to proc. to Almorah and ass. med. charge of 1st Extra Goorka regt. depot 66th Goorka L.I., the gaol and civil station, with effect fr. 14th idem, v. Surg. J. Lee, m.d.

Jan. 10.—Lieut. C. H. Palmer, 55th N.I., do. du. with H.M.'s 77th regt., is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 99th foot, to join.

Lahore brigade order confirmed:—

Dated 24th idem.—Directing Asst. surg. A. Taylor to do du. with 7th Royal fus.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. J. Whistler, comdg. the troops in camp at Bustie, dated Nov. 16, appg. Lieut. J. R. Fairlie, adj. of 6th Madras L.C., to act also as detach. staff officer.

Peshawar brig. order, dated 6th ult., appg. Capt. H. A. Chichester, of H.M.'s 81st regt., to offic. as maj. of brigade, v. Iremonger.

By Maj. F. Maitland, comdg. 5th Eur. regt., dated 10th ult., app. Lieut. Davies to offic. as adj., v. Ewart, 25th N.I.

By Maj. W. W. Davidson, comdg. 16th irreg. cav., dated 16th ult., appg. Lieut. and adj. T. R. Davidson to offic. also as 2nd in com.

By Brig. G. R. Barker, comdg. troops in Sectapore district, dated 19th ult., directing Surg. H. Cape, Oude military police, to ass. med. charge of detach. 8th irreg. cav. and sappers and miners at Baree, fr. 14th idem.

By Lieut. col. W. E. Evans, comdg. at Umritsir, dated 23rd ult., app. Capt. J. A. Angelo, art., to be station and garrison staff officer, in add. to his other du., v. Anderson, 1st Bombay fus.

Jan. 12.—With the sanction of the Gov. Gen. the C. in C. is pleased to appoint Lieut. col. E. B. Hale, of H.M.'s 82nd foot, to com. a column of troops for field service.

The undermentioned officers passed prescribed colloquial exam.:—Lieuts. H. T. Gordon, Bengal engs., Dec. 16; F. F. J. Toke, 63rd N.I., Dec. 15; and R. H. de Montmorency, 65th N.I., Nov. 27.

The order issued by Lieut. col. E. B. Hale, comdg. a column on field serv., dated Oct. 17, making the following appointments to the force, is confirmed:—

Capt. M. Fanning, 64th foot, to offic. as maj. of brig.

Lieut. F. Longfield, 8th foot, to offic. as brigade qr. mr.

Lieut. G. Mylne, 82nd foot, to be postmaster.

Lieut. W. D. Hogg, sub. asst. com. gen., to charge of treasure chest.

Orders confirmed:—

Gwalior div. order 20th ult. directing asst. surg. T. Miller, attached to 1st regt. Gwalior inf. to afford med. aid to detach. of Meade's horse at Morar.

Dinapore div. order, dated 28th ult., directing Asst. surg. C. Smith, Madras estab., to proceed to Cawnpore, for du. in that circle.

Allahabad brigade ord., 30th ult., app. Lieut. E. C. Vaughan, qr. mr. royal art., to offic. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. with effect fr. 28th idem.

Leave of absence:—

31st L.I.—Capt. H. Finch, from Dec. 9 to March 9 to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe on m. c. under new rules.

Infantry.—Unp. ens. F. H. Alexander from Jan. 1 to July 1, to hills north of Deyrah.

Jan. 13.—All officers of the Indian army arriving at the presidency, on whatsoever account, are required to report their arrival by letter or in person to the officer in charge of the office of the adjutant general of the army.

Regiment of Lucknow.—Brev. col. H. Palmer, 48th N.I., to be commandant.

Bareilly Inf. Levy.—Capt. P. Drummond, 22nd N.I., to be commandant.

Lieut. H. C. Smith, 9th N.I., app. off. interpr. to 19th ft.

The undermen. medical officers are posted to corps specified, and will join:—

Asst. surg. F. H. O'Donel, to 1st regt. Mahratta horse.

Asst. surg. J. H. Loch, to 1st regt. Gwalior inf.

Asst. surg. G. B. Hadow, to 2nd regt. Gwalior inf.

Leave of absence:—

50th N.I.—Capt. H. E. Read, fr. Oct. 7, 1858, to Oct. 15, 1859, in ext. to remain at Mussorie, on m.c., under old rules.

5th Madras N.I.—Lieut. W. H. Whitlock, a d. c. to Maj. gen. Whitlock, fr. Nov. 26, 1858, to Dec. 1, 1859, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m. c.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. Lee (extra Goorka regt.) fr. Dec. 24, 1858, to Feb. 22, 1859, to Calcutta on m. c. under new rules.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Benkes, Jan. 1.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

19th Foot.—Ens. F. G. Frith to be lieut., without purch., v. Hales, dec.; Nov. 4.

24th Foot.—Capt. R. T. Glyn and J. T. Tovey, 1st and 2nd batts., are perm. to exch. batts.; Jan. 3.

53rd Foot.—Ens. J. C. Bell to be lieut., without purch., v. Wilson, dec.; Dec. 3.

61st Foot.—Staff surg. H. T. Reade to be surg., v. Stewart, who exch.; Jan. 3.

Medical Staff.—Surg. L. C. Stewart, fr. 61st foot, to be staff surg. of 2nd class, v. Roade, who exch.; Jan. 3.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Puramee, Jan. 5.—The undermentioned officers have passed their examinations in the vernacular language:—

Asst. surg. J. H. Beath, 3rd buff.

Capt. T. W. Martin and Lieut. R. W. Sparks, 7th foot.

Capt. J. M. Daly and Lieut. C. B. Knowles, 77th foot.

Lieut. G. F. Jellicoe, 81st foot.

Capt. S. H. H. Edwards, Capt. A. Scheberras, and Lieut. T. Gardiner, 98th foot.

Order confirmed:—

By the officer com. 52nd foot, dated Nov. 29, app. Capt. G. C. Synge, act. interp. v. Flamstead, prom. in 20th foot, with effect from Oct. 17.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Jan. 6.—2nd class Staff surg. A. Smith to med. ch. of 1st batt. 6th foot.

Jan. 10.—Brev. maj. E. J. Ellerman, 98th foot, will proceed to Bombay, at the public expense, and report himself to the C. in C. for duty with the German legion now arriving at that presidency.

Asst. surg. W. Tanner, royal art., arr. from England, is app. to No. 3 comp. 9th batt.

Jan. 13.—Lieut. F. A. Campbell, 1st batt. 60th rifles, will do duty with 2nd batt.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Jumnaha, Jan. 8.—Asst. surg. W. J. Rendell, 55th foot, having joined army hd. qrs., will relieve Asst. surg. A. S. Russell, m.d., 27th foot, fr. med. ch. of 23rd comp. royal Engrs., and the latter officer will proc. and join his regt.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, granting leave of absence to the undermen. officers:—

To England, under new rules, m.c.:—

17th Lt. Drags.—Corn. F. J. King.

71st Foot.—Maj. B. Blennerhasset.

83rd Foot.—Capt. T. P. Wright.

86th Foot.—Capt. J. Boyd.

89th Foot.—Lieut. H. Bishop.

92nd Foot.—Capt. E. C. B. Elphinstone.

52nd Lt. Inf.—Col. J. L. Dennis, in ext., fr. Dec. 29 to Jan. 24.

By H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting leave to Capt. H. Robinson, 45rd foot, for 3 mo., fr. Nov. 11, to Calcutta, m.c.

App. Ens. R. G. Craig, 68th foot, to act as adjt., dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. C. Covey.

By the general officer comdg. Pres. div., dated Dec. 14 and 17, granting leave of abs. to the undermen. officers, to proc. to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

6th Drag. Cds.—Lieut. R. J. Grainger.

Royal Engrs.—Capt. F. E. Cox.

42nd Foot.—Qr. mr. A. McGregor.

3rd Batt. Rifle Brig.—Capt. H. F. Hill.

By Brigdr. Wood, c.s., comdg. at Allahabad, dated Jan. 6, app. Lieut. L. D'Acosta, 64th foot, to com., and Staff surg. J. C. Havery to med. ch. of a detach. of invalids proc. to Calcutta on board the troop boat *Matabanga*.

By Brigdr. Horsford, comdg. a field brig., dated Dec. 17, dir. Vet. surg. J. Barker, 7th lt. drags., to afford professional aid to horses of F. troop royal h. art., in addition to his other duties.

By Brigdr. Farquharson, comdg. at Mooltan:—

Dated Dec. 20.—App. Asst. surg. C. G. Lumaden, 32nd lt. inf., to med. ch. of detach. of recruits arr. under com. of Capt. James, 70th foot, in addition to that of the detach. with which he arr., under com. of Capt. Todd, 81st foot.

Dated Dec. 23.—Dir. Asst. surg. C. G. Lumaden, 32nd lt. inf., to remain at Mooltan in med. ch. of the several detach. to be forwarded to Meeran Meer, by mil. transit train.

By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 8th foot, dated Nov. 30, app. Capt. F. B. McCrea to act as interp., with effect from 1st idem.

Dated July 20.—App. Asst. surg. H. Kelsall to med. ch. of the regt.

Dated Nov. 3.—App. Lieut. the Hon. A. E. P. Verker to act as adjt.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Maj. J. Singleton, to Kurrachee, for 60 days, fr. date of embarkation at Mooltan.

60th Foot.—Brev. maj. D. D. Muter, to Kurrachee or Bombay, for 2 mo., fr. date of departure fr. Murree, m.c.

86th Foot.—Capt. C. O. Creagh, in ext., to March 31, 1859, to remain at Hong Kong, m.c.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. A. Butter, to Calcutta, in anticipation of the publication of his prom. to a co. in the 15th foot.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Mussorie, Jan. 15.—No. 15.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

44th Foot.—Lieut. G. Ingham to be capt., without purchase, v. Hancock, dec. 17.  
 51st Foot.—Lieut. P. Chaplin to be capt., by purchase, v. Mitford, who ret., Jan. 11; Ens. R. N. Cobb to be lieut., by purchase, v. Chaplin, Jan. 11.  
 68th Foot.—Maj. H. Greer to be lieut. col., by purchase, v. Blount, who ret., Jan. 5; Brev. maj. F. S. Savage to be maj., by purchase, v. Greer, Jan. 5; Lieut. F. De L. Saunderson to be capt., by purchase, v. Savage, Jan. 5; Ens. C. Tew to be lieut., by purchase, v. Saunderson, Jan. 5.  
 71st Foot.—Capt. J. A. Gore to be maj., by purchase, v. Blennerhassett, who ret., Jan. 3; Lieut. E. P. W. Browne to be capt., by purchase, v. Gore, Jan. 3; Ens. F. Fawkes to be lieut., by purchase, v. Browne, Jan. 3.  
 84th Foot.—Lieut. A. Stewart, fr. 98th foot, to be lieut., v. Wolseley, who exch., Jan. 17.  
 98th Foot.—Lieut. G. B. Wolseley, fr. 84th Foot, to be lieut., v. Stewart, who exch., Jan. 17.  
 3rd Batt. Rifle Brig.—2nd Class staff surg. J. T. La Presle to be surg., v. Sanders, who exch., Jan. 14.  
 Medical Staff.—Surg. H. S. Sanders, fr. 3rd batt. rifle brig., to be 2nd class staff surg., v. La Presle, who exch., Jan. 14.  
*Hd. Qrs., Camp Byrum Ghaut, Jan. 14.*—The undermentioned officer has passed in Hindostanee:—Lieut. A. D. Geddes, 27th foot.  
 The undermentioned officers have passed in vernacular:—Brev. maj. G. R. Browne, 88th foot; Capt. R. Stokes, 54th foot; Capt. C. H. Levinge, 29th foot; Lieut. Millman, roy. horse art.; Asst. surg. L. O. Paterson, 35th foot.  
*Hd. Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Jan. 18.*—The C. in C. in India has been pleased to accept the resignation of Brev. maj. Rolleston, 84th foot, of the appointment of brig. maj. Queen's troops, Madras.  
 Leave of absence:—  
 78th Highlanders.—Lieut. J. Finlay, to Calcutta, for 1 mo. in anticipation of the G.O. notifying his prom. into the 21st regt.  
 52nd Foot.—Col. G. Campbell, fr. Oct. 28, 1858, to Aug. 3, 1859.  
 61st Foot.—Lieut. col. C. C. Deacon, fr. Nov. 12 to May 12, 1859.  
 78th Foot.—Col. Hamilton, in ext., until the arrival of his regiment in England.  
 Leave to Europe, m. c.:—  
 70th Foot.—Asst. surg. H. J. Rogers.  
 91st Foot.—Lieut. J. Blagg.  
 By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, K.C.B.:—  
 Granting leave to Riding Master M. Noake, 1st drag. gds., to England, under new rules.  
 Cornet W. E. Marsland, 1st drag. gds., to act as riding master, during absence of Noake.  
 By the General Officer comdg. Presidency Div.:—  
*Dated Nov. 22.*—Permitting Lieut. H. S. Sheppard, lately prom. fr. 48th into 2nd batt. 17th ft., to continue doing du. with 48th, pending the result of an application for an exchange into 34th ft.  
*Dated Nov. 24.*—Appointing the following officers to do du. with detachments of invalids to England:—  
 1st Detachment.—Capt. A. E. Wilkinson, 9th lancers, to command.  
 Lieut. G. E. Massy, 5th ft., to do du.  
 Asst. surg. A. Hoyte, 61st ft., to med. charge.  
 2nd Detachment.—Col. A. C. Bentinck, 7th drag. gds. to command.  
 Capt. P. Geraghty, 2nd batt. 20th ft. to do du.  
 Lieut. V. D. Majendie, royal art., to do du.  
 Asst. surg. S. Roch, royal art., to med. charge.  
*Dated Nov. 24, 25, 26, and 27, and Dec. 6, 8, 11, and 12, 1858,* granting leave of absence to the undermentioned officers, to England, under new rules m. c.:—  
 Royal Art.—Lieut. V. D. Majendie, and Asst. surg. S. Roch.  
 20th Foot.—Capt. G. E. Francis.  
 29th Foot.—Lieut. F. S. Eckersall.  
 34th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. T. Paliologus.  
 60th Rifles.—Capt. J. Maguire.  
 60th Rifles.—Capt. C. H. S. Churchill.  
 68th Foot.—Lieut. col. H. Blount.  
 86th Foot.—Lieut. F. D. Edwards.  
 To the Cape of Good Hope for 6 mo., m. c., under new rules:—  
 6th Foot 1st Batt.—Surg. H. V. Bindon.  
*Dated Dec. 1.*—Directing Lieut. H. C. Dugdale, 2nd batt. rif. brig., reported fit for duty, to rejoin his corps.  
*Dated Dec. 1.*—Granting an ext. of leave to Lieut. F. J. Greatrex, 73rd Lt. for 1 mo., fr. Nov. 29, 1858, to remain at pres. for further medical treatment.  
 By Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., com. Oude division:—  
*Dated 16th Dec.*—Attach. Staff asst. surg. F. Pennington to 9th light drags., for du., fr. Dec. 10.  
 By the Brig. comdg. at Lahore, dated Dec. 6, directing Asst. surg. E. McGill, 7th drag. guards, to proc. in med. charge of a detachment of recruits, proc. to join their regts. in Peshawar div.  
 By the officer comdg. at Allahabad:—  
*Dated 14th Dec.*—Appg. Staff asst. surg. T. O'Brien to med. ch. of invalids proceeding to Calcutta.  
*Dated 19th Dec.*—Directing Staff asst. surg. Johnstone to proc. to Sultanpore, Oude, in med. charge of a detach. of 54th foot, returning to Allahabad on completion of that duty.

*Dated 19th Dec.*—Directing Asst. surg. W. John, 29th foot, in addition to his other du. to take med. charge of a detachment of 5th foot at Allahabad.  
 By Brig. Pinckney, comdg. district Sultanpore, Oude, dated Nov. 16, directing Asst. surg. A. Reid, 54th foot, in add. to his other duties, to afford med. aid to a detach. of Royal art. and Roy. engs. at Amethoe.  
 By Brig. Purnell, comdg. field force, dated Dec. 8, appg. Asst. surg. W. Jeeves, 6th comp. 13th batt. Royal art., to the med. charge 3rd comp. 8th batt. Royal art., in add. to his other duties.  
 By the officer comdg. 53rd foot:—  
*Dated Nov. 24.*—App. Lieut. W. H. J. Clarke to act as adj. dur. abs. of MacNeill.  
*Dated Nov. 30.*—Directing Capt. J. A. Dalzell to act as interp. fr. Dec. 1, v. Byrne.  
 By the officer comdg. 73rd foot:—  
*Dated Nov. 4.*—Appg. Lieut. T. W. S. Miles to act as interp. to the regt.  
 Leave of absence:—  
 7th Drag. Gds.—Maj. W. Middleton, to Bombay, fr. Dec. 3 to March 2, 1859, m. c.; Asst. surg. P. Smith, to Bombay, fr. Dec. 1, to March 1, 1859, m. c.  
 9th Lt. Drags.—Capt. O. H. St. G. Anson, in ext., fr. Nov. 24 to April 30, 1859.  
 Royal Art.—Lieut. A. Ford, to Calcutta, 2 mo., m. c.  
 19th Foot.—Maj. E. Chippendall, to Feb. 20, in ext.  
 24th Foot.—Lieut. G. Scott, to Bombay, 3 mo., m. c.  
 31th Foot.—Capt. E. H. March, 1 mo., to Calcutta.  
 60th Foot.—Capt. J. Fraser, 2 mo., to Calcutta, m. c.  
 82nd Foot.—Qr. mr. J. Conner, to Calcutta, fr. Dec 19 to Feb. 19, 1859, m. c.  
 94th Foot.—Lieut. A. Chute, to Bombay, 3 mo., m. c.  
 Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. A. Green, to Calcutta, 2 mo. m. c.  
*Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Jan. 26.*  
*Hd. Qrs., Camp near Buraiich, Jan. 11.*—The C. in C. in India has been pleased to make the following appointments, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—  
 15th Foot.—Capt. H. Robinson, fr. 43rd foot, to be capt., v. Hudson, who exch., Jan. 11.  
 43rd Foot.—Capt. J. Hudson, fr. 15th foot, to be capt., v. Robinson, who exch., Jan. 11.  
*Adj. Gen's Office, Allahabad, Jan. 10.*—Brev. maj. E. J. Ellerman, 98th foot, will proceed to Bombay, and report himself to C. in C. for du. with German legion now arriving at that Pres.  
 Asst. surg. W. Tanner, royal art., arrived from England, app. to No. 3 co. 9th batt. royal art.  
 Jan. 13.—Lieut. F. A. Campbell, 1st batt. 60th rifles, will do du. with 2nd batt.  
 Jan. 18.—Leave of absence:—  
 78th Highlanders.—Lieut. J. Finlay, to Calcutta, for 1 mo.  
*Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Feb. 4.*  
*Hd. Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Jan. 21.*—The C. in C. in India has been pleased to make the following apps. until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—  
 6th Drags.—Lieut. D. M. Inge, fr. 18th lt. drags., to be lieut., v. Orde, who exch., Jan. 20.  
 18th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. W. J. S. Orde, fr. 6th drags., to be lieut., v. Inge, who exch., Jan. 20.  
*Hd. Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Jan. 20.*—Asst. surg. A. S. Russell, 27th foot, will proc. fr. Lucknow to Umballa, by Dak, to join his regt.  
 The undermen. officer has passed his examination in vernacular lang.:—  
 Lieut. Hon. A. Stewart, royal art.  
 8th Foot 1st Batt.—Capt. A. T. Welsh to Kurrachee or Bombay, for 3 mo., m. c., fr. 23rd Oct. 1858.  
 80th Foot.—Asst. surg. C. M. M. Miller, to Calcutta, for 1 mo., m. c.  
*Adj. Gen's Office, Allahabad, Jan. 21.*—The following appointments in the royal artillery service in India are confirmed:—  
 Lieut. F. A. Whinyates, No. 7 co. 14th batt., to D tr. royal horse art., v. Tillard, dec.  
 Lieut. Whinyates to join D tr. without delay.  
 Jan. 27.—The leave granted to Maj. W. H. Kirby, 94th foot, in G.O., Dec. 10, 1858, is cancelled fr. Nov. 27, 1858.  
 Capt. C. H. Levinge, 29th ft., will be attached to the convalescent depot at Allahabad, as a temporary arrangement.  
 Orders confirmed:—  
 By H. E. Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., granting leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—  
 18th Hussars.—Lieut. D. M. Inge, to remain at Bombay, pending an exchange into 6th drags.  
 To England, new rules, to appear before a medical board.—8th hussars.—Capt. R. Poore.  
 17th Lancers.—Lieut. A. Marshall.  
 Royal Art.—Vet. surg. D. J. Hinge.  
 95th Ft.—Capt. H. E. Moore.  
 Appg. Capt. Pering, 21st ft., and Capt. J. S. Molony, 83rd ft., to charge of invalids to England.  
 By H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, K.C.B., granting leave to the undermentioned officers:—  
 Royal Art.—Lieut. A. Ford, for 2 mo., from date of

quitting his battery, to Calcutta, for the purpose of appearing before a med. board.  
 69th Ft.—Lieut. col. E. Hickey, fr. date of quitting his regt. to March 31, to Calcutta.  
 69th Ft.—Capt. C. N. Biggs, fr. date of quitting his regt. to March 31, to Calcutta.  
 By Maj. gen. Sir J. B. Hearsey, K.C.B.:—  
*Dated Dec. 29 and 31, 1858, and Jan. 5, 8, 13, and 16, 1859.*—Granting leave to the undermentioned officers to proc. to England, under the new rules, to appear before a medical board:—  
 14th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. and adjt. H. T. Clements.  
 Royal Engs.—Capt. A. Crease.  
 34th Ft.—Capt. H. Marsh.  
 34th Ft.—Ens. C. H. Webb.  
 43rd Ft.—Capt. H. Robinson.  
 53rd Ft.—Maj. A. P. Gore.  
 73rd Ft.—Lieut. F. T. Greatrix.  
 79th Ft.—Assist. surg. E. H. Roberts.  
 88th Ft.—Lieut. F. N. Dew.  
 88th Ft.—Lieut. E. G. Mallet.  
*Dated Dec. 31, 1858.*—Granting leave to Lieut. G. H. Row, 75th ft., in ext., for 1 mo., fr. Dec. 27, 1858, to remain at Calcutta for further med. treatment.  
*Dated Jan. 6, 1859.*—Permitting Capt. H. E. Quin, 1st batt. 20th ft., to remain at the pres., until an opportunity occurs for his proceeding to the upper provinces in ch. of detachments.  
*Dated Jan. 9, 1859.*—Granting leave to Ens. H. R. Bate, 77th foot, to remain at the pres., on m. c.  
 By Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., comdg. Oude div., Jan. 6:—Appg. Ens. R. Stewart, 79th highlanders, offic. interp. to his regt., from Jan. 1.  
 By Brig. C. Hagart, C.B., dated Nov. 27, directing Vet. surg. F. Bailey, 9th lancers, to afford prof. aid to horses of a detach. of 2nd drag. gds.  
 By Brig. Rowcroft, C.B., dated Jan. 11, directing Lieut. T. Yardley, 2nd batt. of 13th Lt., to cont. do. du. with the 1st batt. until fur. ords., in consequence of the paucity of subalterns present with the latter.  
 By Brig. Douglas, C.B., dated Dec. 20, directing Staff asst. surg. Mahon to be attached to 35th foot, for duty, as a temp. measure.  
 By the officer comdg. 32nd Lt., dated July 5, 1857.—Directing Paymaster J. Giddings to offic. as adjt., in addition to his own duties, fr. 1st idem, inclusive.  
 Leave of absence:—  
 Hospital Staff.—Surg. Maj. C. Scott, M.D., to Calcutta, for 2 mo., fr. Jan. 14, to appear before a med. board.  
 7th Hussars.—Lieut. col. Sir W. Russell, bart., to Calcutta, for 2 mo., fr. Feb. 14, and to England, fr. date of embarkation. On arrival, he will report himself to the adjt. gen., Horse Gds.  
 6th Foot 1st Batt.—Capt. W. T. Bartley, in ext., fr. Dec. 15, 1858, to Feb. 15, 1859, to remain at the Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.  
 10th Ft., 1st asst. surg. D. R. Rennie, to Calcutta, for 1 mo., fr. Jan. 20, to appear before a med. bd.  
 13th Ft., 1st lieut. F. W. Ruck, to Calcutta, for 1 mo., fr. Jan. 11, to appear before a med. bd.  
 23rd Ft., 1st Capt. H. D. Radcliffe, fr. Oct. 31 to Jan. 10.  
 43rd Ft., 1st capt. H. Locke, to Cape of Good Hope, for 6 mo., from date of embarkation, on m. c., under new rules.  
 This cancels the leave of absence granted in G. O., Oct. 11, 1858.  
 75th Ft., Col. A. Jardine, for 3 mo., fr. Feb. 1.  
 84th Ft., Maj. T. Lightfoot, fr. Feb. 1, to precede his regt. to England. On arrival he will report himself to the adj. gen., Horse Guards.  
 87th Ft., Lieut. col. B. O'Brien, to Bombay, fr. Jan. 11 to Apr. 10, to appear before a med. bd.  
 98th Ft., Asst. surg. W. Collis, to Kurrachee, fr. Nov. 22 to Feb. 21, to appear before a med. bd.  
 At the recommendation of the Insp. Gen. of hosps., Staff Surg. Paol will proc. to Meerut by rail and horse dak at the pub. expense, his services being urgently required. On arr., he will report himself to the officer comdg. and to Surg. maj. Gammie, for duty.  
 Asst. surg. Leet, 5th fus., will take med. ch. (en route to join his regt.) of a detach. of royal art., proc. to the Upper Prov.  
 Staff Surg. Haverly will take med. ch. of details of H.M.'s forces proc. to the Upper Prov., Feb. 2. This duty performed he will proc. to Gondah and take med. ch. of 20th regt.  
 Staff Asst. surgs. Turton and Woods will take med. ch. of details of H.M.'s forces proc. up country. On arr. at Allahabad they will report themselves to Dep. Insp. gen. Dr. Hadaway, for duty.

### Dispensers of Medicine.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India having notified, in a letter dated September 29, 1858, that dispensers of medicine, heretofore appointed, rank as lieutenants; but that any who may hereafter be appointed will hold the relative rank of ensign, the Government of India has been pleased to direct that, at all stations where there are public quarters for officers, dispensers of medicine, having the rank of lieutenant, will be provided with accommodation



after lieutenants, receiving house rent at 35 rupees per month, where quarters are not available.  
The dispensers of medicine, who rank with ensigns, to be provided with quarters after ensigns.

### Re-issue of Medals.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Jan. 21.*—With reference to G. O. C. C., July 25, 1858, it is announced, for general information, that Government has been pleased to sanction the re-issue of medals gratis to all commissioned officers, warrant, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers, to replace decorations lost by the mutiny of native corps.

### Officers to Join.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, 1859.*—All officers of the 5th and 6th European regiments on staff employ or detached duty, adverted to in G. O. No. 650, of 17th inst., will join the regiments to which they belong, without unnecessary delay. A report of their proceeding to join is to be made, for the information of the C. in C., to the adj. gen. of the arm.

### Head Money to Surgeons.

The Gov. Gen. of India has been pleased to decide that the provisions of G. O., August 16, 1853, regarding the grant of head money to surgeons at regiments employed on field service, is to be held applicable in the case of regiments actively employed in the late and present operations in India.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Jan. 26.*—Mr. J. T. Fowler to be an inspector of schools.

Mr. J. Anderson to be principal of the Govt. Normal School at Madras.

*Jan. 25.*—No. 42.—Lieut. H. M. Playfair, 14th N.I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is transf. to the invalid pension list.

No. 45.—Lieut. W. Douglas, 21st N.I., has leave to Europe for 15 mo., on m.c., new regs.

Mr. W. P. Jay is admitted a cadet of cavalry on this estab.; arrived at Madras Jan. 26.

*Fort St. George, Feb. 4.*—Mr. H. E. Sullivan has leave for 2 mo. to Madras and Vellore.

*Feb. 3.*—Mr. J. H. Goldie, actg. civ. and sess. judge of Bellary appd. ch. of the court Jan. 29.

*Fort St. George, Feb. 4.*—No. 56.—32nd N.I.—Lieut. A. C. Gordon, to be capt., and sen. Ens. A. Cook, to be lieut., v. Western, ret.: date of commission Feb. 2.

50th N.I.—Ens. H. M. Gosling, to be lieut., v. Dewar, removed fr. the effective list: date of commission, Sept. 19.

Lieut. col. W. P. Macdonald, paymaster pres., has leave for 2 mo. fr. 10th inst.—at the presy., Bangalore and Neigherries.—Capt. J. MacVicar, 41st N.I., is perm. to act. for Lieut. col. Macdonald dur. his abs.

Returned to duty:—  
Brevet maj. H. Congreve, 2nd N.V. batt., arr. at Madras Jan. 28.

Lieut. F. Tyrrell, 18th N.I., prom. to capt. by brev. fr. Jan. 27.

The extended leave granted to Capt. C. Elliott, Madras art., dep. commr. of Rajpore, is further extended till March 31, to enable him to remain at Madras.

The dates of rank of the undermentioned officers are fixed as indicated:—

Engineers.—Lieuts. J. Moxon, not arrived, Dec. 12 1856; D. H. Trail, Dec. 12, 1856; W. Coningham not arrived, Dec. 12, 1856; F. Robertson, not arr. Dec. 12, 1856.

Cavalry.—Cornet. J. G. D. Walker, d. d. H.M.'s 1st drag. guards, Oct. 4, 1858.

Infantry.—Ensigns G. Thomas, d. d. detach. H.M.'s 66th regt., Sept. 2, 1858; J. O. Goldie, d. d. H.M.'s 44th regt., Sept. 4, 1858; L. Owen, d. d. H.M.'s 60th rifles, Sept. 4, 1858; R. H. Russell, d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I., Sept. 4, 1858; St. J. Green, d. d. H.M.'s 44th, Sept. 4, 1858; E. D. Way, d. d. H.M.'s 44th regt., Sept. 4, 1858; J. W. Darvill, d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I., Sept. 12, 1858; J. Ross, d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I., Sept. 12, 1858; A. C. A. Wyllie, d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I., Sept. 12, 1858; S. E. Atkinson, d. d. H.M.'s 60th rifles, Sept. 20, 1858; G. Harvey, d. d. H.M.'s 60th rifles, Sept. 20, 1858; J. B. Gahan, d. d. H.M.'s 44th regt., Oct. 4, 1858; E. H. Walters, d. d. H.M.'s 44th regt., Oct. 4, 1858; A. D. Phelps, d. d. H.M.'s 44th regt., Oct. 20, 1858; G. H. Tillard, Oct. 20, 1858; J. C. Doveton, d. d. H.M.'s 60th rifles, Oct. 20, 1858; H. S. Elton, not arrived, Oct. 20, 1858; O. M. Bradshaw, d. d. H.M.'s 1st foot, Nov. 4, 1858.

*Judicial Dept., Feb. 4.*—Lieut. C. G. Blomfield, com. of Malabar police corps, 60 days' priv. leave, fr. 1st March next.

*Public Dept., Feb. 4.*—Asst. surg. S. Mason is app. resident medical officer Madras lunatic asylum.

*Feb. 5.*—The undermentioned gentleman has leave.

Mr. C. G. Plumer, asst. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, for 1 mo., to proceed to Madras.

Mr. R. D. Parker, to act as a member of the board of rev. during abs. of Mr. Goldingham, on leave.

*Feb. 8.*—Capt. C. C. Johnston, engr., to be consulting engineer for railways in Madras pres.

Mr. G. Vans Agnew, acting sub judge of Combaconum, assumed charge of court from Mr. G. T. Beauchamp, civil and session judge, on 2nd inst.

Mr. J. H. Blair, sub judge of Rajahmundry, delivered over charge of the court to Mr. F. Copleston, civil and sess. judge, on 1st inst.

*Public Works Dept., Feb. 7.*—Leave for 2 mo., in ext., is granted to Mr. J. Oakes, sub engr., Madras.

*Feb. 8.*—No. 62.—Asst. surg. W. A. Leslie, to be med. off. at Coonoor, with charge of Kotagherry, v. Maitland.

To Europe, on m.c.:—

Capt. H. C. R. W. Smith, 2nd N.V.B., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. R. A. Baker, horse art., is granted leave for 3 mo., under old regs., to remain at Calcutta en route to join D. troop horse brig.

### POSTINGS ORDERED.

Corn. J. G. D. Walker (d. d. H.M.'s 1st drag. gds.) to 6th L.C. as 1st cornet.

Ens. G. Thomas (d. d. detach. H.M.'s 66th regt.) to 50th N.I. as 2nd ens.

Ens. J. O. Goldie (d. d. H.M.'s 44th regt.) to 20th N.I. as 2nd ens.

Unp. Ens. L. Owen (d. d. H.M.'s 60th rifles) to 16th N.I. as 2nd ens.

Ens. R. H. Russell (d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I.) to 28th N.I. as 2nd ens.

Ens. St. J. Green (d. d. H.M.'s 44th regt.) to 17th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. E. D. Way (d. d. H.M.'s 44th regt.) to 33rd N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. J. W. Darvill (d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I.) to 45th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. J. Ross (d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I.) to 39th N.I., as 3rd ens.

Ens. A. C. A. Wyllie (d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I.) to 18th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. S. E. Atkinson (d. d. H.M.'s 60th rifles) to 50th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. G. Harvey (d. d. H.M.'s 60th rifles) to 42nd N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. J. B. Gahan (d. d. H.M.'s 44th regt.) to 29th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. E. H. Walter (d. d. H.M.'s 44th regt.) to 32nd N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. A. D. Phelps (d. d. H.M.'s 44th regt.) to 43rd N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. G. H. Tillard to 40th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. J. C. Doveton (d. d. H.M.'s 60th rifles) to 1st N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. H. S. Elton (not arr.) to 16th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. O. M. Bradshaw (d. d. H.M.'s 1st foot) to 46th N.I. as 3rd ens.

*Political Dept., Feb. 8.*—Asst. surg. F. Day to be civil surg. at Cochin, v. Asst. surg. Leslie.

*Fort St. George, Feb. 11.*—Mr. W. H. Kerr to act as special asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore, during the employment of Mr. G. Vans Agnew on other du.

Col. A. C. Wright, 8th N.I., to be a lay trustee of St. Paul's Church, Mangalore.

*Feb. 10.*—Capt. C. A. Orr, engr., to be a superintending engr., v. Johnson.

Mr. G. P. Tuke, 3rd class exec. engr., Godavery div., has leave for 2 mo. to Bellary.

Capt. W. Down, 1st Madras fus., is transf. to the invalids.

Brev. maj. G. Rowlandson, art., to be superint. of the gunpowder manufactory, v. Simpson, prom.

Brev. lieut. col. B. S. Sullivan, invalids, has furl. to Eur. for 2 years, to embark fr. Bombay, new regs.

Brev. maj. G. M. Gunn, art., has leave to Eur. for 15 mo. on m.c., new regs.

Lieut. G. W. Morris, 1st L.C., has leave to Eur. on m.c., old regs.

Returned to duty:—

Brevet maj. H. A. Thompson, 50th N.I.; arr. at Madras Feb. 8.

Capt. C. H. Abdy, 5th L.I.; arr. at Madras Feb. 9.

Lieut. W. H. Causland, art.; arr. at Madras Feb. 9.

Admitted on the estab. as cadets for engr. and inf., and prom. to rank of lieut. and ens. respectively.

Engrs.—Mr. F. Robertson, Feb. 9.

Inf.—Mr. W. J. Pickance, Feb. 9; Mr. E. A. Bruce, Feb. 9.

*Judicial Dept., Feb. 11.*—Asst. surg. St. G. Williams, zillah surg. of Honore, to be zillah surg. of Masulipatam, but to be in med. ch. of civ. estab. and irreg. horse, at Kurnool.

*Financial Railway Dept., Feb. 8.*—Capt. C. C. Johnson, engr., to be consulting engr. for railways in the Madras presy.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Ootacamund, Jan. 22.*—So much of G. O. of Oct. 19 as appoints Lieut. N. F. Bayly, 12th N.I., to do du. with corps of sappers and miners,

is cancelled, at that officer's request, he having been appointed act. adjt. of his own corps.

The following posting is ordered:—Asst. surg. H. J. H. Griesbach, fr. do. du. Pegu div., to 6th N.I.

Lieut. G. S. B. Hewetson, 34th L.I., do. du. with sappers and miners, is, as a temp. measure, app. to act as qr. mr. and interp. of his own corps.

Lieut. H. D. Gloag, cong. D co. 5th batt. arty., is directed to join the hd. qrs. of the co. at Cannanore; and Lieut. H. L. Dempster to join and com. detach. of the above co. stationed at Mangalore.

### PROVING SOLDIERS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

No. 5.—The C. in C. directs the publication of the following for observance in this army:—

1. The practice of proving soldiers, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they be drunk, is forbidden.

2. Whenever European soldiers are placed under restraint, requiring them to remain uncovered, they are, whilst under examination or trial, to be deprived of their caps and any other articles they can make use of as missiles.

Para. 1 of this order is to be read to all corps and detachments of European soldiers at parade on three successive days, in order that no non-commissioned officer may hereafter plead ignorance of it.

*Jan. 24.*—Ens. H. S. Stewart, inf., to do du. with details of 1st Madras fus. at Jackatalla for 3 mo. This cancels leave granted on Jan. 13.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Jan. 25.*—Asst. surg. E. D'A. Eveyard is app. to do du. with 48th N.I., v. Rawes, relieved, to join forthwith.

*Jan. 26.*—Maj. W. W. Dunlop, 50th N.I., perm. to join his corps.

Lieut. C. M. Moberly, 2nd Eur. L.I., acting interp. to H.M.'s 44th regt., is app. a member of Pres. Hindoostanee mil. exam. committee.

The order of 24th inst., removing Asst. surg. J. Murray fr. do. du. 2nd batt. art. to H.M.'s st. *Dalhousie*, is cancl.

Ens. E. S. Ludlow, app. in G.O.C.C. Jan. 25, 1859, to do du. with 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is perm. to join via Calcutta.

The undermen. officer has obtained leave of abs. fr. his corps and station:—

Capt. J. G. Cookson, 8th L.C., fr. date of breaking up of Bellary field force, for 6 mo.—Bangalore, Neigherries, and Madras.

*Jan. 31.*—The undermentioned officer has leave:—

Ens. H. Porteous, inf., fr. Jan. 23, for 3 mo., Madras.

*Feb. 1.*—Maj. gen. A. W. Lawrence, cav., perm. to reside and draw his pay within the limits of the Madras pres.

*Feb. 2.*—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. H. R. Faber, engs., and Lieut. C. J. Jennings, 15th N.I., passed for general staff.

Lieut. W. Rowlandson, 17th N.I., camp Futtehpoore; creditable progress.

Ens. W. R. E. Fullerton, 3rd Mad. Eur. regt., and Ens. G. Pirrie, 17th N.I.; passed examination prescribed for officers of companies.

The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Rowlandson.

The undermentioned officer has leave fr. his corps and station:—

Ens. R. W. Brice, 34th L.I., till Feb. 28; Bangalore, m.c.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Feb. 5.*—Ens. G. H. Tillard, 40th N.I., recently admitted on the estab., is to do duty with the detach. 2nd Eur. L.I., at Vizagapatam.

Lieut. G. M. Bowie, 48th N.I., has passed an examination in Burmese, and is to receive Moonshee allowance.

Capt. T. G. M. Lane, 40th N.I., has leave from Feb. 1 to June 1, to Madras.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Feb. 10.*—Removals and postings are ordered:—

Lieut. cols. A. S. Logan fr. 1st Madras fus. to unatt. W. G. White (staff), fr. 48th N.I. to 5th N.I.

T. B. Chalton (staff), fr. 11th N.I. to 1st Madras fusiliers.

R. Shubric, fr. 5th N.I. to 45th N.I.

C. F. Liardet, late prom. to 48th N.I.

C. Ireland, late prom. to 11th N.I.

Asst. surg. J. Maitland, to 48th N.I.

Ens. A. H. Laurie, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., relieved from do. du. 18th N.I. to join, via Madras.

*Feb. 11.*—Leave of absence:—

Capt. J. C. McCaskill, 51st N.I., till Sept. 15; Neigherries, m.c.

Lieut. P. Montgomerie, engs., for 60 days; Moulin; privileged leave.

Asst. surg. C. W. White, fr. 24th Jan., for 6 mo.; western coast and Bangalore, m.c.

**Brigadier J. Fitzgerald and Capt. H. E. Walpole.**

*Fort St. George, Jan. 28.*—No. 43.—Orders having been issued for breaking up the field force employed in North Canara, the Governor in Council gladly avails himself of this opportunity to express his

approbation of the judicious arrangements made by Brigdr. J. Fitzgerald to carry out the objects for which it was embodied, as brought to notice by H.E. the C. in C. and to convey the thanks of Government to the brigdr.—to Capt. H. E. Walpole, comdg. the troops—and to the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men composing the force engaged in this important service.

### BIRTHS.

ACKLOM, wife of G. E. daughter, at Madras, Jan. 30.  
ANDREWS, wife of C. A. daughter, at Ellore, Jan. 25.  
BROWN, wife of Capt. J. F. H. 5th M.N.I., daughter, at Berhampore, Jan. 17.  
BYARD, wife of A. J. son, at Kilpauk, Feb. 8.  
CURTIS, wife of Capt. J. 8th M.N.I., daughter, at Mangalore, Jan. 29.  
DENTON, wife of W. daughter, at Santawerry, Jan. 29.  
ELLS, wife of G. son, at Cuddalore, Jan. 24.  
HODSON, wife of Capt. B. 7th M.N.I., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 31.  
LACKERSTEEN, Countess, son, at Calcutta, Jan. 30.  
LAWFORD, wife of H. B. son, at Burdwan, Jan. 31.  
NICHOLAS, wife of Capt. J. 44th M.N.I., daughter, at Trichinopoly, Feb. 8.  
RAWNSLEY, wife of Lieut. 3rd Madras Eur. regt., son, at Kamptee, Jan. 23.  
ROBERTS, wife of Capt. H. C. daughter, at Madras, Jan. 30.  
RODRIGUES, wife of J. son, at Calcutta, Jan. 27.  
SHERWILL, wife of Capt. W. S. son, at Dum Dum, Feb. 3.  
SMITH, wife of G. H. daughter, at Cannanore, Jan. 19.  
TUKER, wife of G. P. son, at Cocanada, Jan. 28.  
WELLS, wife of S. daughter, at Madras, Feb. 4.  
WRIGHT, Mrs. Samuel daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 3.

### MARRIAGES.

DOOLITTLE, Rev. J. to Miss Lucy E. Mills, at Shanghai, Jan. 11.  
FITZPATRICK, H. to Jane S. d. of E. Atkins, at Ootacamund, Feb. 1.

### DEATHS.

BARKWAY, Henry, at Calcutta, of cholera, Jan. 31.  
FOX, Margaret, wife of H. Fox, at Fort St. George, aged 47, Jan. 19.  
GRAY, James, on board the *Hercules*, in Hong Kong harbour, aged 18, Jan. 19.  
HAUSE, inf. s. of Mr. W. Hause, at Poodooppettah, Feb. 7.  
HAWKES, Serj. Matson, 1st batt. Madras Art. at Bellary, Jan. 19.  
HYTER, Bridget M. wife of W. F. Hyter, at Madras, aged 19, Jan. 23.  
JOHNSON, Mrs. C. at St. Thomas's Mount, aged 84, Jan. 27.  
MARTIN, Samuel, at Hong Hong, aged 29, Jan. 20.  
MARTIN, William F. B. inf. s. of W. T. R. Martin, at Dharasco, Jan. 22.  
MOORE, Robert, on board the *Melville*, aged 45, Jan. 21.  
MUNRO, John, at Burmah, Jan. 6.  
NIMMO, Mrs. Ann, at Vepery, Feb. 1.  
QUINTAL, Frances, wife of the late A. at Black Town, aged 69, Feb. 7.  
RAYNES, Robert T. on board the *Melville*, in Hong Kong harbour, aged 30, Jan. 22.

### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
March 11.

7th Lt. Drags.—Corn. and Adj. J. Mould to have rank of lieut.; Corn. C. H. Baillie to be lieut., by purch., v. Viscount Royston, whose prom., by purch. on Jan. 11 has been cancelled.  
Military Train.—Surg. W. W. Weld, fr. 47th foot, to be surg., v. F. M. Tweddel, placed on h. p.  
Royal Art.—Surg. R. F. V. de Lisle, fr. 4th foot, to be surg., v. Warren, dec.; Asst. surg. W. T. Morgan, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Franklyn, prom.  
1st Foot.—E. C. Frings, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Sneyd, app. to 21st foot; March 11.  
4th Foot.—Surg. H. Fisher, fr. staff, to be surg., v. De Lisle, app. to roy. art.; March 11.  
6th Foot.—Lieut. J. E. Towart to be capt., by purch., v. Dowglass, who ret.; Lieut. R. Bolton to be capt., by purch., v. Catty, prom.; J. B. Blair, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Butler, dec.  
7th Foot.—O. J. Hayter, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Lloyd, prom.

10th Foot.—R. S. Riddell, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Bourke, prom. to 18th foot.

19th Foot.—A. Bredin, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Kirby, prom.

44th Foot.—W. J. E. G. Sutherland, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Trimmer, prom.; March 11.

50th Foot.—Ens. and Adj. C. R. King to have rank of lieut.; Ens. G. H. Turner to be lieut., by purch., v. Hudson, ret.

51st Foot.—F. Barnston, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Burton, dec.

53rd Foot.—Ens. J. C. Bell to be lieut., without purch., v. H. R. M. Wilson, dec., Dec. 3. C. H. Bonney, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Bell.

56th Foot.—Lieut. S. H. Harford to be capt., by purch., v. P. Pye, ret.; March 11.

61st Foot.—Surg. H. T. Reade, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Stewart, who exch.; Jan. 3.

66th Foot.—G. D. Mitchell, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Mardon, prom.

71st Foot.—Ens. J. Boulderson to be lieut., by purch., v. Mounsey, prom.; March 11.

Rifle Brigade.—Hon. T. C. Scott to be ens., by purch., v. Broadbent, prom.; C. Fairfield, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Hook, prom.

Cape Mounted Rifles.—Ens. E. Y. Brabant to be lieut., by purch., v. W. H. Peel, prom., by purch., in Ceylon rifle regt.; March 11.

### BREVET.

Maj. G. Kirby, Bengal art., to be lieut. col. in the army, March 24, 1858.

To be majors in the army:—Capts. J. T. Walker, Bombay engs., Jan. 19, 1858; T. H. Sibley, 62nd Bengal N.I., Jan. 19, 1858; W. Maxwell, Bengal art., March 24; F. W. Baugh, 26th Bengal N.I., March 24; F. G. Crossman, 45th Bengal N.I., March 24; C. St. G. Brownlow, 15th Bengal N.I., March 24; F. O. Salusbury, 1st Bengal Eur. fus., July 20; A. Bunney, Bengal art., July 20; G. A. Renny, Bengal art., July 20; G. Hutchinson, Bengal engs., July 20; O. Wilkinson, 4th Bengal Eur. lt. cav., July 20; W. Wilson, Bengal art., Aug. 28; E. W. E. Walker, Bengal art., Aug. 28; H. P. Bishop, Bengal art., Aug. 28; J. S. Frith, Bengal art., Aug. 28; W. W. H. Greathead, Bengal engs., Aug. 28; F. R. Maunsell, Bengal engs., Aug. 28; G. E. Watson, Bengal engs., Aug. 28; J. F. Tennant, Bengal engs., Aug. 28; J. G. Medley, Bengal engs., Aug. 28; J. J. M. L. Innes, Bengal engs., Aug. 28; G. T. Chesney, Bengal engs., Aug. 28; W. E. Warrand, Bengal engs., Aug. 28; H. A. Brownlow, Bengal engs., Aug. 28; P. Stewart, Bengal engs., Aug. 28; C. Scott, Madras engs., Aug. 28; J. A. Ballard, Bombay engs., Aug. 28; R. Cadell, Madras art., Aug. 28.

The promotion of Capt. J. Temple, 12th Madras N.I., to be maj. in the army, to bear date 13th April, 1858, in lieu of 20th July, 1858, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 28, 1859.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian army, who were promoted to the brev. rank of major, with the date erroneously of 20th July, 1858, in the *London Gazette* of 5th November, 1858, and 28th Jan., 1859, to have their brevet rank post dated to 28th Aug., 1858, being the day after they became regimental captains:—2nd capt. W. T. Brown, Bengal art.; 2nd capt. J. S. Gibb, Bengal art.; 2nd capt. R. Pitman, Bombay art.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN" has been translated into Marhattee, and is circulated among the native Christians.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The *Pera*, which sailed on the 11th of March, took out to Bombay £395,095 in silver.

THE EMPIRE OF ANNAM.—The last number of the *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi* contains the following information respecting Cochin-China and Tonquin:—"These two countries have since 1802 been united under the name of the Empire of Annam, and contain a population of about 25,000,000 souls. Of this number about 530,000 are Christians. Of late years the number of converts has been greater than it used to be, notwithstanding the fierce persecution of Christians which is carried on by the Government. The Roman Catholic missionaries have divided the whole country into seven apostolic districts—three in Cochin-China, four in Tonquin—and in each there is a bishop with a coadjutor. Of these fourteen prelates, ten are French and four Spanish, and they have under their direction sixty missionaries, and upwards of two hundred and forty native priests. Schools for training priests have been established, and they have now nine hundred pupils. The missionaries and priests are assisted by 650 catechists and by 1,600 females, who devote themselves to teaching the young and attending the sick. Thus, the whole of the missionary staff in the country is 3,464 persons."

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1859.

### DESTRUCTION OF THE 26TH N.I.

ON Monday, a discussion took place in the House on the subject of the destruction of the 26th Native Infantry, at Ujnalla, on the 1st of August, 1857. Mr. Gilpin introduced the subject, and commented severely on the massacre of those unhappy men, which he believed to be "the very blackest page in the emphatically black book of the Indian rebellion." Mr. Gilpin read to the House a detailed account of the destruction of the mutineers, taken from a book written by the Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur, Mr. F. Cooper, who captured the mutineers and superintended their execution. It is impossible to read the flippant and joking style in which Mr. Cooper relates the capture and execution of these mutineers without feeling disgust at his bad taste; but it is only his style that we can condemn. Mr. Gilpin read two notes approving of the conduct of Mr. Cooper, the one from Sir John Lawrence and the other from Mr. R. Montgomery, and he felt pain that such men represented the British power in India; but it is to be remembered that these two great and good men approved only of the act of Mr. Cooper, and not of the reprehensible style in which it was afterwards related in Mr. Cooper's book. The 26th Native Infantry were mutineers, and had slain one officer, Major Spencer, and endeavoured to kill another, Lieutenant White, who narrowly escaped, his horse, however, having been wounded. They were endeavouring to join their brother mutineers at Delhi, and it became an imperative necessity to destroy them. The British at that time were terribly overmatched in numbers. Accounts were daily being received of fresh mutinies, attended by the most atrocious murders. The idea of decimating or pardoning mutineers could not be entertained at that time by any of the authorities, without perilling not only the empire, but their own lives. The fact that the mild Lord Canning approved of Mr. Cooper's conduct ought to satisfy those who read with indignation Mr. Cooper's book. His style of treating what ought to have been termed a sad, an awful, a dreadful necessity, merits the highest reprobation; but it is to be hoped his woful want of judgment will not blind the people of this country to the merits of the case, or the stern necessity of the measure, and they will not involve such men as Sir John Lawrence and Mr. Montgomery in that condemnation which we admit Mr. Cooper's narrative deserves.

### LORD CANNING AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

ELSEWHERE we publish Lord Stanley's reply to Lord Canning's defence of his Proclamation in Oude. Lord Stanley's reply is very remarkable, and, to our mind, severely condemnatory of the Proclamation of Lord Canning,

although it is tempered with remarks that show an extreme anxiety to soothe any angry feelings to which that disapproval of the Proclamation may give rise. Lord Stanley informs Lord Canning that, though anxious to support his authority, and to regard in the most favourable point of view any explanation of his public conduct, her Majesty's Government cannot alter their previously-expressed opinion regarding the policy he had pursued. They cannot think it wise for a Government, either in Asia or in Europe, to utter threats on which it is not meant to act; and they apprehend that the tendency of such threats, when addressed to insurgents in arms, is to drive into desperate and hopeless resistance some, at least, of those who might be induced to submit by an invitation couched in more lenient terms. According to the opinion of her Majesty's Government, the prolonged resistance of the Oude rebels has been caused by the threats held out by Lord Canning; for it is quite certain that no rebels submitted from the date of Lord Canning's Proclamation (March 3, 1858), until the end of the year, when they were driven to the borders of Nepal by the British army. The blame, then, of the "desperate and hopeless resistance" of the rebels must rest upon Lord Canning; but lest this should be too severely felt, Lord Canning is informed that her Majesty's Government express their full approval of his general policy, and are ready to believe that the measures taken by him for the suppression of the insurrection in India will, at no distant period, lead to the entire pacification of the country. Such is in substance the reply of Lord Stanley to the explanation of the famous Proclamation confiscating the territories of the people of Oude.

We cannot help thinking that Lord Stanley, in adhering to the censure cast upon Lord Canning's Proclamation by the letter of Lord Ellenborough, has been bound by the trammels of party, and has not had the moral courage to cast them off, and declare that the explanation given by Lord Canning was satisfactory, and that his policy was the right and proper policy to have pursued at the time. It is difficult to reconcile Lord Stanley's support of Lord Ellenborough's violent censure with his praise of the general policy of Lord Canning's administration in India. If Lord Ellenborough's view was correct, and the blame he attached to the Proclamation deserved, Lord Canning ought to have been immediately recalled; but it is quite evident that Lord Stanley is satisfied with the administration of Lord Canning, and it is only the exigencies of party that compel him to support a censure which will now be admitted by those who give any consideration to the subject to have been wholly undeserved.

It is remarkable that the first vigorous and effective act of a previously feeble and timid administration should have been so much misunderstood and so severely condemned in this country. The people of Oude had driven the British authorities from every station in the country. They had joined the rebel sepoys, and were engaged in strengthening the whole of the forts to resist the British army. In this state of things it became necessary to act with vigour, and to issue such a Proclamation as would deter the people from continuing their resistance. If anything could strike terror

into the minds of Asiatics it was the threat of deprivation of property, which they fear far more than death. Lord Canning, therefore, at once (with a few exceptions) confiscated the whole of the territories of Oude. But he pointed out to those who had not been guilty of rebellion, or who were entitled in any way to indulgence, the means by which relaxation and indulgence would be obtainable—that is, their property would be restored to them. The policy of this measure was also, in other respects, good, for it compelled every proprietor of property in Oude to derive his title from the British Government, thus doing away with the previous unsatisfactory native titles, which led to interminable quarrels and litigation, and at the same time to acknowledge his allegiance to that Government. Yet it was violently condemned, and the conduct of Lord Canning was compared to that of William the Conqueror, who divided the properties of the Saxons among his Norman nobles. We can understand why, with the strong party spirit that prevailed when the Proclamation reached England, this view should have been taken by Lord Ellenborough, and promulgated through the country, but how it should be maintained by Lord Stanley after the calm and clear and crushing reply of Lord Canning we do not understand—except on our previous hypothesis that the exigencies of party sometimes compel the most upright and candid statesmen to set reason and right at defiance.

#### AN OVERSIGHT OR A WRONG.

CONSIDERABLE and not unreasonable dissatisfaction has been caused among retired field officers of the Company's Engineers and Artillery by the partial and unfair operation of her Majesty's Warrant, No. 334, of the 14th October, 1858. The 35th clause of that document promised to the regimental field officers of the Royal Engineers and Artillery on the retired full pay-list that they should be promoted in succession to the rank of colonel and general officer when those who stood next below them on the effective establishment had received such promotion. This privilege, however, probably through an oversight, has never been extended to the corresponding branches of the Company's military service. The late Court of Directors, indeed, in their letter of the 8th July, 1858, conferred upon their Engineer and Artillery officers whatever privileges had been enjoyed by the scientific branches of the Royal Army since the 6th of November, 1827, but her Majesty's Warrant of the 14th Oct. has since raised an invidious distinction between the two services. Now, it so happens that many retired field officers of the Company's Artillery commenced their career at Woolwich, and were actually enrolled in the Royal Artillery Cadet Company. At that time the Military Academy at Addiscombe was not yet established, and thus the officers of the scientific branches of the two armies were trained together and started together on their honourable career. It is, therefore, peculiarly mortifying to those gallant veterans who have fought and bled for their country in the sultry plains of Hindostan, to find themselves suddenly superseded by their juniors who may possibly never have seen a shot fired in anger, and whose lives have been passed in more genial climes. It is impossible that any

affront can be intended to the members of a most distinguished service. It is evident that the omission is simply an oversight, and we do not for a moment doubt that the noble lord who now so ably directs the government of India will hesitate to remove all grounds of complaint, and to place on a footing of perfect equality the officers of both armies—or rather both branches of one and the same army.

#### IS ENGLAND RESPONSIBLE FOR INDIA'S DEBTS?

ON the second reading of the India Loan Bill, several members of the Legislature unequivocally expressed their conviction that England was morally responsible for the debts of the Indian Government, and that she would ultimately be compelled to make good whatever deficiency there might be in the revenues of that country. Though opposed to this doctrine, Sir G. C. Lewis admitted that the greater portion of the debt had been incurred in consequence of wars, whether defensive or aggressive. But the most costly wars were undertaken on grounds of imperial policy, and not for the benefit of India. Of this character were the Afghan, the China, and the Persian wars. So far as the Indian Government was individually concerned, there was not the slightest occasion for any one of those expeditions. No local interests were affected by the insult to Mr. Murray, or the affair of the Iorcha, or even by the presence of a captain of Cossacks at Cabul. It was the home Government that originated those expensive and not particularly glorious wars, but it was India that bore the burden and heat of the affray. Deduct the entire expenses of the Afghan expeditions, and the moiety of those to China and Persia, and then leave India to meet her own exigencies. But if, as common sense and sound policy seem to suggest, our Eastern possessions are to be regarded as an integral portion of the British empire, then upon the British empire as a whole must devolve the moral and pecuniary obligations of all its parts. If India may be justly called upon to contribute its quota to the execution of projects of imperial policy, it is just and reasonable that the imperial Government should bear it harmless for the consequences of such support. One of two courses presents itself for adoption. Either transfer to the national debt whatever debts have been incurred by the Indian Government at the dictation of a British Ministry, or acknowledge England's liability for the eighty millions sterling which, in round numbers, will shortly represent the debt of India. If the latter alternative be preferred, as the least inconvenient as well as the soundest and most just, no time should be lost in grappling with the responsibility. There is no doubt that a saving of upwards of three quarters of a million sterling per annum could at once be effected by extending the guarantee of this country to the East India debt. Individual interests may partially suffer, but that must always be the case in all great innovations touching the public weal. One point, however, must be clearly understood and strictly enforced. If the existing obligations of the Indian Government are transferred to the National debt, that Government must be restricted from opening any more loans at 5½

per cent., or in fact at any rate whatsoever. The present system of borrowing on all hands can only result in total bankruptcy; and at no time has the Calcutta Council exhibited such an aptitude for the solution of financial difficulties as may entitle it to much consideration or respect.

### BOBBING AROUND.

It is a singular and somewhat discouraging fact that, notwithstanding the stirring nature of the times in which we live, no really great man has stepped forth from amidst his fellows either in this country or in India. Never was there such an opportunity as the present for an intellectual Saul to tower head and shoulders above the ignoble throng; but the dull monotony of respectable mediocrity pervades every department of the State. There is a large amount of fair average ability available for any purpose at a moment's notice, but there is no indication of that genius which is the gift of Heaven, no sign of a genuine man, no trace of an heroic mould. On all sides there is exhibited an abject dread of responsibility, resulting from that absence of self-reliance which is the unfailing accompaniment of a vulgar capacity. No public man, now-a-days, presumes to think and act for himself. Every one is eager to lay the burden on any shoulders but his own, and carefully eschews all appearance of individual action. Commissions of inquiry are, consequently, all the rage. It would be a wearisome task to enumerate all the Commissions that have been granted during the last five years, and a disheartening one to set forth their practical results. Monstrous as is the growth to which this evil has attained in the government of this country, it is far more rank in all that concerns the administration of India. Not even so simple a question as the organisation of a military police can be solved by the Governor-General in Council. There must be a double Commission, one sitting at Agra and another at Allahabad, to decide how many guards shall be posted at a tehsildaree, how many at a thannah. The collective wisdom of the Sudder Board, assisted by the sagacity and experience of magistrates, commissioners, and inspectors, is taxed to the utmost to define the proper strength of the guard for a Central and for a District Jail. The same grave and reverend seigniors are to take into their worshipful consideration the momentous question as to the number of military policemen sufficient to protect an officer while on circuit in his district or division. Can anything be more puerile than such an inquiry? If the Viceroy of India is sensible of his own incompetency to deal with a subject of such mere routine, the sooner he returns to Europe the better will it be both for India and his own reputation. Even error is preferable to such imbecility. Unhappily this is not a solitary example of Lord Canning's proneness to abdicate his rightful functions, and to devolve upon others the duties that strictly belong to the Head of the State. His mind appears to be of a merely bureaucratic order, and altogether unfit to cope with the novelties of his position. But when the times are out of joint there is need of men of a very different stamp. Individuality and character are then indispensable.

The Governor-General of India at such a crisis as the present one should be possessed of a bold and rapid conception, of a vigorous and comprehensive intellect, of a prompt and unflinching resolution. If he cannot rely on his own instincts and judgment he is unequal to the occasion, and should at once retire from a post he cannot maintain with credit to himself or advantage to the country.

### ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.

*Regulations for the Admission and Examination of Cadets for the Junior or Infantry Department of the Royal Indian Military College, and for their Instruction and Training in that Institution.*

I. Cadets will be admitted to the Junior Department of the College by nomination, under Sections 33 and 36 of Act 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 106.

II. The age of admission is to be from 16 to 18 years.

III. An Examination will be held at Addiscombe, as heretofore, on the first and last Fridays of each term, for the admission of Cadets to the junior branch of the College.

IV. Every Cadet, before being admitted to the Entrance Examination, must present himself at the India Office, and submit the following papers: 1. A nomination paper, filled up in the prescribed form. 2. An extract from the parish register of his baptism; or, in default of that, a certificate verified by affidavit. 3. A certificate of good moral character, signed by the clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, and by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education for at least two years, or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Secretary of State for India.

V. Every Cadet will be required to present himself at the place hereafter to be determined, in order to be inspected by Military Surgeons, one of whom must be the Examining Physician, who will ascertain whether he is free from all bodily and organic defects, and whether, as regards physical constitution, he is in every point of view fit for military service in a tropical climate.

VI. No person who has been dismissed or obliged to retire from the army or navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution, will be appointed to the College.

VII. At his entrance examination a Cadet must satisfy the examiners:—1. That he can write English correctly from dictation, in a good legible hand. 2. That he possesses a correct knowledge of Arithmetic as far as Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Evolutions; of the use of Logarithms; of Algebra, including simple Equations; of Geometry, as far as the two first books of Euclid, or the first two chapters of Cape's Course of Geometry, and part of the seventh chapter, omitting "problems on the ground." 3. That he can read and construe Caesar's Commentaries, or other book in Latin prose. 4. That he can read and construe from a book in French prose.

VIII. Every Cadet, upon his admission, will be considered a *Probationary* pupil only, for the first six months, at the termination of which time the Public Examiner will report to the Committee on the probability of his being able to pass for the infantry at the Public Examination at the close of his third term of residence. Should this appear improbable, either from want of talent or diligence, the Cadet will forfeit his appointment.

IX. The course of instruction at Addiscombe will comprise Mathematics, Fortification, Military Drawing and Surveying, Civil Drawing, Hindustani, French and Latin.

X. The test of qualification for a Commission in the Infantry will be—Algebra: viz., Quadratics and Cubic Equations, Surds, Progressions, Permutation, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple. Geometry: viz., Properties of the Circle, Proportions of Plane Figures, Problems,

Quadrature of the Circle, Planes and Solid Angles, Application of Algebra to Geometry. Mensuration of Planes and Solids. Logarithms: viz., Nature and Use of the Tables. Trigonometry: Analytical, Plane.

In Fortification, the Cadet will be required to have completed eleven out of the sixteen plates of the "Course," and to have a correct understanding of the subjects which these plates are intended to illustrate.

In Surveying, he must be able to survey with the compass or theodolite and chain, and to take sections with the spirit level.

In Hindustani he will be expected to read with fluency in the Persian character, and write it legibly; to possess a competent knowledge of the Grammar of the Hindustani languages, and to translate, *viva voce*, from Hindustani into English, portions of works which he has read in class.

XI. The period of residence at the College for the Junior Department is fixed at three Terms, or one and a half years; but Cadets who after one year's residence may be reported qualified, will have the option of receiving Commissions in the Infantry, or remaining six months longer at the College to prosecute their studies, with a view to competing for Cadetships in the Senior Department.

XII. Cadets who are unable to pass a minimum examination at the end of the third term, will forfeit their claim to any appointment whatever. Those Cadets who do pass their examination and obtain appointments in the Infantry, will be required to leave England within three months from the date of their passing, and they will take rank amongst each other according as they are classified by the Public Examiner. The time also passed by them at the College will count for service in calculating their claims to Retiring Pension on full pay, if appointed from the College, or if they pass into the Upper Division by successful competition.

XIII. Cadets appointed to the Infantry from the Addiscombe College, will take rank in the army above all other Cadets who are appointed, from the commencement of three months previously to the date of the College Cadets being reported qualified.

*Regulations for the Admission of Candidates for Cadetships in the Engineers and Artillery of her Majesty's Indian Forces. Under the 34th Clause of the Act of the 21st and 22nd Vict., cap. 106.*

I. The Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe will in future be formed into two separate departments, viz.:—"The Senior or Scientific Department," to be filled up entirely by competition; "the Junior or Infantry Department," to be filled, as at present, by nomination, under the prescribed tests and examinations on entry. In order to effect this object, the admission of Cadets to the College by competition will commence from the first term of 1860.

II. The Cadets who had entered the College before the 2nd September, 1858, the date on which Act 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 106, came into operation, will be eligible to commissions in the Engineers or Artillery of her Majesty's Indian Forces, after completion of the prescribed course, and on the recommendation of the Public Examiner. With this exception, all appointments in the Engineers and Artillery of her Majesty's Indian Forces will henceforth be bestowed on successful competitors at Public Examinations, to be held as hereinafter described.

III. Examinations will be held half-yearly at the India House, or at such other place as may be appointed, commencing on some day in the first week of January and July respectively, for the purpose of testing the merits of Candidates for admission as Cadets into the "Senior or Scientific Department" of the Addiscombe College.

IV. Examiners unconnected with the College will be hereafter nominated by the Secretary of State for India.

V. The number of Cadetships to be awarded (being regulated by the wants of the service) will



be communicated by the Under-Secretary of State for India to the Examiners, and will be published for general information two months previous to each public examination.

VI. After each half-yearly examination, the Examiners will prepare a list of the Candidates, classified according to merit, who shall have obtained the minimum number of marks, as herein-after specified, and the required number of Cadets, corresponding with the declared vacancies, will be taken in the order of their classification, provided that number be available.

VII. A Candidate who shall have obtained the minimum of marks hereinafter specified, but for whom there may be no immediate vacancy, will be permitted to compete at subsequent examinations, so long as his age may not exceed the prescribed limit; but those who do not obtain such minimum will not be permitted to compete at more than one subsequent examination.

VIII. The age of admission is to be from Seventeen to Nineteen years.

IX. The subjects of the competitive examinations will be as follows:—

	Marks.
1. Mathematics:—	
Pure—Arithmetic, Logarithms, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections . . . . .	2,000
Mixed—Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics . . . . .	1,500
	3,500
2. English Language, Literature, Composition, History, and Geography . . . . .	1,500
3. Classics:—	
Language, Literature, Geography, and History of Ancient Rome . . . . .	750
Ditto of Ancient Greece . . . . .	500
	1,250
4. Languages, Geography, & History of France . . . . .	750
5. Languages, Geography, & History of India . . . . .	1,000
6. Experimental Sciences; i.e., Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism, Natural Sciences, Mineralogy, and Geology . . . . .	1,000
7. The use of Astronomical and Surveying Instruments . . . . .	750
8. Drawing—Elementary Geometrical Drawing (including the use of drawing instruments), and Architectural, Engineering, Military, and Landscape Drawing . . . . .	1,250

X. No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be Mathematics; and no one who does not obtain at least 1,000 marks in Mathematics, of which at least 700 must be in pure Mathematics, and at least 300 in mixed Mathematics, will be considered qualified.

From the other subjects of examination each Candidate may select any, not exceeding four in number, in which to be examined, but no one will be allowed to count the marks gained in any subject unless these marks shall amount to one-sixth of the total number allotted to that subject.

Any Candidate who shall not select French and Geometrical Drawing, as subjects of examination, will be required to satisfy the Examiners that he has such knowledge at least of the elements of those two subjects as shall afford reasonable expectation that he will perfect himself in both during his residence in the College.

XI. No Candidate will be considered qualified unless he attains an aggregate of 2,500 marks at least.

XII. The following papers will be required to be transmitted by each Candidate to the Under-Secretary of State for India, before the 1st of June and 1st of December preceeding the half-yearly examination. 1. An application for permission to compete. 2. An extract from the register of his baptism, or, in default of that, a certificate verified by affidavit. 3. A certificate of good moral character, signed by the clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, and by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education, for at least two years, or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Secretary of State for India. 4. A statement of subjects of examination, in which (in addition to Mathematics) he may desire to be examined.

XIII. No person who has been dismissed or obliged to retire from the army or navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military

Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution, will be appointed to the College.

XIV. Gentlemen who have been admitted to a previous examination, or who may be attending the junior division of the College at Addiscombe, will be required to submit only the first and fourth of the papers above specified.

XV. Every candidate will be required to present himself at the place hereafter to be determined, in order to be inspected by Military Surgeons, one of whom must be the Examining Physician, who will ascertain whether he is free from all bodily and organic defects, and whether, as regards physical constitution, he is in every point of view fit for military service in a tropical climate.

XVI. The period of study at the College will be one year, at the expiration of which the Cadets will be publicly examined and posted to the Engineers or Artillery, in the order of their merit, as declared by the Public Examiner, and according to the wants of the Service.

Engineer Cadets will go through a further course of training at Chatham for one year, as Commissioned Officers on full pay. Artillery Cadets will undergo a professional training at Woolwich for six months as Commissioned Officers on full pay.

A Cadet of the Senior Department, who, after a year's residence at the College, shall be reported by the Public Examiner to be not qualified for a commission in the Engineers or Artillery, in Mathematics, Fortification, Civil and Military Drawing, Surveying, and Hindustani, will forfeit his appointment. Also, in case of misconduct a Cadet will be liable to dismissal on the judgment of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

XVII. Cadets of the Senior Department will be allowed to count as service for full-pay pension a portion not exceeding eighteen months of the time which they may have spent under official instruction in England. Their commissions as lieutenants will bear the date of their last public examination.

XVIII. Young officers appointed to the Artillery or Engineers will be required to proceed *en route* to India within three months of the completion, by them, of the prescribed course of professional instruction at Chatham or Woolwich.

Note.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has determined to allow the sum of £100 to each Cadet who may obtain a commission in the Engineers or Artillery after a residence of two terms at the Addiscombe College, in aid of the expenses of his education and residence at that institution.

India Office, 22nd February, 1859.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 7.

#### EAST INDIA LOAN.

On the order for the second reading of the East-India Loan Bill, moved by Lord Stanley,

Sir G. LEWIS said he was not one of those who placed much reliance upon the Indian revenue, or upon the national wealth to be derived from India, and it was important that we should not exaggerate the value of our Eastern possessions. But as we had destroyed the native States, and entered into engagements with that country, it was incumbent upon us, and a paramount obligation, to carry on its government. When the form of that government was altered last year, and a worn-out constitution was put an end to, although the change was a wholesome one, he cautioned the House against supposing that it implied any alteration in the financial management of India, or imposed any additional obligation upon the Imperial Exchequer, the severance of India from the Imperial Exchequer being as entire in future as before the Bill of last year. After reviewing the enormous military expenditure in India—the great incubus of Indian finance—and the means of reducing it by our paying a part of that expenditure, he observed that if we were to lend assistance to India, no means could be more objectionable than that

of guaranteeing an Indian loan. What he wished to impress upon the Government was, to take the earliest means of endeavouring to reduce the force of the Native Army, and to rely upon a system of police, to be substituted as far as possible for a Native Army. This would afford a better hope of improving the finances of India than any attempt to pare down salaries. He did not expect that this country would derive advantage from the good government of India, from which the natives would reap the benefit; nevertheless, its misgovernment would entail upon us most serious consequences, and it was the duty of Parliament to enforce a good financial administration in India, and compel the adoption of measures that would offer a certain prospect of the revenue of that country being sufficient to meet its expenditure.

Mr. BRIGHT took a most gloomy and discouraging view of the prospects of the Indian revenue, and suggested the reduction of the salaries of the Civil Service of India, and either the employment of a much larger number of Europeans in certain departments, or the giving much better salaries to a superior class of native officials. Moreover, with a better government in India, a small military force would suffice. He urged the reversal of the present system of policy in India; the establishment of something like municipal institutions there, and the admission into our councils and the incorporation with the Government of the best and most intelligent of the natives of India. He was convinced that the course we had pursued had led, by a logical and necessary process, to the position in which we now found ourselves, and that unless that system was reversed, we might have another great revolt, with consequences most disastrous to this country.

Mr. AYRTON did not take a disheartening view of the Indian finances, and assigned reasons for believing that when the means of communication were complete, which would be in a few years, there would be such an increase in the land revenues as would render it quite equal to the charge. He considered the proposition of Sir G. Lewis, that there must be an entire separation between the Indian and the Imperial treasuries, wrong in principle, and impracticable. He recommended the Government of this country to borrow money in this country at 3½ per cent, and to lend it to India at a rate of interest that would insure the repayment of the principal in fifteen or twenty years. He gave a qualified assent to Mr. Bright's proposal to admit the natives of India to a participation in the Government, and, with him, in order to keep down expenditure, recommended the reduction of the salaries of civilians.

Mr. EWART differed from Mr. Bright in respect to the financial prospects of India; he expected from the improvement of the means of intercommunication a great development of the resources of that country.

Mr. WILSON had not only no apprehensions as to the financial prospects of India, but he had the greatest hope of them. Almost every increase of the Indian debt had arisen from wars, and from expenditure upon public works which would be reproductive. If the increased interest upon the Indian debt were taken at £2,000,000, and the expenditure upon public works at £1,000,000, and there should be a deficiency of £3,000,000, he should not despair of seeing in the next three or four years such an increase of the revenue from existing sources as would enable the Government of India to bear this charge. He condemned the policy of alienating in perpetuity waste or jungle lands, as repeating the error committed by Lord Cornwallis in his Permanent Settlement; and he justified the views of the late and former Governments in relation to railways in India and to certain branches of the Indian revenue. He did not anticipate a falling off in the revenue derived from either salt or opium. He disapproved an Imperial guarantee of an Indian loan; he believed that the future rule of England over India was more secure than ever, and did not fear for the resources of the latter country.

Lord STANLEY made a general reply. He believed, he said, that when the resources of India

were properly and fully developed, the expenditure would not be greater than they would bear. Although he admitted that the amount of the Indian debt exhibited an actual increase, he repeated that, relatively to the amount of the revenue, there had been no increase. As to the salaries of the civil servants, what could be saved in that direction, he remarked, would be insignificant compared with the military expenditure. With regard to what had been said of a supposed Imperial guarantee of this loan, he fully allowed that the Indian creditor had no claim whatever except upon the Indian revenues. What he had said on a former occasion was that the Indian creditor having the first claim upon those revenues, if they should prove insufficient to defray the civil and military expenditure, a question would arise as to the ultimate responsibility.

Sir E. PERRY observed that all the best authorities now agreed that, under present circumstances and present prospects, the finances of India presented an alarming aspect. Was India able to bear the burdens cast upon her? If not, and if this country would be ultimately responsible, it would be wiser and more economical to raise the money at once upon the credit of England.

Mr. C. BRUCE said, upon the question of the liability of this country for the Indian debt, he concurred in the opinion expressed by the late Sir Robert Peel in 1842, that, if the credit of India became disordered, that of England must be brought forward to support it. Upon every principle of equity, when the Government of India was assumed directly by the Crown it was taken with all its liabilities, and a possible contingent liability could not be repudiated.

The Bill was then read a second time.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 10. GOVERNMENT OF SINGAPORE.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, in presenting a petition from the bankers, merchants, and other residents at Singapore, asked her Majesty's Government what their intentions were with regard to the future government of that settlement. The importance of the position was sufficiently shown by the acquisitions which the French, Dutch, and Spanish nations were making in the Indian Archipelago, and he thought that we ought to have an officer with the same powers as the Governor of Hong Kong, competent to make treaties with neighbouring States, and to watch the aggressions of European nations.

LORD CARNARVON agreed with the noble lord on the importance of Singapore as a naval and commercial station, and stated that the question whether Singapore should be made a British colony had been referred to the Governor-General of India, and the ultimate steps taken would depend on the answer received.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH stated that Singapore is, in fact, under the government of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was a most important position, as it was a resting-place for troops going to China. As a naval station it was useless, on account of the extraordinary shallowness of the water. He thought that Singapore and all the settlements in those waters should be placed under the government, not of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but under the Secretary of State for India.

LORD DERBY said the question was no new one, and mentioned some facts which had recently come to light in reference to Sir James Brooke.

LORD GREY thought that the Governor of Singapore ought not to be trusted with the power, as proposed, of making treaties, except under great restrictions.

After a few words from Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, the subject dropped.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 14. DESTRUCTION OF THE 26TH N.I.

MR. GILPIN called attention to the destruction of the 26th Native Infantry at Ujnalla on the 1st of August, 1857, as detailed in a work entitled *The Crisis in the Punjab*, by Mr. Frederick Cooper, Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur, which he characterised as the darkest page in the black-

book of the Indian rebellion. He believed that there would be no dispute as to the facts, for he should confine himself to the account which Mr. Cooper gave of his own share in the transaction. He read the statement from the book, whence it appeared that 500 sepoys, who were disarmed, had suffered death under very extraordinary circumstances. To this transaction a sanction had been given, Mr. Gilpin observed, by civilians higher in rank than Mr. Cooper, including Sir John Lawrence and Mr. Montgomery. He brought this matter forward, he said, because he wanted from Lord Stanley an emphatic declaration that he at least had no sympathy with atrocities like these.

General THOMPSON inveighed in indignant terms against what he termed a massacre.

LORD STANLEY said it was impossible to deny that the transaction could not be heard or read of without pain and regret, and the pain was greatly increased by the tone and spirit in which the transaction had been described in the despatch at the time, and in a book subsequently published. After detailing the circumstances connected with the transaction, he observed that these men were insurgents, who would have joined the rebel army; that, in the critical state of the Punjab at the time, a large force of disarmed sepoys being in the neighbourhood, a severe example was necessary to prevent similar outbreaks, and that these facts should be taken in mitigation or palliation of the transaction. He could have wished, he added, that such a wholesale execution had not taken place; but at this distance of time, and under different circumstances, we were hardly proper judges.

#### LORD CANNING'S POLICY IN OUDE.

The following is published in the Parliamentary papers, issued on the 14th inst., as Lord Stanley's reply to Lord Canning's defence of his proclamation in Oude:—

"The Secretary of State for India to the Governor General of India, dated the 9th Dec., No. 5 of 1858.

"My Lord,—Your lordship's despatches, No. 26½, to the secret committee of the East India Company, dated the 17th of June, and No. 17A, of the 4th of July, to the Court of Directors (in the Foreign department), having been considered by her Majesty's Government, I now proceed to offer such remarks upon them as they appear to demand.

"2. The first of these despatches is a reply to the letter of the Secret Committee of the 19th of April, commenting upon the proclamation issued on the 3rd of March to the talookdars and other landholders of Oude, after the reoccupation of Lucknow by British troops; the second is in reply to the letter of the Court of Directors of the 18th of May, covering a resolution of confidence in your lordship passed by the court on the 10th of that month. In both these despatches you explain and vindicate the course of policy which you adopted in issuing the above-mentioned proclamation to the landholders of Oude.

"3. I do not propose to follow, paragraph by paragraph, the elaborate arguments contained in these letters. They have been considered with the attention which was due to the high character and the distinguished position of your lordship; and I observe with satisfaction that the policy indicated in the document adverted to, as regards the claims of the talookdars and other proprietors in Oude, has not in practice been adopted by you, and is declared, on your own authority, never to have been intended to have been carried into effect. However indiscriminate and unsparing may have been the sentence of confiscation which your proclamation pronounced, that sentence has not been put in force, and the issuing of it would appear to have been merely a menace, designed to strike awe into the minds of those still arrayed in arms against the British Government.

"4. Though anxious to support your authority, and to regard in the most favourable point of view any explanation of your public conduct which you might have to offer, her Majesty's Government cannot alter their previously expressed opinion with regard to the policy which, in this instance, you have pursued. They cannot think it wise for a Government, either in Asia or in Europe, to utter threats on which it is not meant to act; and they apprehend that the tendency of such threats, when addressed to insurgents in arms, is to drive into desperate and hopeless resistance some, at least of those who might be induced to submit by an invitation couched in more lenient terms. They are, however, glad to receive and ready implicitly to accept your assertion that the practical effect produced upon the

minds of the people has been but small. They learn with satisfaction that the personal explanations to which you refer, as having been given by your desire through the officers of your Government, have dispelled the alarm which its contents were likely to excite. And the whole tenor of your lordship's administration in India, and the moderation of language and of action which you have known how to preserve in circumstances of unusual difficulty and universal excitement, confirm, if confirmation were needed, the assurance which you have given of your intention to deal in a spirit of mercy and justice with those whose rights appeared to be imperilled by the language of your official declaration.

"5. While her Majesty's Government adhere to the opinion expressed by them respecting that declaration, it seems to them needless further to comment on a document which has been practically cancelled by yourself; and whilst regretting what they cannot but consider as a mistaken act on your part, they desire publicly to express their full approval of your general policy, and their confident hope that the measures taken by you for the suppression of insurrection in India will at no distant period lead to the entire pacification of that country.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) "STANLEY."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**PRIZE MONEY.—CAPTURE OF CANTON.**—The arrangement for the distribution of the proceeds of the booty taken at the capture of Canton, which limited the shares to the officers and men "actually landed," has been reconsidered, and all those who were on board any ship, or lent to any ship actually present, and in sight, or assisting in the bombardment, are to be included in it.

**EAST INDIA HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.**—Lord Stanley, President of the Council of India, having resolved to appoint twelve additional writers (by competition), 790 young men offered themselves for those appointments. Of the twelve who were declared the most eligible, Mr. Lord, jun., a son of the Rev. A. E. Lord, Independent minister, at Hershams, in Surrey, stood the first.

**CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.**—Mr. Hughes, her Majesty's Consul at Erzeroum, the last remaining Oriental attaché, has been promoted to the post of Oriental Secretary at the Embassy at Constantinople. Mr. Robert Dalyell, Acting Consul at Belgrade during Mr. Fonblanque's absence, is to take the post at Erzeroum.

**THE HON. R. KENNEDY.**—We have to announce the retirement of the Hon. Robert Kennedy from the office of Secretary to the Island of Bermuda, after the long service of upwards of fifty years. The best estimation that can be given of his worth as a public officer is, that Mr. Kennedy retires on a full pension.

**OPIMUM AND OTHER SOURCES OF INDIAN REVENUE.**—A return to the House of Lords, just published, informs the public that the total amount of the net revenue of the empire in India (all provinces included) in the year ended April 30, 1857, was £28,736,098—viz., £11,768,102 in Bengal, £5,917,514 in the North-Western Provinces, £1,254,022 in the Punjab, £3,019,756 in Madras, and £4,776,704 in Bombay. We subjoin the items of the revenue—viz., land, gross revenue, £17,717,580; excise (sayer, abkarree, and moturpha), gross revenue, £1,421,364; gross revenue from the foregoing, £19,138,944; net revenue from the same, £16,834,308; salt (net), £2,993,453; customs (net), £1,025,237; and miscellaneous (net), £4,022,549. That important article, opium, yielded a gross revenue of £5,003,162, and a net revenue of £3,861,151. Independently of the productiveness of opium as a source of public income in India, it is shown that, besides being the most valuable article of medicine in the whole *Pharmacopœia*, opium, as a sedative and narcotic, taken in carefully-measured doses, is by no means particularly detrimental to health or opposed to longevity. At all events, the observations of medical philosophers in those countries of Asia where the drug is consumed constantly and freely goes far to prove this. And it is well known that the "tatars," or couriers, under the genial and stimulating influence of a strong dose of solid opium, can endure unheard-of fatigues in the course of their journeys, and often travel for two or three days together without food.

**POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS TO INDIA, &c.**—The Postmaster-General, with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury, has postponed from the 1st April to the 1st January next, the commencement of the regulations lately announced in the *Gazette* for adding one penny to the postage of newspapers sent via Southampton and Suez, to defray the cost of the transit through Egypt. This concession has arisen from its having been represented that much inconvenience would arise from an alteration in the postage of newspapers to India, &c., being made without a long notice, owing to it being a common practice for subscribers for such newspapers to pay news-agents for a considerable period in advance, including the postage.

**BANK OF EGYPT.**—A meeting of the Bank of Egypt took place on the 6th inst., when the report was adopted unanimously, and a dividend declared for the past half-year at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. The business of the bank continues satisfactory, a large increase having taken place over the corresponding period of 1857, and the sum of £4,695 has been added to the reserve fund. The directors had full confidence in the substantial character of the Egyptian currency, but, from the balance of trade turning against Egypt, the rate which was ordinarily 101 advanced to 107½ to 108. With regard to the negotiation of a proposed loan, it was stated that about twelve months ago the Viceroy wished to borrow £1,000,000, to be guaranteed by his railway receipts, through the agency of the bank, and that on the failure of the project his highness issued a series of six per cent. Treasury Bonds. Some of these are held by the bank, but not to a great extent, and are considered an undoubted security.

MESSRS. MAITLAND, EWING, and Co. (China merchants), who failed in April, have paid in full.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 8. *Laughing Water*, Ley, Mawlie.—9. *Julia Augusta*, Hopper, Cape; Humboldt, Schireberg, Padang (to Amsterdam); Emigrant, Andressen, Sourabaya; Amalia, Inberg, Moulmein. 10. *Agenoria*, Johnson, Calcutta; Hopper, Westerborg, Moulmein.—11. *Cumberland*, Duncan, Calcutta.—12. *Finchley*, Hale, Bangkok.—14. *Bucephalus*, Bake, Mauritius.—15. *Anglesey*, Gill, Melbourne.

### DEPARTURES.

From Portsmouth.—March 9. *Earl of Hardwicke*, Moaks, Madras.  
From the Downs.—March 9. *Maggie Miller*, Johns, Calcutta; *Winterthur*, Seward, Calcutta.—10. *Bellarat*, Jones, Shanghai.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Pera* from SOUTHAMPTON, March 12, to proceed per str. *Bombay* from SUEZ for MALTA.—Commander D. Spain, Lieut. Denny. For SUEZ.—Commander L. Reynolds. For BOMBAY.—Messrs. F. W. Major, Bluet, Cates, Hobson, A. Vincent, Jacob, Mathewson, H. Maxwell, W. H. Kent, W. Roche, A. Wides, Fielding, Mansdrell, Miss Couleiser, Mr. and Mrs. Baylee, Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Cates.  
Per str. *Panther* from MANCHESTER, March 20, for ADEK.—Messrs. Newell and Gordon.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BRADDELL, the wife of Thomas, H.M.E.I.C.S. of a son, at Harewood-place, March 5.  
COOPER, the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles, H.M.'s Indian military forces, of a son, at Stoke, Devonport, March 8.  
ELLISOTT, the wife of J. B. B. of a daughter, at the house of her father, at Heidelberg, March 8.  
WATSON, the widow of Col. Edward J. H.E.I.C.S. of a son, at Bucksbridge, Wendover, March 2.  
WIMBOR, the wife of Capt. J. H. Madras army, of a daughter (since dead), at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, March 7.

### MARRIAGE.

HALL, Rev. Edmund, to Maria E. daughter of the late George K. B. Berney, of the Bengal Civil Service, at Hove, Brighton, March 16.

### DEATHS.

HUGHES, Robert W. late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Ely House, Wexford, March 2.  
REACH, Margaret, wife of J. P. late of the Bombay Medical Service, at Plymouth, March 13.  
MACLENNAN, Gen. John, of the Bengal army, of Hampstead, at Hale-end, Woodford, aged 80, March 12.

SPIERS, Archibald, late H.E.I.C.'s Civil Service, at Edinburgh, March 8.  
WATSON, Col. Edward J. late of the H.E.I.C.'s Service, at Bucksbridge, Wendover, aged 58, March 2.

## East-India House,

March 11, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. gen. C. Grant, Art.; Maj. J. T. Daniell, 47th N.I.; Maj. W. C. Erskine, 73rd N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. C. V. Bertie, 1st Fus.; Lieut. J. A. Goldingheim, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. T. Ashe, 10th N.I.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. C. W. Moore, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. S. G. Tudor, 29th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. R. W. Macanlay, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. C. D. Clementson, 14th N.I., 3 mo.; Capt. R. F. Molesworth, Inv., 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. W. H. Bryden, Art. 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. F. Elton, 87th N.I., over March 20.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. M. J. Battiye, 31st N.I.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. H. Messiter, 72nd N.I., from March 5.

### APPOINTMENT.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. Thomas Frank Bignold.

## BOOKS.

*Christianity in India.* By J. W. Kaye. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

Scarcely any subject at the present moment is invested with more intense or more general interest than the diffusion of the glad tidings of Christianity among the natives of India. It has long been known that Mr. Kaye was engaged upon a work relating to this very important question, and considerable impatience has been manifested to learn the matured opinions of so practical a writer, and one so eminently qualified to sit in judgment. At last the long-promised narrative is in our hands, but we regret to say that the first feeling likely to be experienced is one of disappointment. The style is uneven and turgid, and the tone of at least the earlier portion of the work decidedly sectarian. This is a serious drawback, because it indicates partiality and the absence of that serene neutrality which is one of the essential attributes of an historian. It is worthy, too, of remark that it is precisely in the narrative portion that Mr. Kaye most strongly exhibits his ultra-evangelical tendencies, while his speculations as to the present and the future are marked by that temperance, sagacity, and sound judgment which characterise his previous works. At the same time we are willing to make every allowance for the natural predisposition of a generous mind to take part with the meek, self-denying men who first offered the knowledge of divine truth to the swarthy millions that people Hindostan, and indignantly to resent the illiberal and oppressive treatment to which they were so long subjected. Besides, the intrinsic value of Mr. Kaye's latest contribution to Anglo-Indian literature is undeniable; and thus we gladly overlook any defects in manipulation for the sake of the practical result of his labours.

The history of Christianity in India appropriately commences with the legend of St. Thomas and the romantic adventures of the Jesuit missionaries. The character of Francis Xavier is drawn with great spirit, and his career, as an episode, is altogether a masterly sketch. On the immorality of the early English settlers Mr. Kaye is justly severe; nor is it sur-

prising that he should turn with a feeling of relief from the contemplation of their gross sensuality to eulogise the blameless lives of such single-minded men as Ziegenbalg, Schwartz, and Kiernauder. Of the labours of the Serampore Mission comparatively slight mention is made, probably from the conviction that full justice would be done to them in the sympathetic narrative then in the course of compilation by Mr. Marshman. In his account of the pamphlets and debates which preceded the India Bill—or "Emancipation Act," as he is pleased to call it—of 1813, Mr. Kaye immerses the historian in the partisan, and his style and tone become unpleasantly imbued with the genuine Puritanic twang. The episcopate of Bishop Middleton reflects throughout the harsh, ungenial spirit of the evangelical school, and it is only when the mitre has been placed upon the brow of "the gentle Heber" that Mr. Kaye consents to dispel the frown that darkened his countenance while he told the tale of episcopal superciliousness. The late Daniel Wilson, however, is his model bishop. A good man, in truth, and a God-fearing one, but that he was equal to the position he occupied we must decline to assert. Having brought his historical narrative down to the present time, Mr. Kaye concludes with an admirable chapter on our future policy and the duty of Government and individuals. We regret that it is not within our means to make any lengthened extracts from this portion of his work, but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of adopting the following most sensible and accurate exposition of the attitude to be henceforth maintained by individuals and the State:—

"Let the State exalt, by all possible means, the blessed religion which it professes; but, earnestly desiring to hasten the extension of Christ's kingdom upon earth, let it leave the work of religious instruction to the missionaries. Let it rebuild all the churches which have been destroyed; let it construct others wheresoever there is a Christian flock without a fold; let it increase the number of its gospel ministers, taking especial care that the men who fight its battles are not without the means of spiritual solace and instruction; let it do all honour to the Sabbath, and observe all the ordinances of our faith, and neglect no special occasion of humiliation or thanksgiving for chastisements or mercies received. Let it by these and other means demonstrate to the people that the English have a religion of which they are proud, and that of the external observances of that religion they are never unmindful; and let it prove, by its unerring justice, by its respect for the rights of others, by its mercy, its toleration, its beneficence, in a word, by its *love*, that the religion thus outwardly manifested is a living principle, not a pageant and a sham. . . . Increased kindness and consideration towards the natives of the country should now be the rule and the practice of every Englishman whose lot is cast among them. The amnesty which has been proclaimed by the Queen of England should be echoed by every Christian heart. Terrible things truly have been done, and the Lord God of Reconcesses has suffered a terrible retribution to overtake the wrongdoers. For every Christian man, woman, or child, who has fallen in this great struggle, how many Hindoos and Mahomedans have perished at the bayonet's point, at the cannon's mouth, or in the noose of the gibbet! Does not such great national punishment wipe out the national offence? and ought we not to be so satisfied with such a measure of retribution that boundless compassion may righteously take the place of anger and revenge in every Christian heart?"

THE SOMA, OR MOON-PLANT, is a round smooth twining plant, peculiar to the Aravalli hills, to the desert north of Delhi, and to the mountains of the Bolan Pass. The plants were gathered on the hills by moonlight, and brought home in carts drawn by rams. The stalks were bruised between stones, and placed, along with the juice, in a strainer of goat's hair, and were further squeezed by the priest's fingers, ornamented by rings of flattened gold. The juice, mixed with barley and clarified butter, fermented, forming the soma wine; and lastly, it was drawn off in a scoop for the gods, and a ladle for the priests, while the residue was drunk by the company present.—*Blackwood* for March.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Ape.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Ape.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½. ½ 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 0½. ½ 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	216 13 4
Bombay...	2s. 0½. ½ 2s. 0½.	2s. 2½d.	817 13 4

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per cent. East-India } Sicca Rs.	—	—	1 9
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	111
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	—
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33 .....	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 .....	—	—	1 7½
4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock .....	220 to 223	
	India Loan Debentures .....	9½ to 99½	
	India Debentures (2nd is.) ..	99½	
	India Scrip (2nd issue) .....	16s. to 18s. pm.	
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	16s. pm.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	13½	½ dis. to par
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A ..	6	½ dis. to par
18	Ditto B .....	4½	½ dis. to par
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) ..	1.3	par to ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ..	5½	½ dis. to par
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ..	5	½ dis. to par
Stock	East Indian .....	100	10½ to 10½
20	Ditto E. Ext. .....	15	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Ditto Jubbulpore .....	5	.....
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	100	101 to 101½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	2	
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	all	17½ to 18½
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	all	19½ to 20½
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) ..	all	18½ to 19
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	10	½ dis. to par
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	5	½ dis. to par
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) ..	7	½ to 2 dis.
20	Scinde 5 per cent. .....	all	20 to 21
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	15	½ to ½ pm.
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	all	20 to 21
20	Ditto (New) .....	10	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	10	½ dis. to par
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	½ to ½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	69
40	Australasia .....	all	.....
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	25½ to 26
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	10	1½ to 1 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all	39 to 40
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	21½ to 21½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Eastern Steam .....	all	.....
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. ..	2	.....
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	½ to ½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..	all	5 to 6
1	N. B. Australasian Company ..	all	½ to ½
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto New .....	16s.	½ dis. to par
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ....	all	84½ to 85½
50	Ditto New .....	all	13 to 13½ pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..	8	½ to ½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	½ to 1

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year ending the 31st of December, with a bonus of £1 per share, making a total distribution of 12 per cent. for the year 1858.

STEAMERS FOR THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—A launch took place on Saturday from the building yard of Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., at Low Walker, of a large paddle steamer, of peculiar construction, destined for inland Indian navigation. A fleet of steamers, of which the one just launched is the type, will be employed on the river Ganges for the sole purpose of transporting the materials required by the East Indian Railway Company in the formation of their line. The steamers are 225 feet long, 30 feet beam, and about 7 feet deep.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

India-office, 8th March, 1859.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA in COUNCIL publishes, for the information of the Holders of Promissory Loan Notes and Transfer Loan Securities of the Government of India who may be resident in Europe, the following Notification, published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 26th January, 1859.

## NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 26th January, 1859.

## No. 6.

Referring to the Notifications Nos. 27 and 31, issued from this Department on the 20th and 27th of July, 1857, and to the Notification No. 63, issued from this Department on the 19th November, 1858, under which Promissory Notes of the Four per Cent., Three and a Half per Cent., and Four and a Half per Cent. Loans and Transfer Loan Securities were severally allowed to be received in part subscription to the open Five per Cent. Loan, it is hereby notified, that the receipt of the said Promissory Notes and Transfer Loan Securities in part subscription to the said Five per Cent. Loan, will be closed after the 30th April next.

It is further notified, that the Sub-Treasurers at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, have been authorised to receive money for the purchase of Treasury Bills payable to order, and bearing interest at the rate of 3 pies, or one-fourth of an anna a day, for every one hundred Rupees.

On money being paid into their Treasuries, the said Sub-Treasurers will issue Loan Certificates in the usual manner, which Certificates will be exchanged at the offices of the Accountants-General at the several Presidencies, for Treasury Bills, as soon as possible.

The Bills will be paid off at par at the General Treasuries of the Presidencies from which they may be issued, at the option of the holders, after the expiration of one year from the date of issue. They will also, after the expiration of one year from the date of issue, be receivable at par, with allowance for any interest due upon them in payment of Government Revenue, into any Treasury of the Presidencies from which they may have been issued, or in subscriptions to the present Five per Cent. Loan, or, at the option of the holders, to any Loan that may then be generally open, as well as in liquidation of all Government demands at the General Treasuries of the several Presidencies, and in payments, on account of Salt, Opium, and Customs.

Bills issued by the Accountant-General in Calcutta, will be receivable as above, in payment of Government Revenue, into the Treasuries of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab.

The interest on the Bills will be payable half-yearly, at the General Treasuries of the several Presidencies only.

The Bills will also be liable to be paid off, at the option of Government, at the General Treasuries of the Presidencies from which they may be issued, at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of issue, provided that notice of such intention be given in the *Calcutta Gazette* at least three months before the date of proposed payment. After such notice is given, interest on the Bills will cease to run from the day on which they shall have been notified for payment.

The Bills will be issued in sums of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

With reference to para. 1 of the above Notification, the Secretary of State for India in Council does hereby give notice, that the date fixed for closing the receipt of Promissory Notes and Transfer Loan Securities in part subscription to the Five per Cent. Loan, viz., the 30th April next, is hereby extended to such date as may be necessary to include all Paper, or instructions for immediate transfer, sent from this country by the Mail which will leave London on the 10th April next.

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East-India House, London, 11th March, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 18th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the burthen of 400 Tons Register, and upwards.

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The first number of a new monthly publication, the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," deserves a cordial welcome. Professedly based upon the plan of the "*Revue des deux Mondes*," it exhibits much of the scholarly spirit, the freedom and independence of thought, and the thorough geniality of tone, which mark its distinguished prototype. The opening article on "Literature and Life" is remarkable, hitting the case to a nicety, taking the middle course between the reckless Mohockism of Bohemia, and the affected kid-glove refinement of the *Saturday Review*. All the articles are excellent; but I would specially point out a well-deserved attack on "Christmas Pieces," a biographical notice of "Hallam," and a review of Owen Meredith's "Wanderer."—*Literary Lounger* in the *Illustrated Times*, March 5, 1859.

Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have just brought out the first number of a monthly periodical, called the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW of Politics, Literature, and Social Science." We confess that until we read this first number we had no very clear impression that we were in need of any addition to our already heavily-laden monthly literature; but a careful examination of the contents of the work has satisfied us that its projectors are justified in the undertaking. If they cannot be said, in the slang of the book-market, to have supplied a want, there is little doubt that they will create an audience. The best brief notion we can give of the publication is to say that it promises to become to the English reader what the *Revue des deux Mondes* is to the French, with an indefinitely wider latitude of topics and freedom of opinion. The critical element predominates, but it admits of the essay in its pure form, and is sufficiently elastic in both departments to embrace every variety of subject of current or permanent interest. In politics it ranges with the progressive section of the Conservative party, which would preserve the constitution by adapting it from time to time to the necessities of successive epochs. The soundness of its judgment on the question of Parliamentary Reform is displayed in the ablest and most thoroughly constitutional article that has yet appeared in any of our periodicals on the subject—an article which acquires additional value from the fact that it foreshadowed the whole of the scheme of the Government two days before the Reform Bill was brought forward. In social law and morals, the object of the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" will be to note the progress and collect the results of all movements tending towards the advancement or elucidation of those vague philosophical investigations which are clustered under the general head of social science. Good earnest is given of the resources at the command of the writers, and of the practical manner in which they are prepared to deal with them, in an excellent article on the "Homeless Poor." There are also capital papers upon "Russia" and "Indian Finance," and some admirable literary articles. This last department is pervaded by a spirit of independence, and a high scholarly tone, which we trust "custom" may not impair. Let us have at least one English periodical, written with integrity and good taste, to which we may confidently look for fearless and honest opinions. The "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" promises to realise those expectations, and we heartily wish it the success which it deserves.—*Home News*, March 3, 1859.

It may with truth be said of it (the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW"), that the opening number promises well. There is a good healthy, manly tone about it (no small thing), and literary ability of no common order. We heartily wish it success.—*Overland Mail*, March 3, 1859.

The "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" seems to combine, in an eminent degree, the amusement of the monthlies and the grave literature of the quarterly reviews. We regret that we cannot devote more space to the work, for we could not praise it more than its merits deserve.—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*.

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All the articles are written in an unaffected, free, and genuine style, on subjects of general current interest, not of common-place material. The article on "Henry Hallam" is made truly interesting.—*National Standard*.

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2 Sauce Ladles ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon ...	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
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1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle ...	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 386.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1859.

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE purport of the news received by the Bombay Mail of the 25th of February is decidedly satisfactory. The rebellion may now be regarded as a thing of the past. Oude remains perfectly tranquil, and even in the districts where order is not yet thoroughly restored there is little to record, and less to apprehend.

Brigadier Horsford's column having crossed the Raptée and entered the territories of Nepal, had a brush with a small body of rebels on the 10th of February, who fled almost without firing a shot. The Begum, it is understood, was willing to entrust herself to the clemency of the British Government, but her followers refused to allow her to open negotiations. A small but desperate band had signified their intention of fighting to the death rather than surrender.

The erratic Tantia Topee was still at large, though abandoned by nearly all his former adherents. Several of his chiefs and six hundred men of lesser note had given themselves up to the Rajah of Bikaner, and besought his interposition with the Sirkar. It may be presumed from the lenient tenor of Lord Canning's policy that their offences will not be visited with undue severity.

Some little blundering appears to have taken place on the part of a detachment from the Goonah column. Capt. Lambton, with a handful of the 71st Highlanders, and unsupported by artillery, rashly endeavoured to carry the fort of Nahirghur by storm, but after a useless display of gallantry was compelled to retreat. Two days afterwards a couple of mortars were brought up, but by that time the rebels had, of course, fled into the jungles, leaving eighteen iron guns on the walls, loaded and pointed. These guns have been burst, and some bastions of the fort blown up.

The campaign against the Rohilla marauders in the Deccan has been brought to a speedy and successful termination. The insurgents never offered a shadow of resistance, but quietly permitted their forts to be dismantled and their ringleaders arrested.

Colonel Davidson, the Resident at Hyderabad, has been summoned to Calcutta in order—so it is said—that he may be consulted by the Viceroy as to the most suitable mode of recognising the services of the Nizam and his enlightened minister, Salar Jung.

Sir Robert Hamilton is mentioned as having already turned his steps towards Bombay, preparatory to retiring from the service. His successor at Indore will probably be Colonel Ramsay, whose relations with Jung Bahadur are not sufficiently amicable to render his lengthened stay at Katmandoo altogether desirable. Colonel Ramsay's removal to Indore will create a vacancy at the Nepalese Court, which is likely to be filled by Brigadier Colin Mackenzie.

The Calcutta papers are full of enthusiastic accounts of the gratifying reception accorded

to the 1st Madras Fusiliers, on their return from the North-West. The Governor-General, attended by all the official authorities, in full dress, made an excellent speech from the steps of the Government House, and warmly acknowledged the heroic services of that gallant corps. His lordship also feelingly alluded to the loss of their famed commander, the saviour of Benares, and the worthy comrade of the lamented Havelock. The European residents turned out in great force to do honour to the first regiment that stemmed the tide of rebellion, and with hearty cheers accompanied them to the river-side, where they embarked under a salute from Fort William and from the ships in the port.

From a notification that appears elsewhere it will be seen that the financial embarrassments of the Indian Government have attained an alarming height. On the 26th January it was announced that Exchequer Bills for small amounts were about to be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. We now learn that a further loan of five millions sterling will be opened on the 1st of May at the rate of 5½ per cent—subscriptions being payable half in cash and half in 5 per cent. paper. If this loan—naïvely remarks the Governor General—should not produce the required amount, the Secretary of State will be recommended to supply the deficiency from England. The next sentence is yet more beautifully simple:—"No loan carrying a higher rate of interest will be opened in India in the course of the year '59-60, unless under instructions from the Home Government." Unless the Home Government issue peremptory instructions that no further loans be opened in India on any account, or under any circumstances, the only possible result, and at no long interval, will be a disgraceful bankruptcy.

While the Government are thus grasping at money on all sides, it is useless to expect that disbursements for prize-money or compensation will have the slightest chance of being made.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. col. Timmins, 70th foot, between Mooltan and Lahore, while proceeding to join his regiment.  
BENGAL.—Gen. J. MacInnes, of the Bengal Army, at Hale End, Woodford, aged 80, March 13; Lieut. col. F. F. Tait, C.B., 28th Bengal N.I., and aide-de-camp to the Queen, at London-house, St. James's-square, March 16.  
BOMBAY.—Lieut. L. F. Johnson, Invalid Establishment, Feb. 9, at Malabar-hill, Maj. R. Brett, Art., on board the ship *Eastern Monarch* during her voyage to Kurrachee, Feb.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSILLES.—Col. and Mrs. Auld and child, Mr. Herbert, Rev. T. V. French, Mr. S. Burstall, Maj. gen. and Mrs. Malcolm, Maj. J. Duff, Mrs. C. Thurnburn, Mr. G. G. Payne, Rev. C. Andrews, Miss E. Payne.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Orissa, March 26.—Mr. Sylvester and three children, Mrs. Mansell and child, Mrs. Dorin and two children, Dr. Collis, Mrs. Cameron and two children, Mrs. Leeson, Capt. Glynn, 24th regt., Dr. Hoffman, Capt. Hunter, 24th regt., Dr. Barron, Mrs. Glynn and infant, Mrs. Leeson, Capt. Chute, Mr. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. West and three children, Mr. Maguire, Capt. Graham.

## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Feb. 16	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Feb. 1
Madras .....	" 17	Bombay .....	" 25
Agra .....	Jan. 19	Ceylon .....	" 14
China (Hong-Kong) .....	Jan. 30.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

½ oz. 0s. 6d.	3 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1½ lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2½ lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

½ oz. 0s. 9d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1½ oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1½ oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

NEWSPAPER

## BENGAL.

## THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The "Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General of India is pleased to appoint Mr. George Frederic Edmonstone to be Lieutenant Governor of the North-West." And never was secretary promoted to a more difficult or thankless post. The task set before Mr. Edmonstone is a simple one, simple as that which Pharaoh set the children of Israel. It is to fight rebellion with a sword broken at the hilt. With the last surges of a great insurrection still beating over his provinces, Mr. Edmonstone is called upon to rule by means of the very regulations which the people rose in order to shake off. Not one single power has been conceded him beyond the authority Mr. Colvin found insufficient during a profound peace. The laws have not been suspended; the coercion bills are expiring; the Sudder is still acquitting; the individual energy of the ruler, the true source of order during a period of anarchy, is still bound in gyves of red tape. Mr. Edmonstone has to govern a country in which a murderous revolt is scarcely quelled, and must "refer" an addition of sixpence to a constable's salary. The only addition to his executive agency is a body of police as numerous, and for aught European eyes can tell, as dangerous, as the revolted native army.

With powers thus strictly limited, the Lieutenant Governor has new and weighty tasks to perform. He must maintain order, and, if possible, without calling in martial law. He must reform the courts if he would regain for the British Government that voluntary respect which the regulations and the Sudder have destroyed. He must so revise the revenue system as again to place men with something to lose between us and the ignorant population.

The first task it may be possible to perform. Opinion is stronger than laws, and the Lieutenant Governor may put down *emeutes* without reference to much beyond the rule *salus reipublice suprema lex*. The people, too, for the present, are subdued. The dread of the English soldier, the ancient foundation of our power, forgotten while sepoys were pampered, revived when they were destroyed. The people are tired of struggling with a foe strong enough, and disdainful enough, to pardon, and it may be years before a conspiracy again becomes more than a local riot. The police, too, so long as they remain faithful, are a great addition to our strength, and an addition which supplies our old want of means to check village rioting. The disarming order will be carried out with honesty and thoroughness, and disarmed natives betake themselves usually to the plough. Above all, the Government is at last awake, at last aware that resistance is a possibility. The maintenance of order will not, we conceive, be the present difficulty of the Lieutenant Governor. It is the two remaining tasks which will test his strength, and success in which will plant him in the first rank of Indian administrators. To us they appear, we confess, simply impossibilities.

If Mr. Edmonstone had power by decree to create new courts, a thorough reform would, indeed, be not so much a hope, or even a thing desired, as an expectation. He has no power of the kind. His plan, be it never so wise, or feasible, or popular, must still be strained through the sieve of the Legislative Council. If they approve, it may be passed; but there is no precedent from which to expect their approval of an innovation. Even if they do, the necessary Acts will scarcely escape the Committee-rooms during Mr. Edmonstone's tenure of power. They must be shaped, and pruned, and lopped till they bear some relation to those marvellous codes which have been twenty years in cooking, and grown sour in the process. Or if perchance Mr. Edmonstone, who has eyes, should perceive that the root of the mischief is not this formula, or that appeal, this stamp

duty, or that power of postponement, but the regulations themselves, what is to be done then? The Legislative Council will not abolish them, will not even suspend them for a season. They refused even in the heat of the struggle to recognise the necessity of anything but patchwork, and they are not likely to draw back now. Mr. Edmonstone may strike, but he can use but the Regulation sword, and it is broken at the hilt.

So with the project for recreating an aristocracy. The Lieutenant Governor may abandon all deliberate attempts to root out the few remaining landholders. He may by personal courtesy soothe many a wounded pride. His known views may operate, when they are once known, to check inconsiderate sales. But he has no real power to change the tenure. He has no *tabula rasa* on which to build. He must wait for the gradual expiry of the old settlement, and even then can only propose a modification of the "pure village system." That proposal will affront all who are interested in the existing tenure, all native *Tehsildars*, all regulation officials, all whose prejudices are bound up with the elaborate system now in force. The proposal even when sent must be examined minutely by six persons, reviewed in six essays, sent home six thousand miles to be discussed by fifteen persons more. It is a revenue question, the Secretary of State cannot act alone, and the Lieutenant Governor will be fortunate if his plan returns to him a few weeks after his resignation. We have great confidence in Mr. Edmonstone himself. The service probably does not contain a man of stronger will, or more persistent energy. He is reputed to possess self-confidence, patience, and audacity, the secrets of Indian success, in a very high degree. But though Gulliver was strong in Lilliput, it was not while each separate hair was bound by its minute thread that his strength was visible in action. —*Friend of India*.

## SMALL CAUSE COURTS FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

The Legislature, after much delay and with some inward misgiving, has at last extended the Small Cause Courts to the interior. With the want of thoroughness, however, which distinguishes their reforms, they have contrived to deprive the improvement of almost all practical value. The new courts were required first because the Moonsiffs' Courts are utterly distrusted, and secondly because their procedure is slow to a degree which involves a denial of justice. Instead, however, of correcting the first evil by creating new courts, the legislature permits the executive to invest the moonsiffs with the new powers. That is just as if the House of Commons, distrusting the Ecclesiastical Courts, should give them also a common law jurisdiction. The argument alleged is, of course, finance; but it is employed only to conceal the real difficulty. The Council are well aware that any Small Cause Court will pay, that the institution in Calcutta with its three judges and large establishment yields a considerable profit to the State. The receipts of such a court in a sub-division like Serampore would not only pay for two good judges, one European and one native, but provide a pension for the retiring moonsiff. Such a plan, however, would introduce an independent European judiciary, and must, therefore, be studiously avoided. The distrusted judges are therefore trusted with summary powers, and wider jurisdiction.

That decision involves as of necessity the second evil, inordinate delay. When the court itself is distrusted, its decisions, of course, cannot be made final. Two appeals are therefore introduced, one on both fact and law to the judge, and one on the law only to the Sudder. The first involves just as much trouble and loss of time as under the present system. Moreover, as there is to be an appeal, the record

must be maintained. All evidence must be taken down in writing, all exhibits copied, all *Amlah* properly feed and flattered. Indeed, we fail to perceive wherein any extra degree of speed is secured. One great source of delay at present is the state of the moonsiff's file. In Serampore, for instance, where the moonsiff is unusually efficient, no claim can be heard within less than ten months. The new courts, if decently popular, will be in this respect even worse than the old, and the wretched suitor will have to wait twelve months for a hearing, and three months for the decision in appeal, and then content himself with the reflection that this, in the opinion of his rulers, is speedy justice.

Sir Arthur Buller, well aware that real reform, viz., the appointment of European judges, will not be conceded, proposes to diminish the evil. He would allow appeal on the question of law, but refuse appeal on the question of fact. The court is either fit to try the latter, or it is not fit. If it is fit, let its decision on the fact be final. If it is not fit, on what plea is it suffered to exist? Far better call the nearest shopkeeper in the bazaar, or coolie off the road, and let him decide. He will have brains and honesty sufficient to ascertain the facts if the moonsiff has none. We deny, however, that the courts are so wretched as this would imply. In three cases out of four, the moonsiffs display, when not moved by prejudice, or caste feeling, or hate of Europeans, or dread of the defendant, very considerable acumen and intelligence. At all events we would trust them a great deal sooner than the half-starved, half-taught wretches called their *Amlah*, who when appeal is permitted become masters of the situation. The principle of final decision on the fact abolishes the record. No writing is needed beyond the brief summary drawn up by the judge himself. No *Amlah* are wanted beyond a single well-paid clerk to act as sheriff, and be responsible for the behaviour of the peons. The appeal on the point of law may be submitted by post, and answered if necessary in eight and forty hours. With such a procedure, the moonsiff might in time abolish arrears, and contrive even to avoid postponements. There would then be some chance that an oilman with a claim of Rs. 60 would obtain his money within twelve months, and at an expense not greatly exceeding his demand. As it is, he is wise if he submits to the original loss. Without this precaution, the Small Cause Court will be simply what the Moonsiff's Court is now, an apology for refusing justice to the poor.

We have not the smallest hope that the suggestion will be adopted. Composed, they tell us, of able men, and certainly of men with a real wish to do right, the Legislative Council collectively seems to be affected with a mental paralysis. It has now been established six years, and within that time has accomplished but one solitary reform. The laws have not been consolidated, the codes have only been discussed. The courts are at their worst. The Sudder still exists. Justice is still unprocurable, save after an interminable delay, and at an expense beyond the means of the poor. The new code of procedure, debated for twenty years, is condemned even before it has been passed, and the Council creates Small Cause Courts and then loads them with record and appeal. Afraid of inertia, but incapable of reform, tenacious of independence, but crouching to the executive, ever promising improvement, and ever re-enacting the old abuse, this Council must be drawing to its end. In its death it may have this one consolation, that at least it wanted the energy which develops any feeling stronger than contempt. —*Friend of India*.

CHOWRA.—Government has imposed a fine of Rupees 25,000 on the village of Chowra, in the Benares division.

# RECEPTION OF THE 1st MADRAS FUSILIERS IN CALCUTTA.

Fort William, Military Department,  
the 15th February, 1859.

No. 196.—Agreeably to the notification No. 176, issued on the 12th of February, 1859, the 1st Madras Fusiliers arrived in Calcutta on the afternoon of the 14th instant, and were received by his excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General with public honours.

The troops in garrison and the Calcutta volunteer guards, cavalry and infantry, paraded in front of Government-house, and received the 1st Madras Fusiliers with presented arms.

The regiment having taken post in front of the great entrance of Government-house, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General advanced on the stairs, under a general salute from the assembled troops, and attended by the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. the Members of the Council of the Governor-General, the Members of the Legislative Council of India, the Hon. the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, the Major General Commanding, the Presidency Division, the Advocate General, the Venerable the Archdeacon, the civil and military and naval officers at the presidency, and the personal staff of the Governor-General, and of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

After receiving the salute, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General proceeded to address the 1st Madras Fusiliers in the following terms:—

COLONEL GALWEY, OFFICERS, AND SOLDIERS OF  
THE MADRAS FUSILIERS.

I am glad to have the opportunity of thanking you publicly, in the name of the Government of India, for the great services which you have rendered to the State.

More than twenty months have passed since you landed in Calcutta. The time has been an eventful one, full of labours and perils; and in these you have largely shared.

You were the first British regiment which took assistance to the Central provinces, and gave safety to the important posts of Benares and Allahabad.

You were a part of that brave band which first pushed forward to Cawnpore, and forced its way to Lucknow, where so many precious lives and interests were at stake.

From that time you have, with little intermission, been in the front of danger.

You are now returning to your Presidency, your ranks thinned by war and sickness; but you return covered with honour, carrying with you the high opinion of every commander who has led you in the field, the respect of your fellow-soldiers in that great English army in which from the beginning you have maintained a foremost place, and the gratitude of the whole community of your fellow-countrymen of every class.

Further, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you do not leave behind you a single spot of ground upon which you have set your feet, where peace and order have not been restored.

When you reach Madras tell your comrades of the Madras army, that the name of the 1st Fusiliers will never be forgotten on this side of India.

Tell them that the recollection of all that is due to your courage, constancy, and forwardness will never be effaced from the mind of the Government under whose orders you have served.

Tell them, especially, that the memory of your late distinguished leader is cherished and honoured by every Englishman amongst us; and that though many heroic spirits have passed away since the day when he fell in front of you in the streets of Lucknow, not one has left a nobler reputation than General Neill.

I now bid you farewell, Fusiliers, and I wish you a speedy and prosperous voyage to your own Presidency. You are indeed an honour to it.

At the close of the address, the 1st Madras Fusiliers marched away amid the cheers of a very large concourse of spectators, to embark on board their ships.

By order of his excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BRACH, Major General,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

H.M.'s 64th Foot has received orders to commence its march towards Bombay immediately.

## MISCELLANEOUS

PROGRESS OF CONCILIATION.—We (*Englishman*) are informed that the authorities in the North-Western Provinces lately submitted to Government lists of the estates confiscated before the amnesty, and observed that it remains with Government to determine whether it will in such cases accept the confiscation, or waive the right which the award confers on it in favour of the offenders as an act of grace. The Government has decided as follows:—1st Class, in cases of mutiny and desertion, the confiscation to hold good. Class 2. Murder and plunder accompanied with murder of British subjects. That whenever the persons murdered were not of European blood a reconsideration of the cases will be admitted as in Class 3. Class 3. Local rebellion unconnected with the great political centres of dissatisfaction. The list should be carefully revised by the magistrate, who must submit a recommendation for mercy whenever there may be a reason for doing so. Class 4. Complicity in the general rebellion. The confiscation to hold good. Class 5. Cases in which revision is regarded by the Board as necessary. That the sentence of confiscation should be remitted in all these cases, except when the magistrate sees a sufficient objection to the remission, which should be explained in detail.

BENGALIE TRANSLATIONS.—Some men whose fears got the better of their judgment in the late mutiny, advocated the suppression of the native press and the discouragement of the native languages. However, in Bengal, where English education has been carried further than in any part of India, the educated natives do not seem disposed to repudiate their own language and adopt that of the conquerors, for many of them are now actively engaged in translations and original works in Bengali. There have been lately published in Bengali *A Short History of India* by Kedarnath Banerjee; *A Manual of History (Ancient)* Part 1, by Bhuden Mukerjee of the Hooghly Normal Schools, which gives a brief view of the chief states of antiquity drawn from the best European authorities. The Baboo published last year a very good introduction to Natural Philosophy in Bengali. *Lessons on Objects*, by Rangali Nyagaratna of the Hooghly Normal School; *History of India*, part 3, by Nilmani Boysak, based on Elphinstone's, Murray's, and other works. This third part brings down the history to the reign of Shah Jehan. *Sushil Upakhyan* by Madhusadhan Mukerjee, a publication of the Vernacular Literature Society. This little work aims through the guise of fiction to bring the subject of female education and female social improvement more to the notice of natives. The society has sold last year 25,000 copies of its works. This last moral tale is written in a good simple style and in a popular form, and we anticipate for it a wide sale among natives, and that its contents will be heard extensively by native females, for though few of them can read, yet they are very fond of being read to.—*Hurkaru*.

THE CENTRAL INDIA FIELD FORCE.—Month after month goes by, and year after year may follow, and the only reward received by the Central India field force is a record of its services. Rewards have been distributed right and left, in many cases well deserved, but in others with an inappropriateness savouring of sarcasm. Lord Clyde has been made Lord Clyde, and Lord Caning has been treated with the nearest approach to praise that he has ever incurred, he has been "let alone." Such consideration extended to his lordship has almost the value of the highest encomium, and may be considered a species of honour of the Viceroy's own invention, the Blue Ribbon of negative approval. From the highest rank to the lowest rewards are being bestowed; and the "faithful and the few" among the natives are receiving every kind of acknowledgment for not cutting the throats of their masters. Why the Central India field force should be made an exception to this pleasant state of things we cannot conceive. It is not that they have done less work. Both officers and men have gone through

some of the most arduous and harassing duties of the campaign, both while united under Sir Hugh Rose and afterwards when split up into columns, when, as the author of De Grammont's Memoirs says of his own times, "great men commanded little armies and little armies did great things." It was only the other day that a portion of this force succeeded in catching and chastising Feroze Shah, after he had escaped from Oude, and had succeeded in evading all the troops on the opposite side of the Jumna. The history of the exploits of this force would fill a volume; and yet the neglect of them is almost as conspicuous as their deserts. We sincerely trust that before long this injustice may be remedied; for it would not be very creditable to the Indian Government to leave to men who have deserved so much the task of soliciting an acknowledgment, and of seeking from home the reward which should be spontaneously accorded to them in this country.—*New Times*.

JUGESHUR BUX SING.—The Magistrate of Jaunpore has reported the surrender of Jugeshur Bux Sing under the royal proclamation, and solicited orders as to the course to be pursued with regard to him as a leader of revolt, and also implicated in several acts of violence against loyal native subjects. The Governor General has directed the release of Jugeshur Bux Sing under the amnesty, and the restoration of his estates, if not already disposed of, and requested the magistrate to use his discretion in discouraging the prosecution of Jugeshur Bux Sing by others, as far as the Government is concerned.

BURNT TO DEATH.—We regret to learn that a gentleman of the name of Quill, a railway engineer, was accidentally burnt to death on the night of Saturday, the 5th Feb., in a boarding-house, No. 7-1, Chowringhee. The unfortunate gentleman had just come to Calcutta by the railway, and having retired to rest, lay down in bed, reading with an oil light near him. What occurred is not exactly known; but it is supposed that Mr. Quill must have dozed off into sleep, and, in doing so, dropped his book, and thereby upset the oil light upon the bed, which thereupon took fire and burnt violently while Mr. Quill continued to sleep. However it may have happened, when the alarm was given he was found sitting up in the bed in the midst of a blaze of fire, and dreadfully burnt. He was removed to the hospital at once, but died in the course of the next morning. From the degree to which the bed was burnt, it is evident it had been on fire for some time before anyone became aware that it was so. A more unusual or unhappy accident we have seldom heard of. It ought to be a lesson to all who are in the habit of reading in bed at night.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

TANTIA TOPEE.—We (*Bombay Telegraph*) have just received intelligence that Tantia Topee is within thirty-three miles of Deesa. Colonel Macan has moved out with a force against him; but we have not the most remote idea that he will either be captured or even encountered. The manner in which he moves about is perfectly marvellous; and the people of the land are already beginning to regard him with feelings of awe and superstition.

GWALIOR, Feb. 1st.—There is scarcely any news at the present time worth writing about. The expected military changes form the staple topic. The 3rd Bengal Europeans are expected here tomorrow; the 86th are to leave in proportion as the 3rd arrive. The 64th, too, I believe, leave Agra for Bombay. The 6th dragoons and 9th N. I., along with the 71st highlanders, will form the Gwalior Garrison. Brigadier Napier has detained the left wing of the 71st on its way from Mhow and Bhopal. It would appear from his continually sending to Gwalior for reinforcements, that he has something in contemplation.

H.M.'s 78th Highlanders have been ordered to Agra, and thence to proceed by bullock train to Bombay, en route for England. Bullock train arrangements are being made, and will be completed in a few days.

**PUTEHPORE.**—The late deputy collector of Putehpore, for whose apprehension a reward of Rs. 5,000 was offered, has surrendered himself to the authorities there, and claimed immunity under the provisions of the amnesty. He is now in custody, and an inquiry into his conduct during the rebellion is being instituted by Captain Gowan, special commissioner for the purpose. Several witnesses of respectability and influence have already been examined, including the late magistrate and assistant-magistrate of the district. The conduct of the prisoner's brother during the same period is also being investigated.

**CAPTURE OF NAHIRGHUR.**—On the afternoon of the 19th January our column, consisting of two troops H. M.'s 14th dragoons, six guns Bombay artillery, 130 men 71st highland light infantry, 200 men 25th Bombay N.L.I., 100 1st Mahrata horse, 100 Mead's horse, and 100 Mayne's horse, with 320 of the Gwalior camel corps, under the command of Lieut. col. Rich, 71st highland light infantry, marched from Seopore to Nahirghur, which place we reached on the evening of the 23rd, after a stunning long march of about thirty miles through jungle and over stony ground. The cause of this sudden move was a report that a detachment, under the command of Captain Lambton, 71st highlanders, had been refused supplies, and fired on from the fort of Nahirghur, which was said at that time to be occupied by Maun Sing and his party, but on arrival here we ascertained the facts to be as follows:—Capt. Lambton, with a detachment of some sixty men of the 71st from Goona, was proceeding to join Gen. Sir R. Napier's camp, at Seopore, with 228 camels for the Gwalior camel corps, and a route had been furnished, in the native character, to one of the duffadars of the camel corps, with verbal instructions to avoid certain towns of known bad repute; but owing to some mistake, intentional or otherwise, the party went first to Chupra, which is out of the proper direction, and from thence came to Nahirghur, where they encamped close under the walls of the town, and the party sent for the usual supplies were indignantly refused assistance or food by the townspeople, who, it appears, referred them to the people in the fort, which is situated in the town; but finding the gates were closed against them they returned to camp, when a stronger party, under Ensign Leslie, was sent to enforce supplies; however, they were equally unsuccessful, and furthermore fired upon from the fort, which they had approached. No sooner was the firing heard in camp, which was also within range of the fort guns, than Capt. Lambton hastened with the rest of the 71st to the rescue. They were permitted to come within 100 yards of the fort, when a brisk matchlock fire and discharges from gingalls and small wall guns opened on them; for 300 yards they ran the gauntlet, and reached the outer gate, which, though very strong and massive, was assaulted and taken, the wicket being broken open by the pioneer with his axe; the gallant little party was led in by Captain Lambton. They found the inner gate even stronger than the outer, and well defended by matchlockmen, who kept up a hot fire from the curtains above it. The courtyard they had entered was found untenable, and the little force returned to camp, having killed a few men. The casualties on our side were three men 71st, wounded, one sowar killed, and three wounded of the Gwalior camel corps. Two days after this affair a small party of the 8th hussars and a couple of mortars arrived from Goona, but the rebels had flown to the jungles, leaving eighteen small iron guns of native manufacture in the fort, and a large quantity of native powder and portfires, and a few old tumbrils, &c., &c., which we have destroyed. The whole of the guns taken were loaded and pointed; but under the direction of the Bombay engineers they have been burst, and several of the bastions of the fort have also been blown up. On our arrival we ascertained that Maun Sing had not been near the place, and even his family, who resided here, had gone away some time ago. The opposition was made by some two or three hundred mutinous

Kotah sepoys, who, should they return, will find that we have not improved the appearance of their stronghold. From the quantity of blood found on the stone steps leading up to the curtains over the inner gate, it is evident the 71st shot well to wound men through the narrow loopholes. The town was deserted for several days, but the inhabitants are again gaining courage, and returning by fifties daily. They are each furnished with a pass, without which no one is admitted within the town gates.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**DINAPORE, Feb. 3.**—The rebels, to the number of 300 strong, are said to be scattered between Patna and Monghyr; they have, within the last four days, made several unsuccessful attempts to cross the river, with a view to take refuge in the Nepal jungles through Teheranee. Our gun boats have been despatched to intercept them, but I have not yet ascertained what success has crowned their endeavours. The hot westerly winds have commenced blowing, and altogether we have every indication of the near approach of the warm weather; this will no doubt prove very annoying to the two companies of the 19th Regiment sent in pursuit of the scoundrels, and the remainder are to follow at a moment's notice. It may be interesting to some of your readers to learn that H. M.'s 10th are about leaving this for England. Volunteering is carried on with much spirit from 1st ult. up to to-day. Eighty-five men of the above corps have volunteered. It is rumoured that we shall lose our commandant, Brigadier Christie, who, report says, will be superseded by General Campbell.—*Englishman.*

**MODEST REBELS.**—A letter just received in town mentions that a party of rebels some days ago fell in with a bullock train near Shergotty, on its way up country, and broke open some of the boxes in the vans. Near Benares there is a party of about one hundred sepoys, quiet and well-disposed men, who will not lay down their arms or come in. They say they are quite ready to do so at any time, if they get their full pay up to date, and think it very unreasonable that they do not get it. We presume they will be offered not only their pay, but batta, prize money, and a medal besides!—*Hurkaru.*

**CAMP JEYPORE, 6th Feb.**—Such work and hardship as this I never before encountered. Since the 20th September last, we have marched no less than 2,800 miles, and crossed dozens of first class rivers. My kit fell to the rear on the 20th November, and has not turned up since. I had not a change of clothes between that date and the 23rd January, when I managed to pick up some at Nusseerabad. My servants, too, are amongst the things that were. We have had too much marching, and too little fighting, having only been present at the affair at Kapoor Rowa, and the battle of Chota Oodeypoor. We have but few men and horses left now: many having dropped off by degrees, quite done up. We march at 1 o'clock A.M. daily, and keep on till mid-day. One small rowtee is all that the three S. M. H. swells have. The game must soon be played out now; the rebels are losing numbers by desertion, and cannot muster over 1,000 men as I write. At present they are in Bikaneer, closely pursued by Showers, Honner, and Holmes. Quite sewed up, we have been obliged to cry a halt, but are excellently placed should the rebels break back through these columns and seek the jungles near Gwalior. They cannot get past Bikaneer, the rajah being in arms against them; to say nothing of the vast desert.—*Poona Observer.*

**BRIGADIER HONNER'S FORCE.**—A letter from Koosana informs us that the force under Brigdr. Honner, c.b., came up with the rebels at that place on the evening of Feb. 10, at about six o'clock. The rascals, as usual, bolted as fast as they could, but not without leaving two or three hundred dead on the field, and "loot" in abundance. Tania Topee was not, it is believed, with them, he having left the rebel camp at Deosa some days previously, with three hundred chosen horse, for Hindoostan (taking no doubt with him a large share of the treasure). The chiefs with the rebels on the 10th were the Rao Sahib, the Shazada of Delhi, Ferozsha, and Saman Ali Khan.

**PERONE.**—This is my third visit to Perone the head-quarters' residence of the rebel Rajah Maun Sing, whose name has lately been associated with those of Tania Topee, Feroze Shah, and others of equal notoriety. Our smart little force consisting of 100 men H.M.'s 71st Highlanders, 220 men 25th Bombay N.L.I., and 60 of Mayne's Horse, marched out to this place on the 11th February, followed in the afternoon by 100 of Meade's Horse. We have also with us a couple of Engineer officers and about 50 Sappers and 100 coolies, the whole under the able command of Captain Little of the 25th Bombay N.L.I., who is an intelligent and promising officer, and consequently great results are anticipated from our visit to the rebels' jungle haunts. On the same day of our arrival, a small party proceeded a short distance towards the village of Perrote for the purpose of reconnoitring, leaving the camp under the protection of the remainder of the force, when lo, we suddenly came on the small band of rebels and their chief, who were reposing in a very dense part of the jungle, quite unconscious of our approach; in fact, both parties were equally unprepared for such a sudden meeting. There was little doubt in our minds as to who our foes were, a few hasty shots were exchanged, and on the part of the rebels there was a little brandishing of swords, when they disappeared in the jungle like scared vermin, and were lost to sight, but not however before some eighteen of them had been killed—our casualties only three sowars slightly wounded. We had but about fifteen of Mayne's Horse out with us under the command of Lieutenant Blair, who behaved well, rushing very pluckily into the jungle after the enemy, with their gallant young officer at their head, and I am sure if we had mustered fifty more cavalry with us Maun Sing's capture would have been inevitable. That he was there on this occasion is beyond a doubt, as more than one person heard the enemy calling out, "bring the Rajah's horse!" now as Maun Sing is the only Rajah likely to be concealed in these jungles it must have had allusion to him. A very gaily-coloured "Palankeen," the property of Maun Sing, fell into our hands, and a number of the gentler sex, who expressed a desire to leave their roving lords and follow us. The "citadel" of Perone is built on a high rocky cliff, under which flows a beautiful clear hill torrent; Maun Sing's residence, a square pukka house, very substantially built, and loopholed for firearms, is close to the citadel, both of which are surrounded by a strong stone wall. The town is in a most dilapidated state, partly from decay of time and partly from fire. The whole stands in the midst of a dense jungle, abounding with wild animals and monkeys. Maun Sing is said to have with him a number of *Felaites*, men from Canbul, on whom he places great confidence, and well may he do so, for they are the only men who have shown any front. A scheme, I believe, is on hand to win them over to our side, by offering forgiveness and service, which is a move in the right direction, though the scoundrels do not deserve such mercy from us. General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., and Staff, with an escort of fourteen men of the 14th Light Dragoons, paid us a visit, to see the lions of the place, and went back to Nahirghur in the evening. We are now very busy destroying the fort and Maun Sing's house, after which I presume we shall again join Col. Rich's column.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.**—The *Delhi Gazette* has reliable authority for mentioning that Mr. Montgomery would arrive at Lahore on Feb. 23, and that Sir John Lawrence would leave Lahore on the day following his successor's arrival for Multan, en route for Bombay, at which port he will embark, if in time, by the 25th March steamer; failing that, by the first in April.

**PETITIONS.**—During the Governor General's stay at Allahabad, no less than 9,300 petitions were presented to him in favour of prisoners under sentence for mutiny and insurrection. Very few of these petitions were successful.



**THE NEPAUL EXPEDITION.**—The field force under the command of Brigadier Horsford, C.B., composed of the following corps:—viz. H. M.'s 7th hussars, part of the Bengal horse artillery, H. M.'s 2nd battalion rifle brigade, the 5th Punjab rifles, and the Belooch and Kumaon battalions; marched from Sudherrea Ghat on the Raptee into Nepaul on the 9th Feb. The object of this move was to attack a body of the rebels, which had taken up its position on the right bank of the Raptee within that territory. Having advanced up the valley of the Raptee about sixteen miles, the outlying picket of the rebels was taken by surprise, and compelled to surrender. A part of the force, consisting of a wing 2nd battalion rifle brigade, wing 5th Punjab rifles, and wing Kumaon battalion, was detached at this point, and placed under the command of Colonel Hill, C.B., 2nd battalion rifle brigade; making a *détour* to the left, this party crossed the Raptee, about two miles below the enemy's position, and attacked his right. Upon catching sight of our troops the enemy opened a rapid but ill-directed fire upon them; but either from inherent cowardice, or from fear of having their retreat cut off, after a ten-minutes' cannonade, they sought safety in flight. By this time the main body of the force arrived at the left bank of the Raptee, having the position lately occupied by the rebels in its front. The picture presented to the view of this body of troops was most pleasing: unenvied of their comrades, they joyously watched them pursuing the scamps. Colonel Hill conducted his flank movement in a most efficient manner: with three wings of corps he drove upwards of 1000 rebels (under the Nana it is said) from a good position, compelling them to leave their guns (thirteen) behind them. But it must not be forgotten, that this march was to the men of Colonel Hill's party one of the most fatiguing, perhaps, experienced during this mutiny. The total distance marched could not have been less than thirty-four miles, and within this distance scarcely a greater variety of obstacles could be met with in the shape of streams, sands, marshes, hills, and jungles. The streams crossed comprised the Raptee and its tributaries. This party crossed the Raptee itself three times that day, a dangerous stream to cross, owing to the rapidity of its current. A sergeant of the 2nd battalion rifle brigade would, to all appearance, have been drowned, but for the timely aid rendered by a comrade. It was sundown when the troops got under canvas, and I make no doubt every individual of the force slept soundly that night. It is said that the 2nd battalion rifle brigade is destined for Lucknow. Query,—when? Twenty-five prisoners were brought in yesterday, Feb. 10, by a reconnoitring party of the Belooch battalion.—*Delhi Gazette*.

MR. GORDON YOUNG, the Director of Public Instruction, in reply to inquiries instituted by the Supreme Government, stated that he had sent an official despatch written by him to the editor of the *Indian Field*. Mr. Young acknowledged that he had been guilty of an irregularity, but urged that the educational department was a peculiar one, that there was no occasion for secrecy in its proceedings, and that it depended on the sympathy and interest of the public for its success. The Bengal Government was of opinion that Mr. Young was deserving of censure, for having infringed the notification of the 30th of August, 1849, but apparently did not think a severe censure was required.

**BIKANER.**—A large force, headed by Sirdars from Joudpore, after looting and burning several villages (Aduo, Korea, and others), had gone to a place called Rattungurh in Bikaner. The Rajah of Bikaner rendered immediate assistance by sending out guns and cavalry, under one Jeytmull, to Soojangurh, to disperse the rebels.

REV. T. W. LINSTED.—We hear that on a full consideration of all the circumstances of the Rev. T. W. Linsted's case, the President in Council feels himself compelled to direct that that gentleman be no more employed in the service of the Government as uncovenanted chaplain at Malacca.

**"SERVICE" MESSAGES.**—The *Delhi Gazette* has been informed that instructions are shortly to be issued, forbidding the future exercise of the privilege now open to officers in certain staff situations and departments, of forwarding service messages by electric telegraph. "The cause of the restriction is that the privilege has been abused; and for the future, all messages sent are to be paid for, and charged for subsequently in a contingent bill. We have heard of the privilege of franking letters being abused to the extent of ladies' shoes being transmitted in official envelopes on public service. Something of the same kind, we presume, has occurred in this instance; though ladies' shoes cannot be sent by electric telegraph, their wishes may. Any how no discretion is to be allowed for the future, and all messages will have to be paid for.

**Bijnour.**—During the afternoon of the 2nd February, the small station of Bijnour was the scene of great excitement caused by the advent of Mareh Khan, the celebrated rebel of this part of the country, and five of his gang, who marched in under escort of a party of the Moradabad police, cavalry and infantry. A Bareilly correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle*, in a late issue, mentioned his capture in the bazaar at Bareilly, and he has now arrived at this station, the inhabitants of which have had good reason to remember his last appearance. It is to be hoped his next appearance in public will be for the purpose of executing a *pas seul* for the benefit of society in general, by the particular desire of the powers that be. It appears that Mareh Khan has been rather familiar with the inside of the jails of the late John Company, having, during his life, been guilty of several little acts of dacoity, &c., which rendered his safe keeping desirable. He rose to some eminence amongst the Baghees of this district, on the assumption of the sovereign power by the Nawab of Nujeebabad (Mymood Khan), on which occasion he changed his name to Elahi Bux, which he had cut on his official mohur. A very pretty one, by the way, as several urzees bearing its impression, addressed to the Lucknow Begum, can show. Mareh Khan was one of the rebel leaders at Nugeena, where the troops under Colonel Jones (the avenger), on their entrance into Rohilcund, completely dispersed the Nawab's rabble.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**CAMP, NAHIRGHUR, Feb. 10.**—A small force, viz., 100 71st highland light infantry, 200 25th Bombay native light infantry, and a part of Mayne's irregular horse, with some sappers, started this morning for Perone with ten days' provisions; they are, I believe, to blow up the fort, and cut a broad road through the jungle to this place, which is to be continued to Goona. Mead's horse joined us from Gwalior yesterday morning, and a company of the 9th Bombay native infantry. It is currently believed that we are likely to remain here another fifteen or twenty days, in fact, till a road is opened to Goona through the jungle. Maun Sing is said to be concealed in the jungle about seven miles off with 400 horsemen, and as long as he remains there he is safe.

**THE DELHI PRIZE JEWELS.**—The following advertisement appears in the Calcutta papers:—"Hamilton and Company have the honour to announce that they have been favoured with the commands of the prize agents, Major Sir Edward F. Campbell, Bart., and Major Charles R. Welford, to submit to public and unreserved sale by auction, the remaining portion of the Delhi prize jewels. These magnificent jewels are now on view at Messrs. Hamilton and Company's show rooms. They comprise several very beautiful large pearl necklaces in single and double rows of fine colour and quality, connected with emerald beads and drops, and with pure diamond pendants, or door doorkies; many diamond necklaces, or haurrs, of the best Hindostanee style, set in enamelled gold, with pearls, rubies, and emerald fringes and tassels; magnificent diamond armlets, or bagoos, pearl bracelets, diamond and pearl goolbunds or necklets; beautiful gold and enamelled chumpakullys, set with large white diamonds of first quality; pearl south norry, or

seven row neck-places with diamond namms, singaras and jugnoos; earl tor rah with brilliant diamond, emerald, and Ruby ornament, &c. &c. The sale will take place on Monday, the 14th of February next; and the attention of native princes, rajahs, the gentry of India, and merchants are respectfully invited to this rare display of very costly ornaments, which offer an opportunity for very advantageous purchases.—Calcutta, 12th Jan. 1859."

**SAUGOR, Feb. 13.**—We have had Colonel Apthorp and Colonel Reece's detachments all over the Sahgurh district, and entirely cleared it of rebels for the time, but more have been driven down on the Dumoh district, from the direction of Punna and Nagode, to the amount of about 4,000, with two guns, 400 or 500 being sepoys. They are in the hills, not far from Jutta Sunker, and will probably be attacked as soon as the Dumoh position has been strengthened by a company of European infantry, and the general will probably try to hem the rebels in from the Nagode side. All here in a state of suspense, an arrangement is making for the stations of Saugor, Jubulpore and Nagode, and no one knows whether this will be a Bengal or Madras station, but the 43rd foot are coming to Saugor, and the 3rd Madras European regiment go to Jubulpore.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**THE "PEARL'S" NAVAL BRIGADE.**—The *Hurkaru* notices the services of the gallant *Pearl's* naval brigade. When, seventeen months ago, they left Calcutta, the men mustered 250 strong. They first proceeded to assume temporarily the charge of Buxar, thence to Chuprah, and from that place to Sewan. They built at Gai Ghat a bridge of boats, across which our Nepal allies passed, when hurrying to our assistance. On the 5th March of last year they encountered the enemy at Almorah, where they were then stationed. The rebels mustered 18,000 strong, of whom 3,500 were sepoys, with ten guns. The naval brigade was supported by only a detachment of eighty men of the Bengal yeomanry cavalry, and 800 Goorkhas. Nevertheless, the enemy received a sound repulse, being chased up to their very entrenchments, distant ten miles off. In all, this little band of heroes has sustained the honour of British arms in twenty several engagements. The last action fought by them was at Toolisipore. Yet the naval brigade have most fortunately escaped any severe losses. Only one man has been killed in action with the rebels; some have died of disease; some have been invalided; and in all the corps numbered 205 men on their return to Calcutta.

**LUCKNOW, Feb. 16.**—A salute fired at sunrise this morning announced to the world around, or within the range of its reverberating sounds, the assumption of the reins of the chief commissionership of this province by Mr. Wingfield, so we are now fairly under the administration and the new state of things. The results time alone will show. While I wish Mr. Montgomery and his good family a safe and pleasant journey to their new destination, or rather to their old one in a new sphere or a new phase of life, I wish Mr. Wingfield every success in his new career as head of this province, and as an instrument in the hands of Providence of its future destinies.

**THE DELHI SHAHZADAH.**—According to the latest intelligence of a north-west contemporary, Ferozesah's party was in Marwar to the westward of Seekur. His rear-guard very narrowly escaped being cut up by Col. Holmes on the 21st of January.

**BRIGADIER SHOWERS** was, by our last accounts, making long marches to catch the rebels. Intelligence had been received to the effect, that on the 3rd Feb. they had gone five coss beyond Munnoosur, in Bikaner; thus gaining a fair start of fifty miles of the brigadier. The 4th Sikh cavalry having joined the Agra column, gives an addition of 400 sabres. If energy, endurance of fatigue, and long marches will ensure success, the force will have it.

**THE 71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY**, now at Gwalior, is to be transferred from the Bombay Presidency to the Bengal, and will in all likelihood be stationed at Agra in place of the 64th.

**MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. COLVIN.**—Dear Sir,—With the approval of the right hon. the Governor General, a grant of Rs. 3,000, in addition to some local funds, which are available, has been assigned for the purpose of erecting a dispensary at this station, to be designated the "Colvin Dispensary," in memory of our late Lieutenant Governor. The great interest which Mr. Colvin always evinced in the welfare of the charitable dispensaries of these provinces has suggested that this will form an appropriate memorial at the seat of Government, in the erection of which all those who wish to testify their respect for his memory may participate. I am therefore requested to solicit your aid and subscription. The design which has been furnished is plain, but handsome and commodious—in the Tudor style of English domestic architecture. Should the amount of subscriptions exceed the cost of the building, the surplus will be devoted to the endowment of beds, for the reception and maintenance of indigent patients while under treatment. A list of subscribers to the "Colvin Dispensary" will be periodically published in the local papers, and I am empowered to receive and acknowledge all remittances for the objects of the memorial. Your truly, JAS. IRVING, Civil Surgeon and Secretary. Allahabad, 1st Feb., 1859.

**COLGONG.**—A large fire broke out at Colgong on the 5th Feb., and burned the whole of the bazaars and several other houses besides. The amount of property destroyed must be over 100,000 rupees.

**SIR MORDAUNT WELLS** took the oaths and his seat as a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court on the sitting of the Court on Monday, the 14th February.

**THE CHURCH MILITANT.**—The Government of Bombay some time back enquired of the India Government whether a chaplain proceeding on field service is entitled to draw a travelling allowance of Rs. 200 per month instead of the usual allowance of eight annas per mile. The Government of India remarked that the orders for 1832, for granting an allowance of Rs. 200, have apparently been negated by the late court of directors. With reference to the financial resolution of 1857, chaplains and assistant chaplains proceeding on field service are entitled (in lieu of all claim of other extra allowance or to tent and carriage) to the following, viz. to the tentage of a major (Rs. 120 per month,) if a chaplain on the establishment, or of a captain Rs. 75 per month if an assistant chaplain.

**THE ACCOUNTANT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA** some time since submitted to Government for sanction a draft of a set of rules for the conducting of the business of his office, connected with the payment of interest by draft in London, including the cases of transfer stock receipts paid into the open loan. The proposed rules appeared to the Government of India suitable, and the Government of India authorised the levy of a fee of one rupee for the double numbering and enfacing of the notes payable in London. With reference to the proposed increase of establishments, the India Government observed that although there can be no doubt that enfacing and double numbering will occupy the time of some clerks, it is equally certain that it will eventually save the time of others, for when a note has once become payable in England the accountant department will be saved the trouble of making payments twice a year. The president in council regretted, therefore, that whilst putting prominently forward the small increase of work which this new system will involve, the accountant failed also to set forth the very large decrease which it will certainly cause. He considered it also advisable that as the payment of interest to many of the holders will be made in London, the interest department should be reduced proportionately, as soon as the new system has got into play, and that this decrease will more than compensate the increase for enfacement. In the meanwhile the president in council authorised the proposed increase for six months only, to cease absolutely at the end of that time.—*Hurkaru.*

**A JOINT STOCK COMPANY** under the new Limited Liability Act has been formed at Rungpore. Its object is to export country produce to different parts of Bengal. The capital of the company, by way of experiment, has been estimated at Rs. 10,000, with power to increase, and divided into 200 shares at Rs. 50 each. The first general meeting of shareholders took place a few days ago, at the house of an influential zemindar of that district.

**SHIPWRECK.**—The *Bombay Times* mentions the total loss of the *Vesta*, Captain Potter, of Sunderland, 150 days from Liverpool, loaded with about 300 tons of iron and coal, and bound for Singapore. The vessel foundered on the 11th of January in the Straits of Gaspar, and the captain and crew were obliged to take to the boats. They landed safely at Batavia.

**CASHMERE.**—A letter of a recent date from Lahore informs us that either his enemies have managed to convince Sir John Lawrence that Raja Juwahir Sing was implicated in the late Jumoo conspiracy, or that he was mad enough to mix himself up in the matter at the very time when the Lieutenant Governor had gone so far as to obtain a promise of restoration to his Jagheer and property from Maharaja Runbeer Sing. His family have been expected from Jumoo, and it is said he is himself to leave Lahore for a warm station in Hindoostan.

**ADDRESS TO SIR J. LAWRENCE.**—The Judicial Commissioner, Mr. J. Thornton, has circulated an address to Sir John Lawrence, copies of which have been sent for signature to all the districts in the Punjab. When fully supported it is to be presented by a deputation from Meean Meer and Anarkullie. At least such is the plan proposed by Mr. Thornton.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 16, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent. ....	Normal.	
Third Sica 4 do. ....	31 8 to 32 0	
New Company's 4 do. ....	31 8 to 32 0	
Public Works 5 do. ....	15 8 to 16 0	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	7 per ct.
On deposit of Good, &c. ....	8 per ct.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	6300 ex. div.
Agra Bank .....	500 ..	625 to 650
North-Western Bank .....	100 ..	130 to 140
Delhi Bank .....	500 ..	nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000 ..	2250
Ganges Company .....	1500 ..	1650
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000 ..	1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1000 ..	775 to 780
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70 ..	Nominal.
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445 ..	325 to 335
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700 ..	825 to 875
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10 ..	par to 1 pm.
Assam Company .....	200 ..	325 to 335
East-India Railway Company .....	420 ..	par to 5 rs. dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000 ..	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	30 ..	par.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1 to 2 1½
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1½ to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do. ....	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	1 11½ to 2 0
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	2 0

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On 4 per cent. Company's Paper ...	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
Do. Do. ....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 75
5 Do. Do. ....	" 100	" 85
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.		

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	2 to 10 2 6
Doubloons .....	"	31 0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	"	16 8 to 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs .....	"	21 12 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 2 to 15 4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	"	14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..	"	104 8 to 104 10
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 221	0 to 221 4
Mexican do. ....	"	223 8 to 223 10

### FREIGHTS.

To London, 23. 5s. to 22. 7s. 6d. (all round).

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE ROHILLAS.**—The following is from Hyderabad, dated 22nd January:—On the 19th instant I informed you that Brigadier Hill had closely invested a turret in which the Rohillas beaten by him on the 15th instant had taken shelter. The Rohillas seemed to think it best to endeavour to get through the besiegers before their guns were up. They made a sally at night, were attacked by the besieging party; they fought with desperation, and it was long before their ranks were broken. They at length fled, leaving a hundred men dead on the field. Our loss is seven men killed and thirteen wounded. This body is a detachment from a large body of Rohillas overrunning the country. It is commanded by an Arab, and has Arabs in its ranks. This is a new feature. The Arabs have not before appeared as plunderers in the Nizam's territories. A body of seven hundred Rohillas was within fifteen miles of the place where the affair above described took place. Sir Hugh Rose's force and Colonel Robert's and Colonel Hill's are all moving upon these. I do not know the directions in which they are moving, but I have good hopes that some one of these forces will give us a good account of them. Five thousand rupees I hear have been offered for the apprehension of Toru Baz Khan, dead or alive. He is gone towards Husnabad district, in which many Rohillas are said to reside. It cannot be but that these districts will be called to account for protecting marauding Rohillas if it be true; the fact with me is doubtful, that these districts give shelter to marauders knowing them to be such.—*Englishman.*

**ARREST OF THE PEER-ZADAH.**—We are glad to learn that Colonel Hill has taken the Jagheerdar of Poorzhul Jhowlah, commonly known as the Jhowlah Jagheerdar and Peer-zadah prisoner. He has been long known as being at the head of the Rohilla gatherings, and has at last been seized and imprisoned. It was a plucky thing for Colonel Hill to have done, considering that the fellow is the household priest of his highness the Nizam, and under the ecclesiastical cloak, has carried on much villany. The Talookdars and Naibs were afraid to report his conduct, lest they brought down upon themselves the wrath of the Durbar. The seizure of this man is of more importance than the defeat of half a dozen marauding bands mistakenly supposed to consist altogether of Rohillas. Their dispersion at Chickumbah proved what we always said, that the greater portion of them were men from the villages in the Huth Keenee, as this part of the country is called, and from Jhowlah. One of the charges against the Peer-zadah is, that he distributed green pugrees to the chiefs of the party who fought at Chickumbah. Green is the symbol of the Mahomedan faith, and the act is significant. Another body of 500 strong, more or less, similarly composed, but this time under an Arab leader, have possessed themselves of the Ghurry of Digrus, the ghur Enam of Deshmook, who was absent at the time. They, however, killed his son, and took possession of the Ghurry, which is a very strong one.—*Poona Observer.*

**THE MADRAS FUSILIERS.**—Garrison orders by the right hon. the Governor, dated Fort St. George, 15th February, 1859. 1. Intimation having been received that the Madras fusiliers would leave Calcutta, on their return to their own presidency, on the morning of the 15th instant, in H.M.'s steamer *Sydney*, and transport *Tubal Cain* in tow, they may be expected to arrive here on the 21st instant. 2. Their arrival will be made known to the public by the firing of four guns from the St. George's bastion at intervals of a minute. 3. Should the vessels be sighted before seven o'clock A.M. the regiment will land at 3 o'clock P.M. the same day; but if after that hour they will not be landed till 3 o'clock P.M. the following day. Should they arrive on Sunday at whatever hour, they will not land till the following day at three o'clock P.M. 4. The whole of the

effective troops in garrison, including the body guard, will parade in full dress, on the north beach, at Messrs. Parry and Co.'s office, at half-past two o'clock on the occasion of the landing of the Madras fusiliers, and will form a street thence to the railway terminus, by opening out files as much as may be necessary. 5. The troops will be under the orders of the senior officer on the parade. 6. The Madras fusiliers will march through the street of troops to the railway terminus, where an entertainment will be prepared to do them honour. 7. After the Madras fusiliers have arrived at the railway terminus, the troops will return to their respective barracks.—T. THOMPSON, Town Major.

ENCOUNTER WITH AND DEATH OF A TIGER.—Ellore, Feb. 5.—On Jan 31, whilst — Eyre, Esq., son of Superintending Surgeon Eyre, ceded districts, was proceeding from Bellary, en route to Waltair, and when within a few miles of Ellore, a tiger (which has for some time past frequented that part of the country, dealing destruction amongst the inhabitants) suddenly fell upon a man outside his village at dawn of day and killed him on the spot. Mr. Eyre coming up to the spot shortly afterwards, and upon being informed of the occurrence, like a true sportsman prepared for the chase, but imprudently followed up the animal on foot with his loaded gun, accompanied only by his servant. They had no sooner entered a garden where the brute was observed to betake himself to, than first the master and then the servant were within a few seconds of each other felled to the ground by a sudden spring and stroke of the paw, the animal's claws committing most severe, but providentially not deadly wounds upon their persons, after which, the tiger most fortunately moved off to another quarter of the garden, leaving his prey an opportunity of crawling into the village, from whence the natives conveyed them into Ellore, where they received every assistance, and, it is to be hoped are, ere this, in a fair way towards their recovery. It is satisfactory to learn that some of the officers belonging to the Ellore depot went out that day after the tiger, and returned with the carcass of the monster, riddled with bullet marks.—*Madras Athenæum*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 13. P. and O. str. Simla, Cooper, Calcutta; Blue Rock, Pollock, Mangalore; Diana, Middleton, Calcutta; Alcyme, Gray, Liverpool; Sabrina, Hunt, Cochin; Pavigateur, Lemesle, Pondicherry; Lydia, Menard, Pondicherry; Julia, Fillock, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Simla.—Mr. and Mrs. Aspliar, Mr. Peyton, Capt. Wickham, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Cadell.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Feb. 15, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 5 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 5 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 4 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 2 1½  
Credit, to 6 months' ... 2 1½  
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months' ... 2 0½  
" " " 3 do. ... 2 0  
" " " 1 do. ... 2 0  
" " " Sight ... 1 1½  
H.M. Treasury Bills ... nominal  
Bank of England Post Bills ... none  
Mauritius Government Bills ... nominal  
Ceylon do. ... "  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None  
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... prem. 2 per cent.  
Do. on Bombay ... 2 per cent.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan for public work ... 1856-57 ... 7½ to 7½ dis.  
" " " " 1852-53 ... 15 to 15½ dis.  
" " " " 1853-54 ... 22 to 20 dis.  
" " " " 1842-43 ... 22 to 20 dis.  
" " " " 1854-55 ... 22 to 20 dis.  
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transacts.  
Tanjore Bonds ... 5 to 5½ dis.  
Bank of Madras Shares ... 8½ to 9½ pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ..... each Rs. 10 3-6

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 90 per ct.  
Do. 4½ do. do. .... 80 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 80 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica ..... 80 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's ..... 80 per ct.  
Do. 3½ do. do. do. .... 65 per ct.  
On Tanjore do. do. do. .... 95 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. 2s. 6d. to £1. 15s.

## BOMBAY.

### HER MAJESTY'S REPLY TO THE BOMBAY ADDRESS.

The following is the official notification of the reply of her Gracious Majesty to the loyal and dutiful Address of the native inhabitants of this Presidency:—

No. 437 of 1859.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT.  
To Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, and other native inhabitants of Bombay.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the right hon. the Governor in Council to forward, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter from her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for India, dated 10th January, 1859, on the subject of your Address to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on her assumption of the Government of India. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

H. YOUNG, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 17th February, 1859.

(Copy.)

East India House, 10th January, 1859.

To the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, &c. &c.

My Lord,—I have laid before the Queen the address of congratulation on the recent change in the Government of India, forwarded by your lordship from her Majesty's native Indian subjects residing in the town and island of Bombay, expressing their loyal attachment and devotion, and their earnest hope that the important change of administration which has been inaugurated may have the effect of placing her Majesty's rule in India on a basis still more secure than that upon which it has rested for so many years; and I am commanded to desire that you will acquaint the Queen's native Indian subjects residing at Bombay that her Majesty has been pleased to receive the said address very graciously, fully appreciating the spirit of loyalty in which it has been drawn up.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) STANLEY.

The following is an equally gracious acknowledgment of the loyal and dutiful address forwarded to her Majesty by the residents of Poona:

No. 438 of 1859.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT.  
Pestonjee Sorabjee, Esq., Krishnarao Wital Vinchokur, Esq., and other native inhabitants of Poona:—

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the right hon. the Governor in Council to transmit, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter from her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, dated 10th January, 1859, on the subject of your address to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on her assumption of the government of India.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

H. YOUNG, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 17th February, 1859.

(Copy.)

East India House, Jan. 10, 1859.

To the Rt. Hon. Lord Elphinstone, &c. &c.  
My Lord,—I have laid before the Queen the address of congratulation on the recent change in the Government of India, forwarded by your lordship from H.M.'s native subjects resident in the town and city of Poona, expressing their fidelity and devout wishes for the well-being of her Majesty, of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and of their illustrious family, and their earnest hope that the change of Government may tend to strengthen and confirm British power in

the vast Empire of India, and that thus the social advancement of H.M.'s native Indian subjects may be secured; and I am commanded to desire that you will acquaint H.M.'s native subjects resident in the town and city of Poona, that H.M. has been pleased to receive the said address very graciously, fully appreciating the spirit of loyalty in which it has been drawn up.—I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) STANLEY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HARD LINES FOR SMITH'S BRIGADE.—Our columns have, from time to time, given utterance to what we had good reason to believe were well-founded complaints of the treatment experienced by the hard-worked brigade commanded by Colonel Smith. The different corps composing it commenced their service in the suppression of the Bengal mutiny, as far back as December, 1857. It is now February, 1859, and they have, therefore, been on a continuous march of upwards of a year and two months—so long that it is now almost a matter of history when they first started. They have had no rest, no respite, during this period. Through all the vicissitudes of an Indian climate, cold weather, hot weather, and rains, has this unlucky brigade been toiling and working, at the beck and nod of each successive general with whom it has come in contact. It was doing good service at Kotah, Chanderdee, Kotah-ka Serai, Gwalior, Powree, and Koonrai; and the best part of the brigade was detached under General Michel, and did all the work for him at Sindwaho and Korye. The corps are now halted *pro tem* at Tonk, and are ordered to get new tents from Ajmere, with a view to remaining out another hot season! Surely the Governor in Council must have forgotten the old adage, about riding a willing horse to death. If the authorities expect any results from another hot weather campaign with Smith's brigade we suspect they will find themselves grievously mistaken. Letters from the camp assure us that enthusiasm has given place to disgust and a settled discontent, and that if "the powers that be" only knew how heartily they are cursed by the whole brigade, both officers and men, at every additional mile they march and countermarch, they perhaps would take a little trouble to give the brave and long-enduring fellows some relief. Without instituting a comparison injurious to any other force, it may be said that Smith's brigade has worked harder, marched further, and been out longer, than any brigade or corps since the commencement of the mutinies; and there is no mistake as to the manner in which it has done its work, though perhaps it may have suffered from the modesty of its brigadier, who is not so *au fait* at picturesque despatch-writing as Colonel Brind, Gen. Michel, and some others, whose occasional effusions should rather figure as additional chapters in the "romance of war" than in the *Government Gazette*. So hopeless at present is the prospect of relief to the brigade, that Government have not even thought it worth while to tell off any stations for the eventual quarters of the corps, and officers and men are beginning to think that they are doomed to a perpetual zingari state of existence, and perhaps to be chronicled in the next generation as "Smith's Steam-Legged Brigade," or "the Flying Dutchmen of Central India."—*Bombay Gazette*.

SANGLEE.—By a letter from Kolapore, dated the 5th Feb., we learn that Brigadier-General Le Grand Jacob and Mr Lockett, C.S., with their establishments, left that station on that evening for Sanglee, where it is reported matters are in a somewhat unsatisfactory state. The young chief of Sanglee demands the right of managing his own affairs, because, as he alleges, he has been sorely plucked by his Karbaree. The latter again declares the young chief to be incapable of managing State affairs; and General Jacob and Mr. Lockett are gone off to arbitrate between the parties. Their tour will extend to Meeraj and Koorandwar, from whence they will return to Kolapore.—*Poona Observer*.

**THE 25TH BOMBAY N.I.**—The following is an extract from brigade orders, issued on the occasion by Brigadier Stuart, C.B., commanding 1st brigade Gwalior division, dated Camp Morar, 15th Feb. 1859:—"On the departure of the 25th regiment Bombay L.I., Brigadier Stuart has to express to the officers, native officers, non-commissioned and privates, his acknowledgments for their distinguished services during the time they have been under his command. They have fought side by side with the gallant 86th regiment, in storming the village of Gurrarea, the breach of Chadhin, in storming the town and clearing the street of Jhansie, and in all the actions in which the Malwa field force and 1st brigade Central India field force have been engaged. The 25th Bombay Lt. inf. have well maintained the honour of the sepoy of the Bombay army, by their gallantry in action, unswerving loyalty to the State, and cheerful endurance of much hard labour, in assisting to construct field batteries, and other heavy fatigue duties, when food was scarce, and when obtained time for preparing it could hardly be allowed. Brigadier Stuart begs to assure all ranks that he entertains the highest opinion of their soldier-like qualities, and that he will always feel the warmest and strongest interest in their future welfare. By order, C. B. BAUGH, captain, offg. major of brigade, 1st brigade, G. D."

**RAPID INCREASE OF THE SHIPPING TRADE OF KURRACHEE.**—We have been furnished by the Commissioner in Sind with the subjoined official return, which demonstrates most unmistakeably the rapidly-increasing importance of Kurrachee as a seaport. We think the data here given may safely warrant the formation of a private company for the purpose of providing a couple of steam tugs a year hence for the work in our harbour, which is now being performed by Government steamers. It is only a short time ago that we heard such a project was in contemplation by a few enterprising individuals connected with the province. The scheme as submitted to us not only seemed feasible, but according to the calculations made, appeared a most remunerative one, and the statistics which we now publish, although meagre, comparatively speaking, will, we trust, give confidence to those who are desirous of promoting so desirable a speculation. The number of merchant vessels in port is monthly increasing, and as better means of communication with the Punjab are now being opened up, whereby the produce of the Punjab and adjacent provinces is conveyed cheaper and more rapidly to the sea-coast, we may expect a large influx of vessels to transport our staples to England and the Continent. From this fact it will be at once perceived that the services of a steam tug must be in constant requisition, and by adopting a moderate scale of charges, such a vessel would realise a handsome return to its owners. Statement of the sums received quarterly by the port officer, Kurrachee, for tonnage services during the last two years, showing a very rapid increase:—1857—From Jan. to April, none; from May to July, none; from Aug. to Oct. Rs. 568 9 9; from Nov. to Jan., 1858, Rs. 232 1 6.—1858—From Feb. to April, Rs. 732 10 6; from May to July, Rs. 3,413 1 7; from Aug. to Oct., Rs. 2,165 13 0; from Nov. to Jan., 1859, Rs. 4,414 6 0.—*Sindian*.

**FEMALE DETECTIVES.**—Many of our readers will be surprised to learn that there are female detectives in our police force. The difficulty often experienced by the male police officers in detecting crimes of abortion and infanticide, so prevalent in the lowest grades of female society, has induced our active superintendent of police to maintain one or two intelligent native women as detectives in the police establishment, who carry their belts under their sarree. We have not as yet heard of any exploits of these watchers of the fair sex, but hope to see the objects of their detection made amenable to the law in the police courts.—*Gazette*.

**CAPTAIN STEWART A. CLEEVE**, of the 51st King's Own Light Infantry, has been appointed brigade major to the Queen's troops, in the Bombay Presidency, vice Murray, promoted to a regimental majority.

**BARODA.**—A letter from Baroda mentions that a durbar was held there on the 8th Feb. by the Resident, for the purpose of expressing Her Majesty's acknowledgment of the faithful conduct of his Highness the Guicowar of Baroda, towards the British Government, during the crisis in India. An ornament called the *morchul*, and gold *toras*, were presented to the Guicowar, in token of Her Majesty's appreciation of his faithful alliance to the British Government. In addition to this, a yearly subsidy of three lakhs of rupees, which the Guicowar was obliged under treaty to pay every year to Government for maintaining the contingent force, will not in future be exacted. The subsidy has been forgiven from the date of the present Maharajah Guicowar's ascension to the throne.

**CAPTAIN BODDAM**, of the Bombay engineers, has been appointed to act as executive engineer, Poona and Kirkee; and Captain Granville Close, of the same corps, is appointed to the special duty of preparing plans and estimates for the proposed Poona fortifications.

**THE SALT MONOPOLY.**—The commissioner in Sind has recommended to the Bengal Government to discontinue exporting salt from Kurrachee on Government account, and urged that the salt trade be left entirely to private enterprise. This is a move in the right direction, and is chiefly owing to the representation made few months back by Messrs. Warwick, Waller and Co.

**ANNUAL INSPECTION AND REVIEW OF THE 6TH BOMBAY N.I.**—The inspection of this hard-worked and most well-conducted regiment, which has all through the recent troublous times formed a portion of the garrison of Poona, was concluded on the morning of Thursday, the 17th Feb., after having lasted four days, with the review parade. The inspection was taken by Brigadier Hale, commanding the Poona division of the army, who expressed himself as being highly gratified at the admirable order in which he found the corps, which has for upwards of two years been commanded by Captain J. Field, both with respect to its drill and discipline. Brigadier Hale also spoke in the highest terms of praise of the excellent conduct of the corps in quarters, and added that the same reflected very great credit upon its commanding officer and the other officers present with the corps, and that he should make a most favourable report of it to his excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

**THE "MINNESOTA"** left Bombay on the 14th Feb., for Muscat, proceeding thence to Zanzibar, afterwards to Boston. The trade from these ports, especially with Zanzibar, is every year becoming more and more extensive, and Jonathan likes to show his customers that he has an eye on them. The officers have, we believe, expressed themselves very warmly as to the gratification they have derived from their visit to Bombay. A large party of them made a run up the Bhore Ghaut to admire the scenery and examine the railway works. Captain Dupont and Mr. Biddle extended their trip to Poona.

**NOSE CUTTING.**—One Hussonsha, a Mahomedan fakeer, is on his trial at the Mazagon police-office, on a charge of cutting and wounding his wife Ayedbaee, with intent to do her some grievous bodily harm. It appears that one night the prisoner, having suspected his wife of faithlessness to him, cut off her nose with a knife. An alarm was raised, and her mother informed some policeman, who took the man into custody. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and seemed to glory in it.

**TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS.**—Mr. Hartley Gisborne, Chief Engineer of the Red Sea and India Electric Telegraph Company, arrived at Kurrachee on Saturday the 12th Feb. in her Majesty's steam frigate *Cyclops*. We are glad to hear that the soundings taken by this gentleman in the Red Sea are very satisfactory, and that in the short space of two years at most we are likely to have instantaneous communication with Great Britain and Ireland. We understand that there will be a telegraph office at Munora and another in the compound of the collector's kutcherry.—*Sindian*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8. Panola, Rowlands, Aden; Charlotte of Derby, Brooks, London; str. Carthage, MacGregor, Hong Kong.—11. Mary Ann Polihott, Haries, Kurrachee; Duke of Wellington, Campbell, Liverpool; P. and O. Co.'s str. Ganges, Bowen, Suez.—12. Nusser Sultan, Page, Calcutta; Genghis Khan, Haye, Kurrachee.—14. Rival, Powell, London; St. Helena, Cotter, Ardrossan.—16. H. V. Da Sildemon, Ramen, Singapore; Naval Brigade, McEwen, Falmouth; Fraternite, Feydt, Nantes; P. and O. Co.'s str. Malabar, Gribble, China; Shaw Ailum, Sawgers, Mauritius; Bellcarig, Beaton, Liverpool; Mary Shepherd, Budgh, London.—17. Elvezia, Ribighinie, Newport.—18. Desicelle, Vidal, Mauritius; Boyne, Morwick, Calcutta.—19. H.M.'s str. Cyclops, Pullen, Kurrachee; Cal-loden, McLean, Liverpool; Essex, Hart, Boston; Hants, Murphy, Maulmain; Talavera, Braithwaite, Tricomalee; Amelie, Arinaquit, Liverpool.—20. P. and O. Co.'s str. Cadiz, Carling, Hong Kong.—21. General Hewett, Soulid, Adelaide.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Victoria.—Messrs. Grim and Spencer.  
Per H.M.'s str. Victoria.—Lieut. col. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Brown and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Twyden, Dr. Colles, Lieuts. Stafford and Musgrove, Capt. and Mrs. Welsh, Capt. Smith, Col. Maxwell, Lieut. Suckling, Capt. Francis, Dr. and Mrs. Wilmot and children, Mrs. Homend and children, Capt. Carter and Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Morrison and four children, Mr. McNeil.  
Per H.M.'s str. Hugh Lindsay.—Mrs. Mannel and child.  
Per H.M.'s str. Pleiad, from DIZU.—Lieut. col. G. Pope, and Secretary to the Government of Goa.  
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Scindian.—Messrs. Price, Fletcher, Donally, Capt. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Tuback.  
Per Genghis Khan.—Capt. Best, 5th E. L. Cav., and family, Mr. Foster.  
Per H.M.'s str. Pleiad, from TANKARIA.—Lt. Sedley, L.N.  
Per Cal-loden.—Mrs. McLean.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Cadiz.—Capt. Forde, Mrs. Giffard, Rev. Mr. Strickland, Maj. Sandwith, Mr. Adam, Miss Harper, Mr. Henry Dawley.  
Per Mary Shepherd.—Mr. T. Higgs.  
Per Elvezia.—Miss C. Keath.  
Per str. Sir J. R. Carnac.—Capt. J. H. Young, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. J. King, Mr. R. Burant, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrera.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s steam ship Ganges.—From Suez.—Capt. Govan, Messrs. C. Payne, Sandys, W. E. Adams, Gaye, Innes, Williams, Reynolds, Newman, W. E. Richmond, W. Newton, Martin, Hudson, Hartman, Wickenden, LeMessurier, E. Bourke, J. London, A. Shaw, J. Greaves, J. Lowe, R. Johnston, Merriman, Traul, Henriques, Dobbs, and Brunton, Arg-brown, Mr. Brown, Miss Gaye, Mrs. G. L. Allen, Mr. A. Burnett and infant, Col. Gordon, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Chapple, Mrs. Litter and two children, Mrs. Brunton, Maj. Merewether, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Lady Somerset, Miss Somerset, Sr. A. F. dos S. Crespi, Rev. Father Andrew, Miss P. Lauffmann, Miss F. Lauffmann, Miss J. McKenzie, three Nuns, two Fathers, four brothers, and Dr. E. J. Dowd. From ALEX.—Lieut. Theobald, Lieut. Leef, L.N., Mr. E. Gow, Mr. W. Potts, Lieut. Tweeddale, R.N., Admiralty agent in charge of the mails.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8. Sebastopol, Smith, Liverpool; Athlete, Potter, Mauritius.—9. Etienne, Vidal, Marseilles; Benconlen, Scollay, Liverpool; P. and O. Co.'s str. Bombay, Potts, Suez.—10. Chevalier, Grimmer, Liverpool; Eliza, Gibson, London; Eastern Monarch, Morris, London.—11. H.M.'s str. Punjab, Foulerton, Persian Gulf.—12. Fateh Shah Allum, Biale, Coast and Calcutta; Colonsay, McAlister, Deal.—13. Essex, Munro, Akyab; Eliza Stewart, Scott, London; Glouce, Hut-ton, Rangoon; Sarah, Peter, Akyab; H.M.'s str. Assaye, Adams, Zanzibar.—14. Steam frigate Minnesota, Dupont, Muscat and Boston.—15. Rose Liliu, Loney, Calicut and Cochin.—17. Versan, Leperon, Marseilles.—18. Morning Light, Knight, Boston.—19. Sardunia, McGleery, Akyab; Wansat, March, London; Ailsa, Main, London; Chison, Butt, Liverpool.—20. Victor Emile, Despagal, Marseilles.—21. America, Finlay, Liverpool.—25. P. and O. str. Ganges, Bowen, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Sir J. R. Carnac.—To MALABAR COAST.—Mr. Eager, Mr. Brumpeyer.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ganges.—For ADEN.—Serj. Leflick, wife, and child. For SUEZ.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Macissey. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. P. Cornforth. For MARSSEILLES.—Col. and Mrs. Auld and child, Mr. Hebbert, C.S., Rev. T. V. French. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Sylvester and three children, Mrs. Maunsell and child, Mrs. Dorin and two children, Dr. Collis, Mrs. Cameron and two children, and Mrs. Leeson.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Feb. 20, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan	Rs. 93
4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 81 100 Sa.
4 " " Loan	1833-33 Rs. 81 100 Sa.
4 " " " "	1835-36 Rs. 76 100 Co.'s
5 " " " "	1842 43 Rs. 76 100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854 55 Rs. 91 100 do.
New 5 " " "	Rs. 93 100 do.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	85 pm. ex. div.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	47 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	1 per cent. pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	6 per cent. pm.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	prem. 33 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	" 6 per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 20,600
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,600 do.	" 24,600
Hydraulic P. Com.	" 3,000
Cotton Spinning Com.	" 4,600
Oriental Weaving and Spin-	
ning Com.	1,900 do. per share 450 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. 9,000



Bombay S. N. Com. .... 500 do. Rs. 350 per S.  
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £20  
prem. in England—Rs. 12 per share discount.  
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—2 pm.

**EXCHANGES.**

On London—at  
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2½d. to ¼d. for Doc. Bills.  
8 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2½d. for Cred. Bills.  
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100 ..... 96  
" at sight ..... 97½  
" at sight ..... 98  
" at sight ..... 98  
" at sight ..... 98  
On Madras, at 60 days' sight ..... Rs. 910 per 100 dols.  
On China, at 60 days' sight ..... Rs. 910 per 100 dols.

**PRICES OF BULLION, &c.**

Sovereigns ..... each, Rs. 10-4  
Bank of England Notes ..... per Rs. 10  
Spanish Dollars ..... per 100, Rs. 227  
Republic Dollars ..... 213½  
German Crowns ..... 213½  
Sycee Silver ..... per 100 tola, Rs. 108  
Gold Leaf ..... per tola, Rs. 16-10

**FREIGHTS.**

To London, £1. 5s. to £1. 10s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, £1. 5s. to £1. 10s. per ton.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, Feb. 25).—Cotton Piece Goods.**—The import market is dull; and the business transacted during the fortnight has been very moderate. Grey goods of all descriptions have declined. **Bleached and Fancy Goods.**—These have also declined, and are dull of sale. **Furms.**—These also participate in the general depression, and are dull of sale. **Metals.**—The market is dull. A little inquiry exists for Swedish Bar and Steel.

**EXPORTS (Bombay, Feb. 25).—Cotton.**—The market is dull, unaffected by the last English advices, and prices have much declined. **Oil Seeds.**—The business in the fortnight has been very limited. **Lanseed and Rapeseed** have declined; and **Teel-seed**, which is in moderate demand, is unaltered in price.

**CENTRAL ASIA.**

Our Cabul advices are from January 17 to February 3:—

On the 17th the Ameer told Jaffer Ali Khan that he was wanted by his old master, Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan, at Cabul, on which he went to his new master, Nawab Foujdar Khan, and informed him of the same. Nawab Foujdar Khan remarked, that if Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan wanted him (Jaffer Ali Khan), he should have written direct to him (Nawab Foujdar Khan), and giving Rs. 50 as reward to Jaffer Ali Khan, he permitted him to go. The Ameer also sent Hyder Aly with Rs. 4,000 to Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan. On the 18th, Mirza Hyder Ali, Mookhter of Sirdar Gholam Moheuddin Khan, represented that Sirdar Shere Ali Khan had received news that about four lacs of Russians had entered the boundaries of Persia, and intended to proceed, *via* Herat and Candahar, to Hindostan, and if the King of Turkey opposed their advance, they were instructed by their emperor to decide the matter with him first. The King of Persia was also collecting forces!! On the 19th Sirdar Mahomed Oosman Khan having obtained leave, has proceeded to Balabagh to celebrate the marriage of his son. Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan has been ordered to proceed to Sunkokheil with his forces, but the courtiers of the Ameer seem displeased with this proceeding, as they are afraid some light will be thrown on their roguery, which it appears they have committed there. A letter was received from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan, ruler of Balkh, stating that news had reached from Herat that the King of Turkey has sent Omer Pacha with two or three lacs of troops to Bagdad to oppose the advance of the Russians on Hindostan. Nawab Foujdar Khan corroborated this statement by saying that he also had heard it from two Hajjees who had lately arrived. The Chowdrees of Sunkokheil were presented by Nazir Naeem Khan, who represented that they were prepared to pay up the arrears of revenue if the march of troops against them was countermanded. On the 20th the Ameer bestowed Khilluts on the Mulliks of Sunkokheil, and requested them to pay the amount of revenue and to restore the property which had been stolen from the Syuds.

On the 21st a kossid from Ghuznee represented that very little snow had fallen there, and the roads were open for the travellers. On the 22nd Dost Mahomed Khan said in a public durbar, that he had heard from the sister of Dad Mahomed Khan, that Taj Mahomed Khan had sent Azeez-ood-deen Khan to murder her father, Gholam Mahomed Khan, and that Dad

Mahomed Khan had seen the man. On the 23rd, an urzee from Sirdar Mahomed Utzul Khan was received, stating that the ruler of Koondooz had levied a tax of three rupees from every house in that place, and thus collected about three lacs of rupees and proceeded to Bokhara, from the king of which place he has asked for aid against the Affghans. The king has sent some of his artillery to Koondooz. The Russian agent is still at Bokhara, and persuades the king to send forces against the Affghans, and there is every probability the Bokhara king may send forces against Balkh. Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan further states that he has proceeded to Tash Kurgan to oppose the advance of the Bokhara forces. On the 24th, the officers of the regiment of Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, who were encamped on sandy ground to the north of Jellalabad, represented that they could not carry on their practice there, as there was much sand. The Ameer ordered them to pitch their tents on the river side of the town. On the 25th, a man from Koh Sufeid represented that a certain person had killed his son, and that he had no power to take vengeance. The Ameer sent some of his own men to arrest and bring the murderer, who was accordingly brought and made over to the injured man, who took him out of the city and killed him. Fifty men of Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan's regiment arrived in Jellalabad from Cabul. On the 28th, Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan despatched a letter by a kossid to his son, Sirdar Mahomed Ismael Khan, requesting him to come to Jellalabad with his regiment and mule artillery, and sent his own camels to bring the tents and camp equipage of the same. On the 27th, Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan stated that the muskets of his regiment had become very old and useless, and that he wished the new muskets from Peshawur might be given to the regiment. The Ameer ordered accordingly, and 800 muskets were given him. The Ameer ordered the Mulliks and other chiefs to go and prepare themselves, as he himself had an intention of proceeding to Sunkokheil to bring under submission the tribe of Sinwarees, who had been plundering and murdering travellers, and had made it their profession. On the 28th, Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan and Ubdool Ruzak Khan offered a lakh of rupees more than before for the district and town of Jellalabad. They also asked permission to survey Jellalabad. The Ameer accepted the offer, and permitted them to do as they liked. On the 29th, a letter was received from Mahomed Shuref Khan from Cabul, stating that he had received news from Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan, who writes that he has arrived at Bameean, and that after staying two or three days there on account of the severity of the weather he will proceed to Balkh. On the 30th some certain person came into the durbar, and represented that he had heard from two or threemen come from Peshawur that some English gentlemen had arrived with some artillery at Jumrood. These persons were sent for and questioned as to the truth of the report, who replied that it was in reality so. The Ameer said that he was a friend of the British Government, and had no fear if they come in his own capital. On the 31st, an urzee was received from Sirdar Shere Aly Khan from Kandahar, stating that when Sirdar Rehm Dil Khan had arrived in Teheran, he received fifteen Boodkees a day, and now the king has ordered him to have twenty boodkees a day. On the 1st February, Mahomed Shah Khan asked permission to proceed to Lughman and repair his fort there. The Ameer granted him permission, and ordered five sowars to escort him safely. On the 2nd, the Ameer ordered Nazir Naeem Khan to bring to his presence the Meer Afghan and his men, who were accordingly brought. The Ameer bestowed a khillut of one cashmere shawl and one mahoot cloak on the Meer Afghan and a cloak on each of his men.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

MAJOR G. W. WILLIAMS, Commissioner of Military Police, North West Provinces, has been appointed *ex-officio* Military Secretary to the local Government.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Fort William, Feb. 7.

Mr. W. D. Arnold, director of public instruction for the Punjab, has leave for 12 mo. to Eur.

Feb. 8.—The appointment of Lieut. W. M. F. Hay, 17th N.I., to be district adj. of Oude mil. police, is cancelled.

Feb. 5.—No. 144.—The undermentioned are posted to corps specified, and prom. to lieut., to fill existing vacancies:—

Cornet A. W. Capel, A. Lushington, C. Littledale, 5th Eur. lt. cav.

Cornet G. C. Jackson, R. G. Loch, 2nd Eur. lt. cav. Cornet A. H. Taylor, 3rd Eur. lt. cav.

Feb. 7, 1859.—No. 145.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave on m.c.:—Brev. lieut. col. N. D. Barton, 3rd Bengal Eur. lt. cav., for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 146.—Surg. T. Leckie, of medical dep., surg. to the Gov. Gen., is permitted to retire from the service, from 23rd inst., on pension of £250 per annum.

Feb. 8.—No. 147.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave, on m.c.:—Capt. C. J. S. Gough, 6th L.C., for 2 years, under old regs.

Capt. J. W. L. Bird, 11th N.I., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 148.—Maj. C. Prior, 64th N.I., has leave fr. Jan. 10 to April 15, to Bombay, prep. to Europe, m.c., under old regs.

No. 150.—The Rev. S. H. Beamish, whose services have been placed at disposal of this department, to be chaplain to force at Jhansi, and join.

No. 155.—72nd N.I.—Lieut. A. T. Armstrong to be capt. from Aug. 24, 1858, v. Bridge, dec.

61st N.I.—Ens. N. Lewis to be lieut. from Jan. 17, v. Kemp, dec.

No. 157.—Surg. Jowett, med. dept., is permitted to proceed to Australia and New Zealand on m.c., 2 years, under old regs.

No. 158.—Admitted to the service as a cadet of art. on this estab. and prom. to rank of lieut.

Artillery.—Mr. W. Barron; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 4.

No. 159.—The services of Asst. surg. R. Cockburn are placed at disposal of the Lieut. gov. of N. W. provinces.

No. 160.—Maj. W. H. Larkins, of 2nd N.I. (gren.), is permitted to retire from the service fr. Feb. 15, 1859, on pension of his rank.

No. 161.—The Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to confer official rank of Lieut. col. on Maj. G. W. Williams, 19th N.I., as commissioner of military police and military secretary to the Lieut. gov. of N.W. provinces.

Feb. 10.—No. 165.—The serv. of Lieut. J. A. M. Patton, 1st Bengal Eur. L.C., being no longer required with the Gov. gen.'s body-guard, are pl. at disp. of C. in C.

Feb. 11.—No. 166.—Lieut. M. K. St. John, 49th N.I., whose offic. app. as 2nd in com. to Alexander's horse, was announced 30th Sept., is permanently att. to that corps, fr. June 9.

No. 167.—The following order, issued by the commis. of the province to the Nagpore irreg. force, is confirmed:—

Jan. 7.—No. 2.—Lieut. Nuthall, adjt. of Nagpore irreg. cav., will act as 2nd in com. of that corps, in addition to his duties of adjt. fr. this date, v. Capt. Applegath, transf. to pub. works dept. of Nagpore prov.

No. 168.—The undermen. officers are perm. to proceed to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Surg. E. Campbell, med. dept., garr. surg. of Fort William, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Asst. surg. C. M. Smith, att. to 1st Punjab irreg. cav., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Allahabad, Jan. 20.—The Governor General is pleased to make the following promotions in the Oude military police, consequent on the transfer of Capt. Hawes to the civil department:—

Lieut. Sadlier, divisional 2nd in com. to be divisional commandant.

Lieut. Drummond, district commandant, to be divisional 2nd in com., v. Sadlier.

Lieut. C. F. Sharp, divisional adj., to be district commandant, v. Drummond.

Lieut. J. H. Worsley, divisional adj., to be district com., to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieut. E. B. Ward, district adj., to be divisional adj., v. Sharpe.

Lieut. C. B. Boileau, district adj., to be divisional adj., v. Worsley.

Ensign Pye, do. du. with Oude military police, to be dist. adj., v. Ward.

Lieut. L. H. E. De Harpent, do. du. with Oude military police, to be dist. adj., v. Boileau.

Mr. G. C. Chill is app. a dep. coll. of salt revenue in Punjab, v. Mr. C. C. Smyth, dec.

Mr. W. A. Forbes, dep. commissioner of Fyzabad, is app. to offic. as commissioner of Khyrabad div., during abs. of Lieut. col. Clarke.

**Public Works Dept., Feb. 8.**—Mr. W. J. Addis, exec. eng. 4th class, Bhittledroog dist., Mysore, is permitted to resign his appt. in dep. public works fr. Nov. 15.

**Feb. 11.**—Capt. C. W. Hutchinson, exec. eng. 1st class, is app. to offic. as superint. eng. 2nd circle, Punjab, v. Lieut. col. Laughton.

Capt. H. Yule, having returned to the Pres., has resu. charge of the office of sec. to Govt. of India in the public works dept.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

**Feb. 2.**—Mr. S. B. Partridge to be prof. of descriptive and surgical anatomy in med. college, and *ex officio* 2nd surg. of college hospital and prof. of clinical surgery.

Mr. J. C. Brown to be coll. of customs and asst. to commissioner at Akyab.

**Feb. 7.**—Mr. H. H. Sevenoakes to be shipping mr. in the port of Calcutta.

**Feb. 8.**—Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson, to offic. as commissioner of revenue and circuit in the Patna div., making over charge of his office to Mr. C. S. Belli, who will offic. as mag. 24-pergunnahs till arr. of Mr. Montresor.

Mr. C. F. Montresor to offic. as mag. of 24-pergunnahs and superint. of Alipore jail. Mr. Montresor is vested with powers of a mag. in town of Calcutta.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to offic. temporarily as coll. of Midnapore.

#### REMOVAL OF OFFICES.

**Allahabad, Feb. 7, 1859.**—The sudden board of revenue having been directed by the right hon. the gov. general to remove their office to Allahabad, arrived at the station on the 4th inst.

The courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut will continue to hold their sittings as heretofore at Agra, until further orders.

Appointment.—Mr. G. E. Watson, asst. mag. and coll., is posted to Allahabad div.

Leave of absence.—Mr. H. G. Keene, superint. of Dehra Dhoon, for 3 mo.

Mr. J. C. Robertson to offic. as superint. of Dehra Dhoon, dur. leave of Mr. Keene.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

**Allahabad, Jan. 29, 1859.**—Maj. G. W. Williams, commissioner of mil. police to be *ex officio* mil. sec. to gov. of N. W. P.

**Feb. 2.**—Mr. D. McCarthy to offic. as adjt. mil. police, in Ghazepore dist., v. Lieut. Keppell, whose servs. are temp. required with his regt.

**Feb. 3.**—Lieut. C. McInroy, 19th Madras N.I., doing du. with Banda mil. police, to take charge of two troops of mounted police whilst engaged in field service, v. Dick.

**Allahabad, Feb. 5, 1859.**—Leave of absence:—

Mr. C. Horne, mag. and coll. of Jounpore, for 15 mo., on m.c. to England, with prep. leave.

Mr. H. D. Robertson, C.S., for 15 mo. to sea and England, on m.c., with the usual prep. leave.

Mr. A. R. S. Pallock to do du. as an extra jt. mag. at Benares.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Government having been pleased to sanction a permanent commandant and a fort adjt. for the garrison of Attock, on staff salaries of rupees 250 for the former, and rupees 150 for the latter:—

Brev. maj. J. E. Verner, 60th, and Capt. T. M. Cameron, 55th N.I., are appointed, respectively, to those situations, with effect, the former from Nov. 24, 1857, and the latter from March 29, 1858.

The undermentioned are appointed to do duty, and directed to join:—

Cornet F. C. H. A. Shakespear, with 1st Eur. L.C. Lieut. of Engrs. R. C. Danbuz, J. P. Westmorland, H. Macswen, sappers and miners.

Unp. Ena. T. Dawes, H.M.'s 3rd bufts.

Orders confirmed:—

Asst. surg. J. B. White, who had been detached to Sylhet in div. ords. of 19th idem, to return to Calcutta, after making over naval brig. to med. officer at Debroghurh.

By Maj. W. P. Hampton, comdg. 51st N.I., dated Oct. 28, app. Capt. H. Finch to offic. as interp. to the regt. dur. indisposition of Lieut. A. Elliot.

Dinapore station order, dated 26th ult., directing Ens. J. R. Marett, 2nd N.I., to do duty with 1st batt. 10th foot.

Ferozepore brigade order, dated 31st ult., app. Capt. C. S. Salmon, 57th N.I., to offic. as major of brigade, dur. abs. of Capt. W. Bird in the performance of regtl. duty.

Cawnpore div. ord., 1st inst., app. Asst. surg. D.

Wright, attached to general depot hosp. at Allahabad, to do duty in the field hospital at Cawnpore.

#### BENGAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

In anticipation of the sanction of Government, the hd. qrs. 3rd brig. horse art. are directed, on receipt of their orders, to march from the Seetapore district to Umballah.

The following removals and posting, is the regt. of Bengal art. are directed:—

Cpts. F. W. Stubbs, fr. 3rd compv. 6th batt. to 4th troop 2nd brig.; E. L. Earle, new prom., on staff employ, to 3rd comp. 4th batt.; E. H. Willoughby, prom. on staff employ, 2nd comp. 4th batt.; G. C. Deprec, new prom., on staff employ, to 1st comp. 7th batt.

Lieuts. H. E. Harrison, proceeding on furl., fr. 3rd troop 3rd brig. to 6th comp. 9th batt.; E. H. Dyke, fr. 4th comp. 2nd batt. to 1st troop 2nd brig.; J. R. Macleay, fr. 1st comp. 3rd batt. to 5th troop 1st brig.; H. de G. Warter, fr. 3rd comp. 5th batt. to 3rd troop 3rd brig.; F. W. Ward, fr. 3rd comp. 1st batt. to 3rd troop 1st brig.; W. C. L. Brown, unposted, to 3rd comp. 3rd batt.; J. A. Low, unposted, to 4th comp. 1st batt.; H. S. Clarke, pro. on furl., fr. 2nd compv. 1st to 2nd comp. 8th batt.; A. R. T. Chilton, fr. 3rd comp. 2nd to 3rd comp. batt.; R. J. Abbott, unposted, to 2nd comp. 1st batt.; S. Cargill, fr. 4th comp. 6th to 4th comp. 3rd batt.; A. E. Garnault, unposted, to 4th comp. 5th batt.; H. Cotton, unposted, to 3rd comp. 6th batt.; J. Charles, unposted, to 2nd comp. to 6th batt.; J. H. O. Hampton, unposted, to 4th comp. 1st batt.; H. M. Mackenzie, unposted, to 4th comp. 2nd batt.; H. L. Nicholas, unposted, to 4th comp. 1st batt.; W. S. Alexander, unposted, to 2nd comp. 6th batt.; P. Boyd, unposted, to 4th comp. 6th batt.; F. A. Stubbs, unposted, to 1st comp. 5th batt.; A. B. Cunningham, unposted, to 4th comp. 2nd batt.; H. G. Willis, unposted, to 1st comp. 1st batt.

**Adj. Gen's Office, Allahabad, Jan. 27.**—Col. A. Roberts is transf. fr. 13th N.I. to 1st Eur. Bengal fus., and Col. G. Warren, on furl., fr. the latter to the former corps.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Regiment of Lucknow.—Capt. A. C. Plowden, 50th N.I., to be 2nd in com.

Gwalior Camel Corps.—Brev. capt. H. T. Templer, 5th Eur. regt., to be comdt., and Local lieut. E. Page to be adj. and qr. mr.

3rd Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. J. R. Pearson, 27th N.I., to do du.

Orders confirmed:—

Dinapore station order, dated June 29 last, directing Surg. G. E. Morton to proc. to Pres. for du. with Eur. troops thence to Hazareebaugh.

Lahore div. order, dated Oct. 8 last, directing Surg. R. Whittall to proc. by mail-cart, at the public expense, to relieve Asst. surg. A. Taylor fr. med. ch. of 64th N.I., prog. towards Umballah; and the latter to return to Lahore by the same mode.

**Dated Aug. 31.**—Lieut. J. A. M. Patton, 1st Eur. L.C., to com. depot of the regt. Lieut. A. H. Chapman to be attached thereto.

Capt. E. J. Ferrers, 4th Madras L.C., to com. the depot of 2nd Bengal L.C.

Capt. C. P. Lane, 3rd L.C., to com. depot of that regt.

Capt. B. Hawes, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to com. depot of 4th L.C.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Eur. L.C.—Brev. maj. H. R. Grindlay, fr. Jan. 11 to Nov. 1, to visit Simla, on m.c., under old rules.

24th Madras N.I.—Lieut. E. G. Ingram, fr. Dec. 1, 1858, to Feb. 1, to visit Calcutta, prep. to leave to Eur., on m.c.

**Allahabad, Feb. 4.**—Brig. J. Christie is transf. from com. at Dinapore to that at Barrackpore.

Lieut. R. D. Griffin, 64th N.I., is app. to do du. with Meerut levy.

Ens. J. T. Tennant, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is app. to do du. at Howrah depot, in view to being employed with a detach. of troops of Madras presy. proc. up country, to join.

**Dated the 31st ult.**—Lieut. F. T. Bainbridge, 64th N.I., is app. act. interp. to 79th highlanders, to join.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. G. E. Michel, com. at Sultanpore, dated Nov. 14, app. Lieut. J. W. Hughes, H.M.'s 54th regt., to be station staff.

By Capt. W. F. Stehelf, com. at Hazareebaugh, dated 15th ult., app. Lieut. G. J. Pasley, 6th Eur. regt., to offic. as station staff, v. Broughton, res.

By Brig. E. B. Hale, com. a movable column, dated 16 ult., directing Asst. surg. T. Tarrant, roy. art., to afford med. aid to staff, in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. Biddle.

By Col. F. C. Eveleigh, com. a moveable column, dated 18th ult., app. Capt. T. C. Lyons, 20th foot, to be detach. staff to column.

Leave of absence:—

1st Eur. L.C.—Lieut. C. Martin, adjt., fr. Jan. 24 to March 24, to Calcutta, on m.c.

4th N.I.—Maj. C. Pattenon, from Feb. 1 to April 15, in ext., to remain at Hoshiarpore, m.c.

3rd Madras Eur. regt.—Lieut. A. A. G. Dashwood for 2 mo., to Calcutta, prep. to Eur., m.c.

#### Orders confirmed:—

By Brevet major C. J. S. Gough, comm. a detachment of 5th Eur. L.C., dated Nov. 4, app. Capt. hon. F. A. J. Chichester to act as adj. and qr. mr. of the detachment, as a special and temp. arrangement.

By Lieut. col. G. Gordon, comm. a detached force at Peepra Ghaut, dated 1st ultimo, app. Lieut. R. I. Grant, adj. 1st Seikh inf., to offic. as staff officer to the force from Dec. 26.

By Lieut. G. L. Fraser, comm. the Agra levy, dated 4th ultimo, Lieut. H. McD. DeW. Douglas, recently app. to do du., to offic. as adj. dur. absence of Lieut. F. I. Conway-Gordon.

Agra garrison and station order, dated 5th ult., directing the following medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson to afford med. aid to detachment of 3rd Eur. regt. proc. on service with Brigadier St. G. D. Showers.

Surg. T. S. Lacy to afford med. aid to detail of 2nd comp. 5th batt. art., in add. to his other du., dur. absence of Asst. surg. Bateson.

Asst. surg. P. M. Crosbie to take med. ch. of detachment of Alexander's horse and details of Agra police batt. proc. on serv. with Brigadier Showers.

#### Court Martial.

ASSIST. SUBG. JOHN INCE, M.D., 3rd BATT. ART.

**Adj. Gen's Office, Allahabad, Jan. 25.**—At a general court martial assembled at Saugor on Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1858, Asst. surg. J. Ince, M.D., 3rd batt. of art., and staff surg. at Saugor, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For slanders, libels, and scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Saugor, on or about June 16, 1858, written and despatched to the address of Lieut. and Adj. Fellows, 31st N.I., an anonymous letter, subscribed your friend and well-wisher, couched in the most disgusting terms, and imputing gross misconduct to several of the ladies residing in the station of Saugor on the date above mentioned.

Finding.—Not guilty, and the court fully and honourably acquit him of the same.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) CLYDE, General,  
Commander in Chief, East India.

Camp, Shahdunah Ghat, on the

Raptee, 7th January, 1859.

Asst. surg. Ince is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

By order of the right hon. the C. in C.

W. MATHEW, Lieut. Col.,  
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

#### Finance.

##### "No. 9.—NOTIFICATION.

"Fort William, Financial Dep., Feb. 10, 1859.

"The authority granted to the sub-treasurers at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in the 2nd paragraph of the Notification No. 8, issued from this Department on the 26th ultimo, to receive money for the purchase of Treasury Bills, is hereby extended to the several collectors and other officers in charge of District Treasuries in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay as well as in Bengal, the North-Western provinces, Oude, and the Punjab.

"Loan acknowledgments issued from the Treasuries in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay will be exchanged for Treasury Bills at the offices of the Accountants General of those Presidencies respectively. Loan Acknowledgments issued from Treasuries in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab, will be exchanged for Treasury Bills at the office of the Accountant General to the Government of India at Calcutta.

"Bills will henceforth be issued, at the option of the parties entitled to claim them, in sums of rupees 200, rupees 500, rupees 1,000, rupees 5,000, and rupees 10,000, instead of in sums of rupees 1,000, rupees 5,000, and rupees 10,000 only, as before notified.

"Published by order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council,

"C. HUGH LAMINGTON,  
Secretary to the Government of India."

#### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, Feb. 22, 1859.

The following is an extract from a Notification published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* on the twenty-first instant, announcing the final arrangement to be made for the service of the year Fifty-nine—Sixty. Reduction in the present enormous war charges will be made as early, and to as great an extent, as may be safe. Measures will be taken for the permanent increase of the Indian revenues as largely as may be consistent with sound policy; but as the full benefit of these operations will not be felt in Fifty-nine—Sixty, the Governor General in Council hereby announces that the amount of money which he will look to the Indian market to be raised by loan in

order to provide for the service of Fifty-nine—Sixty, is five crores of rupees; when this amount shall have been realised, the loan of Fifty-nine—Sixty will be closed, and no further loan will be opened in India during the year. In pursuance of the principle adopted on the Twentieth of July, Fifty-seven, the loan to be opened on the first May next will be a five and a half per cent. loan, to which subscriptions will be receivable in case and half five per cent. paper. If this loan should not produce the required amount, the Governor General in Council will recommend to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State that the deficiency should be supplied from England. No loan carrying a higher rate of interest will be opened in India in the course of the year Fifty-nine—Sixty, unless under instructions from the Home Government. The issue of Treasury Bills on the terms noticed on the 26th of January, 1859, will be closed on the 30th of April. A new issue of Treasury Bills will be notified from the first of May, bearing interest at the rate of two and a half pias per diem. The sum which may be received upon these notes will not be counted as a part of the five crores which the government desires to raise by loan.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,  
B. H. ELLIS,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 23, 1859.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### Posting and Rank.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 7.

No. 101.—The following postings are made to fill vacancies, and regimental rank is assigned as follows:—

Lieut. T. F. Dowden, regl. rank Dec. 12, 1856, posted to corps of engineers.

Lieut. A. LeMessurier, regl. rank Dec. 12, 1856, posted to corps of engineers.

Cornet H. H. D. Owen, regl. rank Oct. 11, 1858, posted to 2nd L.C., as 1st cornet.

Cornet G. C. Hogg, regl. rank Oct. 27, 1858, posted to 2nd L.C., as 2nd cornet.

Cornet A. Currie, regl. rank Oct. 27, 1858, posted to 1st L.C. (lancers), as 3rd cornet.

Ens. S. J. Wandby, regl. rank Sept. 4, 1858, posted to 19th N.I., as 2nd ens.

Ens. A. H. Davis, regl. rank Sept. 19, 1858, posted to 24th N.I., as 2nd ens.

Ens. M. Graham, regl. rank Sept. 24, 1858, posted to 12th N.I., as 3rd ens.

Ens. D. Shaw, regl. rank Sept. 27, 1858, posted to 3rd Eur. regt., as 5th ens.

Ens. A. Dowden, regl. rank Sept. 27, 1858, posted to 8th N.I., as 3rd ens.

Ens. W. T. Squire, regl. rank Sept. 27, 1858, posted to 19th N.I., as 3rd ens.

No. 102.—Lieut. G. E. Keith, 31st N.I., is app. a probationer in the commissariat dep.

No. 106.—Asst. surg. Bowie, civil surgeon at Bushire, has leave from July 5, 1858, to Jan. 12, 1859.

No. 109.—Lieut. col. A. Taylor, Bengal engrs., and superintd. Lahore and Peshawur roads, has furl. to Eur. for fifteen mo., on m.c., under the new regs.

Feb. 2.—No. 111.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 19, 1858.—By Maj. Honner, app. Lieut. Barton to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 8th grenadier N.I.

Dated Nov. 25, 1858.—By Maj. Sutherland, app. Lieut. Montriou, 25th N.I., in addition to his other du., to act as staff officer to the field detach. under his command.

Dated Dec. 17, 1858.—By Brig. Honner, c.b., making the following appointments:—

Capt. Holbrow, 12th N.I., to assume com. of the station of Nusseerabad, dur. his abs. on serv., authorising Capt. Lucas, dep. asst. comy. gen., to entertain the usual bazaar estab. for a first class brigade to accompany the force on the 16th idem, and to take charge of the same, in addition to his other duties. Capt. Swinburne, 83rd regt., to receive charge of brigade commissariat and bazaars at Nusseerabad, dur. Capt. Lucas's abs. on serv.

Dated Dec. 20, 1858.—By Capt. Pottinger, app. second Capt. Hardy to act as qr. mr. to 4th batt. art., v. Morse.

Dated Dec. 22, 1858.—By Brig. Honner, c.b., app. Lieut. Stevenson, 3rd batt. art., to act as baggage master to the flying column, Rajpootana field force.

Dated Dec. 23, 1858.—By Maj. White, app. Captain Bangh, 9th N.I., to act as interp. to squadron 17th lancers, detached on field service, fr. 18th idem.

Dated Dec. 23, 1858.—By Lieut. col. Holmes, app. Lieut. Hotchkiss, 12th N.I., in add. to his other du., to act as staff officer to the field detach.

Dated Dec. 27, 1858.—By the officer commanding at Nusseerabad, directing Lieut. col. Holmes, to ass. com. of the station dur. absence of Brig. Honner, on service.

Dated Jan. 2, 1859.—By Maj. gen. Farrel, app. Capt. Martt, regt. of art., to act as paymr. southern

div. of the army, on the departure of Capt. Loch, till arrival of Capt. Compton.

Dated Jan. 5, 1859.—By Capt. Heyman, app. Lieut. Douglas to act as adj. to left wing 15th N.I. during its separation from hd. qrs. of the regt., v. Harrison.

No. 112.—Lieut. H. E. Wilkinson, 19th N.I., is permitted to resign the serv. fr. 15th inst.

No. 113.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 16, 1858.—By Lieut. col. Benson, app. Lieut. Gonne, 17th lancers, to act as staff officer to 2nd cav. column.

Dated Jan. 13.—By Maj. gen. Michel, re-app. Lieut. Shewell, dep. asst. com. gen., Malwa div., to act as bazaar master to the forces, v. Wood, resigned.

No. 114.—Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, 15th N.I., is app. a probationer in commissariat dep.

No. 115.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 13, 1858.—By Maj. gen. Michel, app. Lieut. R. W. Jenkins, 8th hussars, to act as staff officer to a flying field force under com. of Lieut. col. De Salis.

No. 117.—Order confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 25, 1858.—By Maj. Vacher, app. Lieut. Elliott, 23rd foot, to act as staff officer to the field force at Oodipoor and Saunkherin.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 11.

No. 119.—Admitted to the service as cadet of infantry:—

No. 41.—Mr. P. Murray; date of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 26.

Maj. J. C. Graves, 3rd L.C., has returned to his duty; date of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 26.

No. 120.—Capt. H. D. Twyden, 33rd Bengal N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 3 years on m.c., under old regs.

Feb. 12.—No. 125.—Lieut. J. S. Ledwith, 2nd Eur. L.I., has leave for 15 mo., to sea and Australia, m.c.

No. 128.—The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made:—

Infantry.—Adjustment of rank.—Lieut. col. G. R. Grimes to take rank from Nov. 28, 1858, v. Hawkins, retired.

2nd Gren. N.I.—Maj. J. W. Schneider, Capt. De Lucy McD. Gleig, and Lieut. S. De B. Edwards, to take rank from Nov. 28, 1858, in success. to Grimes, prom.

Infantry.—Promotion.—Maj. H. Vincent, 10th N.I., to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 2, v. Blood, retired.

10th N.I.—Capt. J. S. Gell to be maj., Lieut. R. W. Richards to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. P. Newport to be lieut. from Dec. 2, 1858, in succ. to Vincent, prom.

No. 130.—Admitted to the service as a cadet of infantry:—

No. 602.—Infantry.—Mr. M. Graham; date of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 29.

Feb. 14.—No. 131.—Brev. capt. M. G. Brabazon, 60th Bengal N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 3 years, from Kurrachee, on m.c., under old regs.

Feb. 15.—No. 126. Order is confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 12, 1858.—By Maj. gen. Sir H. Bose, directing Lieut. Fenwick, sub asst. comy. gen., to receive ch. of commissariat dept. with hd. qrs. of the field force fr. Lieut. Des Youx.

No. 132.—Capt. G. B. Brown, Bengal art., has a furlough to sea for 12 mo. on m.c., under old regs.

Feb. 16.—No. 133.—Brev. maj. R. B. Brett, art., has a furlough to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under old regs.

No. 134.—Capt. H. Y. Beale, 12th N.I., and Capt. C. W. Wahab, 14th N.I., returned to duty on Nov. 11, 1858; arr. at Bombay.

Feb. 17.—No. 135.—Promotions:—

14th N.I.—Lieut. St. C. Ford to be capt. of a comp. and Ens. W. T. Keys to be lieut. fr. Feb. 4, 1859, in suc. to Maxwell, trans. to invalid bat.

No. 136.—Returned to duty:—

Lieut. W. F. Wainwright, invalid estab., date of arr. at Bombay, Feb. 5.

Asst. surg. H. Cooke, medical estab., Feb. 2, 1859.

Feb. 137.—Surg. A. C. Morrison, Bengal med. estab., is permitted to retire from the serv. fr. 20th inst., on the pension to which his services entitled him.

Feb. 18.—Lieut. W. M. Ducat, engrs., is app. to the dept. of pub. works, &c.

Capt. J. W. Saville, 2nd Eur. regt., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. fr. July 3, 1857.

Capt. G. H. Wilkinson, 16th N.I., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. fr. July 30, 1858.

Capt. J. L. P. Hoare, and Lieut. G. F. Duke, invalids, are perm. to ret. fr. the serv.

Feb. 22.—No. 142.—Capt. R. D. Hassard, 2nd Eur. L.I., has furl. to Eur. for 2 years, new regs., and to com. invalids proc. to England.

No. 143.—1st class Asst. surg. R. Miller, m.d., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., m.c., new regs.

No. 144.—Lieut. W. H. D. Montmorency, 31st N.I., is perm. to res. the serv. fr. Feb. 22, 1859.

No. 145.—2nd Capt. R. P. Malcolm, engrs., is app. a field engr. with the Rajpootana field force fr. Oct. 4 last.

No. 145.—The serv. of Lieut. L. C. Barton, 1st gren. N.I., are pl. at disp. of the C. in C. for regtal. duty.

No. 148.—Lieut. P. Cowley, asst. comry. of ord., has leave to Calcutta for 6 mo.

No. 149.—The unexpired portion of leave to sea and New South Wales to Capt. T. R. Teschemaker, art., of Feb. 25, 1857, is can. from 4th inst., the date of that officer's return to Pres.

No. 150.—Lieut. col. J. W. Auld, 20th N.I., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. fr. 24th inst., on pension of a col., under new regs.

No. 151.—Asst. surg. G. Sandwith is perm. to res. the serv. fr. 24th inst.

No. 152.—Capt. W. L. Merewether is app. C. in C. of brig. of Sindie irreg. horse, and to com. regt. of Jacob's rules, v. Brigdr. gen. J. Jacob, dec.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Bombay, Feb. 9.—Acquired colloq. profic. in vernac. language:—

Ens. G. W. Wilmott, 11th N.I., Feb. 2, 1859.

Referring to G.O.C. dated Nov. 9, Asst. surg. Rogers was on the 5th idem directed to rejoin the Poona irreg. horse.

Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, 15th N.I., to remain in Bombay on du. fr. 21st ult.

Feb. 10.—Inf. cadet P. Murray, recently arr. from England, is att. to do du. with 28th foot for a period of 6 mo., and to join.

Feb. 11.—Leave of absence:—

15th N.I.—Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, fr. Jan. 21 to Feb. 9, 1859, in ext. to remain at Bombay.

Hd. Qrs., Bombay, Feb. 12, 1859.—Consequent on the temp. appt. of Capt. Macdonald, asst. qr. mr. gen. with the force under Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose in H. H. the Nizam's dominions, G. O. C. No. 1, 28th ult., is can., and Capt. Evans will retain charge of asst. qr. mr. gen.'s office P. D. A. for the present.

Leave of absence:—

12th N.I.—Lieut. A. A. P. Brown, fr. Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, to remain in Bombay on m.c.

Feb. 14.—Leave of absence:—

30th N.I.—Lieut. W. V. Davenport, fr. Jan. 20 to March 31, to proc. to Bombay on m.c., prep. to Eur.

26th N.I.—Lieut. F. S. McGillivray, fr. Jan. 20 to Feb. 28, to remain in Bombay.

Feb. 15.—Inf. cadet C. D. P. Payne, recently arr. fr. England, is attached to do du. with 56th foot at Belgaum for 6 mo., and directed to join.

That portion of G. O. 5th inst. which relates to Lieut. Strutt, of the art., is can.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Madras L.C.—Vet. surg. Holloway, fr. Jan. 31 to March 1, in ext., late com. Poona div., to remain at Bombay.

15th N.I.—Capt. H. Hayman, fr. Jan. 10 to Feb. 28, to proc. to Vingorla, on m.c., under new regs.

Native veteran batt.—Maj. C. J. Symons, fr. Feb. 15 to March 31, to Bombay.

Medical Dep.—1st class asst. surg. Wilmott, fr. Jan. 1 to March 1, to remain at Kurrachee.

Transfers ordered:—

Capt. T. M. Harris, from horse artillery to 3rd batt. Capt. W. DeVitre, from reserve to horse artillery, to join the 3rd troop.

Hd. Qrs., Bombay, Feb. 15.—Inf. cadet W. Reynolds, recently arr. from England, is att. to do du. with 31st foot, at Poona, for six mo., to join.

Feb. 16.—The following postings and arrangement in the regiment of art. are ord.:—

Lieut. H. F. Gibb, to 3rd batt., to join 2nd comp. with No. 12 light field batt.

Lieut. J. B. Walker, to 2nd batt., to join 2nd comp. with No. 16 light field batt.

Lieut. F. H. Greig having completed the course of instruction at the artillery depot, to join hd. qrs. horse art. for instruction in equitation.

Feb. 17.—G. O. No. 1, 8th inst., is can., and Asst. surg. Goid is directed to remain in Bombay and do du. under superint. surg. P. D. and I. N.

### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

With the sanction of Government the following reliefs and moves of European troops in Central India are ordered to be carried out as soon as circumstances will admit of their being so:—

Royal Art.—D. troop horse art., from field service to Mhow, to relieve 1st troop Bombay horse art.

8th compy. 1st batt. X. battery, fr. Neemuch, to Gwalior div., to relieve 1st troop Bombay horse art.

7th compy. 11th batt., fr. field serv., to Neemuch and Schore.

H.M.'s Indian Art.—1st troop Bombay horse art., fr. Jhanse, to Deesa, when relieved by X. batt. horse art.

2nd troop Bombay horse art., from Mhow div. to Kurrachee.

3rd troop Bombay horse art., fr. field serv. to Nusseerabad.

4th compy. 2nd batt. Bombay art. No. 4 lt. fi. batt. fr. Gwalior div., to Mhow, when relieved by Le Marchand's Bengal art. fr. that station.

Half No. 2 compy. reserve art. and No. 18th light field batt. Bombay art., fr. Gwalior div. to Jambh, to join that other half batt. on field serv. in his highness Nizam's dominions.

H.M.'s Cav.—8th Hussars, fr. field serv., to hd. qrs. and 3 squadrons to Neemuch, and 1 squadron to Nusseerabad.

17th Lancers, fr. field serv. to Mh w.

European Inf.—72nd highlanders fr. field serv., to Mhow.  
83rd foot, fr. Nusseerabad, to Kurrachee.  
92nd highlanders, fr. Mhow to Gwalior div., to relieve 3rd Bombay European regt.  
95th foot, fr. field serv., to Nusseerabad, to relieve 83rd regt.  
3rd Bombay Eur. regt., fr. Gwalior div., to Mhow, when relieved 92nd regt.

Transfer in the artillery is ordered:—  
Lieut. W. H. Malden, fr. reserve art. to 4th batt.  
2nd class asst. surg. J. Lumsdaine is posted to 1st troop horse art.  
The undermentioned officer has acquired colloquial proficiency in the vernacular lang. of the men:—  
Asst. surg. Miller, med. estab., Jan. 6.  
Feb. 21.—Brev. maj. Graves, 3rd L.C., will proceed and join wing of his regt. *en route* to Sholapore.  
Acquired colloquial proficiency in vernacular language:—  
Ens. J. Gatacre, 23rd N. L. I., Feb. 14.  
Leave of absence:—  
13th N.L.—Maj. H. Lye, fr. Feb. 15 to April 15 to proc. to Bombay.

### CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette, Feb. 10.)  
Capt. F. Schneider joined his app. as 2nd in com. of the Sawunt Waree local corps on the 25th ult., and received ch. of that corps from Lieut. col. Auld on the same date. Capt. Schneider also received ch. fr. Col. Auld of the office of polit. superint. of Sawunt Waree, on the 29th of the same month.  
Mr. A. W. Elliot, asst. commis. of Customs, salt, and opium, having returned fr. England, is perm. to resu. ch. of his duties, and the unexpired portion of the leave of abs. granted to him is cane.  
Mr. N. Daniel, C.S., is perm. to remain in Bombay for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in Murathee.  
Mr. J. B. Peile, on special duty in the alienation dept., is vested with the powers of an asst. coll. and magis. throughout Guzerat.  
Mr. A. K. Nairne asst. to coll. of Kandeish, to be in ch. of the districts of Dhoolia, Pimpulnair, and Pagan, during the abs. of the dist. dep.  
Mr. H. B. Lindsay, 2nd asst. to the coll. and magis. of Ahmedabad, has leave for 3 mo., fr. 5th proximo, to Deesa and Mount Abo.  
Capt. St. C. Ford, 1st class Dep. coll. of Larkhana, and Lieut. J. Currie, 2nd class Dep. coll. of Mehur, in the Shikarpoor collectorate, resu. ch. of their duties on the 14th ult.  
Mr. W. T. Cole to act as dep. coll. of Customs at Kurrachee, dur. the abs. of Mr. P. M. Dalzell.  
Mr. T. Bosanquet, C.S., has passed the departmental exam. according to the second standard.  
Mr. J. W. Woodcock has been permitted to resign the Bombay Civil Service, fr. Feb. 10, 1859, or fr. the date of the departure of the first Overland Mail steamer in that month.  
Mr. H. M. Birdwood has been app. by H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India a member of the Civil Service on the Bombay estab.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette Feb. 17.)

Mr. H. B. Lockett, acting pol. agent in the Muratha country, has been permitted to proceed on duty into the native states under his political charge, fr. Jan. 26 last.

Asst. surg. H. Colvill was placed in charge of the civil med. duties at the Bushire residency, in conjunction with his own duties on board the *Falkland* fr. Nov. 12, 1858.

Lieut. G. G. Leathes, 12th N.L., resumed charge of his duties as third asst. to pol. agent in Kattywar, Feb. 2.

Col. W. Lang, pol. agent in Kattywar, is allowed leave of abs. for two mo., on m.c.

Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp, act. adj. of the Sawunt Waree local corps, ass. ch. of his duties on Feb. 9.

Capt. Birch, commandant of the 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps, has leave for one mo., on m.c., prep. to his application for leave on the same grounds to Europe. Capt. Birch made over charge of his office to Lieut. Atkins, 2nd in command, on Jan. 21.

Mr. Praed to be asst. to mag. of Tanna, retaining his app. under the mag. of Poona.

Mr. C. M. Harrison to be judge and sess. jud. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. C. J. Eurskine to be judge and sess. judge of the Konkun.

Mr. A. K. Forbes to be sen. asst. judge and session judge of the Konkun, for the detached station of Rutnagerry, continuing to act as judge and sess. judge of the Konkun, for the detached station of Rutnagerry.

Mr. C. H. Cameron to cont. to act as sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of the Konkun, for the detached station of Rutnagerry.

Mr. T. A. Compton to act as judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur dur. the abs. of Mr. C. M. Harrison.

Mr. W. G. Pedder is app. to act on sp. duty under the revenue commissioner for alienations, as assist.

to all the collectors in Guzerat, and as Enam commissioner in the Maudvee pergunna, of the Surat collectorate, under Act XI. of 1852, during the abs. of Mr. Ravenscroft, on leave in England.

Orders confirmed.

Dated Nov. 22, 1858.—By Col. Beatson, app. Lieut. Baker, 18th regt., to act as postmaster to the Jaulnah field force.

The Rev. Dr. Goldstein, chaplain of Sholapore, has 2 mo. leave, fr. March 1.

### NAVAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 9.

No. 15.—Mr. G. Woodward, 3rd class naval trained engr., is prom. to 2nd class, fr. Oct. 1, 1858.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF I.N.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, Feb. 10.

Mr. H. Nelson, 1st class engineer *Goolanar*, was transf. to *Acbar* as super. fr. 9th inst., for duty in the factory.

Mr. L. Osborne, late purser *Semiramis*, was perm. to reside on shore at Sanatorium, m.c., fr. Dec. 6, 1858.

Feb. 12.—Mr. A. D. Williams, a volunteer for the I.N., having arrived fr. England by P. and O. Co.'s str. *Ganges* on 11th inst., was att. to the *Feroze* fr. that date.

Lieut. R. B. Leefe, of the *Elphinstone*, having arr. fr. Aden by P. and O. Co.'s str. *Ganges*, was att. to *Acbar*.

Feb. 14.—The C. in C. notifies for general information that on the 12th inst. Mr. M. B. Williams, clerk in ch. of the *Clive*, passed an exam., and was deemed fully competent to perform duties of purser on board any of H.M.'s vessels of the I.N.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 10.—No. 16.—Mr. L. Osborn, purser, has furl. to Europe for 3 years on m.c., under old regs.

Feb. 12.—No. 17.—Messrs. W. W. Cooke, volunteer, and A. K. Arnot, captain's clerk, for the I. N., are admitted to the serv. from the date of arrival, 6th instant.

No. 19.—The following engineers, for the I. N., arrived fr. England by the ships, and on the dates specified:—

Messrs. W. J. Hunter, H. D. Konse, A. G. Paterson, W. Moylan, W. C. Webb, G. Hutchinson, and R. Short, 3rd class, per *Lauderdale*, Jan. 20, 1859.

Messrs. J. Masson, W. Sangster, J. Watson, R. Gray, W. C. Harinafood, T. Mavor, W. Duncan, J. Rattray, and G. W. Homer, 3rd class, per *Hurricane*, Jan. 29.

Feb. 17.—The officers below named are appointed a committee to transfer charge of *Ajdaha* and her stores from Lieut. Liardet, superint. of Pattamars to Capt. Barker, master attendant:—

Capt. Barker; Lieut. Leefe, and Lieut. Liardet, *Acbar*.

### Wicker Helmets.

Hd. Qrs., Bombay, Feb. 19, 1859.

The Govt. of India having sanctioned the introduction of an approved wicker helmet for the European soldiery in India, the C. in C. directs that officers comdg. European corps of all arms will adopt immediate measures for providing their men with this head-dress as soon as possible.

A lithographed drawing of the helmet will be furnished to commanding officers by the adjt. gen. of the army.

The cotton cover and turban is to be of the same description of cloth and colour as the khakee clothing. Care must be taken that the cost be the lowest possible obtainable consistent with durability, and a contingent bill must be framed for the sum expended.

General officers and brigdrs. will be good enough to report when this order has been carried into effect or the cause of any delay or difficulty experienced in doing so.

### BIRTHS.

CRIPPS, wife of Capt. J. M. s. at Ferozepore, Feb. 2.  
DENMAN, wife of W. T. s. at Cossipore, Feb. 7.  
ELLIOTT, wife of A. J. d. at Kishnahr, Feb. 8.  
HANSON, wife of F. J. d. at Poona, Feb. 16.  
IRELAND, wife of G. W. d. at St. Thome, Feb. 16.  
JEPHSON, wife of Dr. King's Drag. Guards, d. still-born, at Bangalore, Jan. 26.  
JONES, wife of H. H. d. at Kurrachee, Feb. 2.  
KARR, wife of W. S. S. d. at Jessore, Feb. 3.  
MACKAY, wife of Dr. d. at Ootacamund, Feb. 10.  
MATHIAS, wife of Lieut. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 27.  
MAITLAND, wife of Lieut.-col. s. at Madras, Feb. 11.  
MCCLUMPHIA, Mrs. d. at Kurrachee, Feb. 4.  
MCMAHON, wife of Lieut. C. A. s. at Sealkote, Feb. 3.  
MURPHY, wife of G. R. s. at Agra, Feb. 4.  
PAIS, wife of V. d. at Kurrachee, Feb. 14.  
POLLOCK, Mrs. s. at Bombay, Feb. 4.  
REID, wife of Capt. J. H. s. at Mahableshwur, Feb. 14.  
ROSS, wife of Capt. d. at Almorah, Jan. 22.

TAYLOR, wife of A. L. d. at Byculia, Feb. 16.  
TAYLOR, wife of T. s. at Tanna, Feb. 15.  
WARD, wife of Lieut. C. Y. d. still-born, at Calcutta, Feb. 8.  
WESTALL, wife of T. s. at Bombay, Feb. 17.  
WINDSOR, wife of W. J. d. at Poona, Feb. 5.

### MARRIAGES.

BARRON, C. C. Z. to Emily, d. of J. Taylor, at Colaba, Feb. 10.  
COWBER, Capt. A. R. 18th regt. to Mary P. d. of the late C. Piggott, Esq. 31st regt. at Dibrugurh, Jan. 10.  
DURANT, C. A. to Miss Mary J. Woolley, at Poona, Feb. 15.  
ELLIOT, Capt. C. Madras art. to Christina, d. of the late A. Ramsay, at Madras, Feb. 14.  
GRAHAM, A. to Miss Annie A. White, at Madras, Jan. 12.  
JOB, Lieut. Francis F. J. C. 63rd regt. to Mary, d. of James Furrell, Esq. at Berhampore, Jan. 21.  
MALONY, W. H. H.M.'s 31st regt. to Mrs. Helen Warren, at Poona, Feb. 14.  
MITCHELL, W. T. to Miss Charlotte E. Purcell, at Madras, Feb. 9.  
MULLEN, V. to Miss M. L. Nasse, at Cochin, Jan. 25.  
NORTON, J. to Marian, d. of the late Mr. Fleming, at Bombay, Feb. 15.  
POBLITEOUS, T. L. commander of the ship *Goeforth*, to Louisa, daughter of C. G. Pittar, Esq., at Calcutta, Feb. 8.  
ROBERTS, A. V. to Mrs. A. G. Johnson, at Calcutta, Feb. 2.  
SCOTT, E. A. to Mrs. Ambler, at Masulipatam, Jan. 27.  
SHARMAN, J. to Miss Ellen Robinson, at Aden, Jan. 20.

### DEATHS.

BRETT, Maj. R., Bombay art., on board the *Eastern Monarch*, during the voyage to Kurrachee, in Feb.  
BRENNON, James V. at Vingoria, aged 36, Jan. 25.  
CAMBELL, Isaac, at Ahmedabad, Feb. 13.  
CHANDLER, Amelia E. wife of E. J. Chandler, at Cawnpore, aged 20, Feb. 5.  
CARLY, Miss Mary, at Bangalore, aged 20, Feb. 11.  
D'CRUIZ, John, at Coconada, aged 43, Jan. 27.  
EDMONDS, Robert E. inf. son of T. Edmonds, at Trichonopoly, Feb. 2.  
EWING, Matilda C. wife of W. P. Ewing, at Madras, Jan. 29.  
HAYES, Jeremiah, at Poona, aged 32, Feb. 12.  
HENNIKER, Emma A. inf. daughter of W. Henniker, at Lucknow, Feb. 4.  
JOHNSON, Lieut. F. inv. at Bombay, Feb. 8.  
KNOTT, William, at Poona, aged 4, Feb. 17.  
MCCUDDEN, Maria, widow of the late T. McCudden, at Mazagon, Feb. 16.  
NORRIS, Mrs. Margaret, at Poona, aged 56, Feb. 13.  
QUINTAL, Mary C. daughter of E. Quintal, at Black Town, aged 8, Feb. 10.  
ROZARIO, Emanuel, at Cochin, aged 35, Feb. 13.  
THOMPSON, Helen S. widow of the late Lieut. H. P. Thompson, at Ootacamund, aged 42, Feb. 4.  
TIMMINS, Lieut. col., H.M.'s 70th Foot, suddenly, between Moulton and Lahore, while proceeding to join his regt.  
TYTLER, Eva J. daughter of C. E. F. Tytler, c.s. at Ahmednuggur, Feb. 11.

### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 11.

Royal Art.—Capt. C. L. D'Aguilar, to be lieut. col., v. Tuite, who ret.; Capt. C. E. Mainwaring, on the supernumerary list, to be capt.; Capt. W. J. Williams, to be capt., v. D'Aguilar; Lieut. M. E. C. Stocker, to be second capt., v. Williams; March 2.

1st Foot.—Ens. L. Evans, to be lieut., by purch., v. Tymons, ret.

2nd Foot.—J. C. Grant, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Widdrington, prom., March 18.

4th Foot.—G. H. Hall, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Holt, prom., March 18.

6th Foot.—Ens. C. E. W. Roworth to be lieut., by purch., v. Tewart, prom., March 18.

10th Foot.—A. Fraser, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. James, dec., March 18.

13th Foot.—J. D. E. Mooney, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. A. F. Cuningham, prom., March 18.

19th Foot.—W. J. Lynch, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. H. W. Hope, prom., March 18.

20th Foot.—Lieut. C. S. Elliott, fr. North Cork Rifle Regt. of Militia, to be ens., without purch., v. Egan, prom., March 18; T. A. Davies, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Foster-Melliar, prom.; March 19.

C. E. Hussey, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. De Stackpoole, prom., March 20.



23rd Foot.—J. Napier, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Stanley, prom., March 18.

24th Foot.—Ens. R. A. Farquharson, to be lieutenant, without purch., v. Streatfield, March 18.

27th Foot.—J. M. V. Cotton, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Campbell, prom., March 18.

31st Foot.—Brev. col. W. Sutton, fr. Cape Mounted Rifles, to be lieutenant col., v. Staunton, who exch., March 18.

50th Foot.—J. H. Vander-Meulen, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Preston, prom., March 18.

56th Foot.—W. S. McDowall, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Bell, prom., March 18.

71st Foot.—C. B. Murray, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Boulderson, prom., March 18.

74th Foot.—Ens. E. T. Sainsbury to be lieutenant, by purch., v. A. D. Bell, ret., March 18.

77th Foot.—E. N. Mosley, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Bridger, prom. in military train, March 18.

79th Foot.—A. B. Murray, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Kerr, ret., March 18; A. C. Wood, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. J. Campbell, ret., March 18.

84th Foot.—Lieut. A. Stewart, fr. 98th foot, to be lieutenant, v. Wolseley, who exch., Jan. 17.

87th Foot.—Lieut. J. O. E. Tucker, fr. h.p. 20th foot, to be lieutenant, v. Gibson, prom.; Ens. F. F. Devereux to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Tucker, ret., March 18.

89th Foot.—N. Clark, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Pott, prom., March 18.

98th Foot.—Lieut. J. B. Wolseley, fr. 84th foot, to be lieutenant, v. Stewart, who exch., Jan. 17.

Cape Mounted Rifles.—Brev. col. G. Staunton, fr. 31st foot, to be lieutenant col., v. Sutton, who exch., March 18.

The following promotions to take place in the Indian military forces of her Majesty, consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. H. T. Roberts, c.b., Bengal cavalry, on Feb. 3, 1859:—

Maj. gen. J. G. Griffith, Bombay art., to be lieutenant gen., Feb. 4.

Col. S. Corbett, c.b., Bengal inf., to be maj. gen., Feb. 4.

The following officers of the Indian military forces of her Majesty, having retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

To be maj. gens.—Col. P. Anstruther, c.b., Madras art., March 18; Col. R. Blood, Bombay inf., March 18; Col. G. H. McGregor, c.b., Bengal art., March 18; Col. E. Haldane, Madras inf., March 18; Col. G. M. Arthur, Madras inf., March 18.

To be cols.—Lieut. col. T. J. Nuthall, Bengal inf., March 18; Lieut. col. A. Cuppage, Madras inf., March 18; Lieut. col. Z. M. Mallock, Bengal art., March 18; Lieut. col. G. G. Channer, Bengal art., March 18; Lieut. col. J. A. Weller, Bengal engs., March 18.

To be lieutenant cols.—Maj. E. P. Bryant, Bengal inf., March 18; Maj. J. B. Ramsay, Bombay inf., March 18; Maj. F. S. Gabb, Madras inf., March 18.

To be major.—Capt. R. Robinson, Bengal inf., March 18.

The prom. to honorary rank of maj. gen. of Col. A. C. Wight, Madras inf., is cancelled, the retirement of that officer, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 18, 1859, not having taken place.

The death of Maj. gen. H. J. Wood, c.b., Bengal inf., having occurred on Nov. 13, 1858, the prom. of Col. E. Shirreff, Madras inf., to maj. gen. to bear date the 14th, not the 13th of Nov., 1858, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 18, 1859.

CHINA.—Sir John Bowring's functions as Superintendent of Trade in China, having been merged in those of the minister lately appointed to Peking, he will, as a matter of course, retire from the unpaid office of Governor of Hong Kong, hitherto held in conjunction with that of Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade in China. The principal officer at Hong Kong will, therefore, for the future discharge solely the duties of governor in that colony. The first governor of Hong Kong under the new arrangement will be Mr. Hercules Robinson, at present lieutenant-governor of St. Christopher's. Mr. Robinson, whose exertions in various official situations in Ireland both during and after the famine, were eminently successful, received in 1854 the appointment at St. Christopher's. The distinction with which he has there discharged the duties of his post have no doubt marked him out for the difficult position he is about to occupy in a colony to which recent events have given increased importance.

APPOINTMENT.—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—(*Downing-street, March 14*).—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major general R. H. Wynyard, c.b., to be Lieutenant Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT, CALCUTTA.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. J. P. Schneider, as Consul at Calcutta, for the free Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

### Affair at Putna.

From Brigdr. F. Wheler, comdg. Saugor district, to the Asst. Adjt. Gen., Saugor field div.

Dated Saugor, 15th Nov., 1858.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in forwarding a letter from Lieut. Clemons, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., comdg. a detach. which left Saugor on the 8th inst., with treasure, together with copies of two letters from Lieut. col. Partridge to him, the one asking the Lieut. for co-operation in an attack on rebels, and the other thanking him for such co-operation.

Lieut. Clemons seems to have taken a very active and prominent part in this affair, and to have gained the entire approbation of Lieut. col. Partridge.

Putna is a fortified town and hill, with a deep jungle on one, and some jungle on all sides. It was stormed in May last by a detach. 31st Ben. N. I., under Capt. Finch and Lieut. Fellowes; but the town was not destroyed, as it should have been. It is one of the resorts of Jahgurr Bundelas, and will probably be occupied by them in a week.

F. WHELER, Brigadier,  
Comdg. Saugor District.

From Lieut. C. R. Clemons, comdg. detachment, to the Brig. Major Saugor district.

Dated Camp Narheet, 14th Nov., 1858.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Brigdr. comdg., that on the morning of the 13th inst., at the request of Lieut. col. Partridge, with a force as per margin,\* I marched to act in concert with him against the rebel village of Putna, situated at the foot of a hill, and surrounded by impenetrable jungle, with a fort commanding it above.

2. From information I received, I learned that the strength of the rebels was about 1,500; they had apparently abandoned the village, and had advantageously posted themselves in large numbers in the fort, and among the rocks surrounding it.

3. On the arrival of the detach. within about 400 yards of the hills, and while Col. Partridge, comdg. the force, and Maj. W. Lamb, asst. adjt. gen. Lahore div., who had kindly volunteered his services for the occasion, were reconnoitring the enemy's position, a heavy fire was opened upon them from the fort, upon which Col. Partridge returned to the advanced party, and led them on to the attack, and directed Maj. Lamb to take the reserve through the village, and advance up the other side of the hill.

4. The skirmishers advanced up the hill in a most dashing style, with the usual cheer, driving the enemy with rapidity from rock to rock, and in less than half an hour the outworks and fort were in our possession. The rebels retreating into the dense jungle, were closely followed up; their loss cannot be determined upon with anything like accuracy, on account of the thickness of the jungle, but some bodies were found.

5. I am happy to say that there were no casualties in our detachment.

6. The conduct of officers and men met with my warmest approbation.

C. R. CLEMONS,  
Lieut. Comdg. detach.

From Lieut. col. S. H. Partridge, comdg. field detachment, Bombay Army, to Lieut. C. R. Clemons, comdg. field detach., Madras Army.

Dated Camp Narheet, Nov. 13, 1858.

SIR,—A large body of insurgents being reported in the neighbouring hills (said to be 1,500) who are much disturbing the country, it occurs to me that we should hardly be performing our duty to Government without attacking them.

If, therefore, you will favour me with your co-operation to the extent of one hundred and eighty rank and file, half Eur. and half native, I think

\* 3rd Madras Eur. Regt., 1 Lieut. C. R. Clemons, 1 serjt. 50 rank and file; 50th Madras N. I., 1 Ens. A. G. Howes, 3 Ens. F. G. Gilchrist, Surg. C. W. Pickering, in med. ch. of the detach.; 1 subadar maj., 3 havildars, 3 naicks, 50 privates.

our united resources will be sufficient for their discomfiture and dispersion, and in such a cause I feel assured the brig. comdg. at Saugor will fully approve of such a proceeding.

(Sd.) S. H. PARTRIDGE, Lieut. col.,  
Comdg. field detach., By. Army.

From Lieut. col. S. H. Partridge, comdg. field detach. Bombay Army, to Lieut. C. R. Clemons, comdg. field detach., Madras Army.

Dated Camp Narheet, Nov. 14, 1858.

SIR,—Our little affair of yesterday against the village and gurhee of Putna being over, and such an example made of the insurgents as will, I hope, lead to their dispersion, will you allow me the liberty of personally congratulating you upon the part taken by yourself, officers, and men in the attack.

As leader of the advance party, we may fairly attribute to you our success in the first place; and the steady conduct of your officers and men under the sharp fire they encountered I myself witnessed.

S. H. PARTRIDGE, Lieut. col.,  
Comdg. field detach., By. Army.

(True Copies.)  
No. 1,600.

Forwarded by order of the C. in C. to the Sec. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Depart., for the information of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen., with Lord Clyde's approval of Lieut. Clemons's conduct.

W. MAYHEW, Lieut. col.,  
Adj. gen. of the Army.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Allahabad, the 17th Dec., 1858.

### Capture of the Fort at Simree.

Allahabad, 17th Dec., 1858.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Col. Eveleigh, c.b., comdg. a moveable force, reporting his successful attack on the Fort of Simree, in Oude, on the 9th Nov., 1858, and its destruction.

The Gov. Gen. highly approves of the operations of Col. Eveleigh, c.b., and of the conduct of all the officers and men engaged on this occasion:—

To Lieut. Biddulph, Depy. Asst. Adj. Gen.,  
Oude Field Force.

Camp at Simree, 12th Nov., 1858.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the maj. gen. comdg. Oude field force, that I started, with the troops named below,\* from my place of encampment, near Morar Mow, at six a.m. on the 9th inst., for the purpose of attacking the Fort of Simree.

After half an hour's march I observed the enemy's cav. and inf. in front, who retired, however, on the approach of the column. At some little distance farther on the enemy's inf. again appeared in the jungle and khets, and I therefore directed three comps. of H.M.'s 80th regt. and two comps. of H.M.'s 20th regt. to extend and clear the front, and a comp. of the latter regt. also to search a village to my right, whilst a troop of cav. turned its flank.

During the time these movements were being carried out, Lieut. Chamberlain, comdg. the po. force, informed me that the enemy was moving in considerable strength to my right. Fearing that his object might be to attack my baggage, I sent with that officer some cav., two guns royal art., and two comps. of po. inf.

The enemy, meanwhile, being driven from my immediate front, and hearing considerable firing on the right, I at once halted the column, and, proceeding with the detachs. of the 20th and 80th regts. to Lieut. Chamberlain's assistance, found the enemy's inf. extended in thick jungle and nullahs, and in a position most difficult to approach, even for inf., from the nature of the

\* Four guns 1st tr. 1st bde. B.H.A., two guns royal art. siege train, 300 1st Sikh irr. cav., 420 3rd Oude po. cav., 230 5th do., 220 H.M.'s 20th regt., 230 H.M.'s 23rd B.W.F., 170 do. 80th, 300 4th po. inf., and 420 7th do.

ground. The fire from the guns and Enfields, however, caused them to retreat after some time, when the inf. advanced, skirmishing through jungle khets and over some deep nullahs, and drove them from a strong position on a hill, where they had previously moved to.

The right flank being thus effectually cleared, I returned to the column about two miles off, whose front was also engaged with the enemy's inf., who were firing on it from the jungle, but were driven off by the effective fire of two guns of horse art. and some inf., the whole under command of Maj. Miller, H.M.'s 80th regt., who had charge of the column during my absence.

Here I remained for more than an hour unable to obtain any correct information as to the direct road to the Simree fort, or its position, but on advancing about half a mile a native pointed to a high tree, and said that the fort was in the jungle 200 yards beyond it; but so dense was the jungle all around that no walls were visible. On proceeding some hundred yards farther on, however, a man was observed standing on a bastion of the fort, just above the jungle, and firing at my party, and Maj. Bruce, who commanded the art. of the force, was of opinion that he could shell it with the mortars.

I therefore ordered the heavy guns to be brought up, together with some inf. and two horse art. guns; the remaining horse art. gun, 4th po. inf., and a comp. of the 20th protect the baggage; and three comps. of the 20th and the two royal art. guns to proceed to a village on my right and rear, to prevent the enemy from the jungle attacking that part.

I then extended two comps. of the 80th and two of the 23rd R.W.F., with the necessary supports, and a reserve of the 7th po. inf., the whole under the command of Maj. Miller.

These I directed to advance and clear the enemy's numerous skirmishers out of the jungle (so as to enable me to approach nearer to the fort), and then to return.

In the meantime the enemy opened fire from two guns in the fort on the art. and inf., which was returned by the two horse art. guns on the left, and a few shots from our 18-pdr. gun.

The skirmishers advanced, driving the enemy before them, and, to their surprise, came most unexpectedly close upon the fort, and observing the wall in one part to be rather low, and a few bushes only in front of a wicket gate, they gave a cheer and rushed boldly on, when the enemy ran bodily from the walls and bastions into the jungle behind.

The advance of the 80th under Capt. Young, and also of the 23rd R. W. F. under Capt. Heigham, excited my warmest admiration.

The whole of the troops behaved most admirably, the infantry and guns skirmishing over a considerable distance, from seven till half-past nine o'clock, and again from eleven till twelve o'clock, through the very worst country I ever saw. They underwent great fatigue with great cheerfulness.

I am happy to say the loss of life on our side was most trifling, only two men killed and one officer and two men wounded.

Two small guns were captured in the fort, together with a considerable quantity of powder, which I required to destroy the fort; also many thousands of percussion caps.

The fort of Simree is exceedingly strong by nature, is situated in a dense jungle running from a mile and a half to three miles on three sides, and the east side, by which I approached, surrounded by a narrow belt of jungle, and a strong abatis completely concealing it.

I beg to enclose a rough sketch of it, made by Dr. Kelsall, her Majesty's 20th regt.

I am unable to ascertain the strength of the enemy, but he was in considerable force.

His loss was not great, but was certainly about 100 men, all sepoy (the natives say 200 were killed); thirty were cut up by the police cavalry under Lieutenant Hawkins, on my left, who found them in full retreat towards Sumkerpore.

I beg to return my thanks to all the officers and troops of the force under my command, es-

pecially to Maj. Miller, H.M.'s 80th regt., comdg. inf.; Maj. Bruce, horse art., comdg. the art.; and Capt. Jones, 1st Sikh cav., comdg. the cav.; also to Capt. Lyons, comdg. the 20th regt.; Capt. Heigham, comdg. the 23rd R. W. F.; and Capt. Young, comdg. the 80th regt.; Lieut. Chamberlain, comdg. the pol. force; Lieut. Manderson, in charge of siege train; and to my staff officer, Lieut. Burne, H.M.'s 20th regt.—for the able assistance they afforded me in carrying out my wishes.

I have been busily employed during the last two days, with strong fatigue parties of Europeans and native infantry, destroying the fort, and blowing up the bastions, which I hope will be effectually completed before I march.

FRED. EVELEGH, Col.,

Comdg. Moveable Force.

J. HOPKINS GRANT, Maj. Gen.,

Comdg. Oude Force.

### Parke's Action at Oodeypore.

From Brigdr. Parke, comdg. Brig. Rajpootana F. F., to the Assist. Adj. gen. Malwa Div.

Camp Oodeypore, on the River Oor,  
6th Dec., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for the information of Maj. gen. Michel, C.B., comdg. the Malwa div., the following report of an action fought by the troops under my command as per margin,\* with the rebel army under Tantia Topce and Rao Sahib, on the 1st day of Dec., 1858, opposite the town of Oodeypore, on the river Oor.

The town of Oodeypore is situated on the right bank of the river, surrounded by dense jungles and mountains, with the exception of a small, and, comparatively speaking, clear space leading up to the town, on which the rebel army had been encamped. Oodeypore is on the direct road to Baroda, from Hooksee and the eastward.

1. On the 30th Nov. I reached a village called Chandpore, about forty-five miles west of Hooksee, and learnt that the rebel army had only marched from thence that morning to Oodeypore, en route, it was stated, to Baroda and Guzerat. In the evening I left, in hopes of surprising the enemy before he marched the following morning.

2. The night march was through the densest jungle for twenty-two miles, at the end of which the narrow road debouched into a somewhat less thickly-wooded plain, which gradually became more open as we advanced. Our spies here informed me of the proximity of the enemy. Soon afterwards Lieut. Moore, comdg. the advanced guard of the Aden trp. Scinde horse, reported that the enemy's outlying picquets were on the alert, that some of them had been sabred by his men, but that the alarm had been given.

3. I moved rapidly forward to select the most favourable spot for forming the brig., throwing out skirmishers from the 72nd highlanders.

4. The cav., placed under the command of Capt. Buckle, of the 3rd By. cav., and attached to the Guzerat irr. horse, was formed into two lines, in rear of the art. and inf. support. The first line consisted of irr. cav., the second line of H.M.'s 8th hussars and 2nd By. cav.

5. It was exceedingly difficult at first to ascertain the enemy's position, owing to the undulations of the ground and the brushwood, which circumstances, however, had the advantage of concealing the small number of my inf. and guns.

6. The enemy soon appeared, mostly cav., very well mounted, in front and on both flanks, evidently with the intention of opposing our advance.

7. I determined to clear the right flank first. The 2nd regt. of Mahratta horse was accordingly ordered up and made a brilliant charge, capturing a standard, under their gallant commander, Lieut. Kerr, who effectually carried out his orders.

8. I now moved the art. forward, with the highlanders skirmishing on both flanks, under Lieut.

Vesey. The enemy's trumpets sounded the British advance, and he came on with a bold front, but the art. and Enfield rifles opening fire, turned him back; another body now threatened our left flank; I charged front accordingly, the Guzerat horse simultaneously charging to our original front, present right, led by Lieut. Newton, drove the enemy before them to the south, past the town of Oodeypore across the river (shallow with sandy bottom), into the mountains.

9. The art. was rapidly brought up into the new positions and well served by Lieut. Heathorn, who opened fire with canister shot.

10. The ground in our immediate front was much broken between us and the enemy; several small huts, almost concealed from view, were held by matchlockmen on our right; their fire, however, did us no harm. A party of the highlanders, under Lieut. Champion (no troops could behave better), advanced, cleared these hovels, and the enemy now fled past our left, giving an opportunity for an excellent charge by the 8th hussars, under Capt. Clowes; 2nd By. cav., under Capt. Smith, reinforced by a troop of Mahratta horse, under Lieut. Bannerman. This latter troop, being more favourably situated than the others, closed first with the enemy. On this occasion Lieut. Bannerman distinguished himself; his horse was severely wounded.

11. The enemy was now driven across the river (the course of which runs almost in a semi-circle round the town); the opposite side and a small island in the middle of the stream were held by the enemy's inf., of whom a considerable number were killed, many dressed in British uniform with British arms and accoutrements.

12. The cav. followed, killing many, until the remaining fugitives were scattered through the jungles and away into the mountains.

13. In the meantime the Mahratta horse on our original right had pursued a body of the enemy supposed to consist of the 5th Ben. irr. cav., well mounted; several of the killed wore the uniform of that corps. The Aden troop Scinde horse did good service in the same direction.

14. Further pursuit was impossible, not only owing to the country being mountainous and covered on all sides with dense jungles, but the troops had marched upwards of 240 miles between the evening of 21st Nov. and daylight on the morning of 1st Dec., including the passage of the Nerbudda river. The troops had been on the march the whole of the two previous nights.

15. I was aware of the great importance of attacking the enemy with the utmost speed before he reached Baroda, to which place I am convinced he was hastening, recruiting his cav. by the plunder of every horse to be met with.

16. By all accounts from different quarters, I am satisfied that this rebel army was scattered in opposite directions.

17. It is very difficult to form a correct estimate of the numbers of the enemy. From all that I can learn, and from my own observation, I should say about 3,500 or 4,000 men, evidently the best remains of this once numerous body.

18. The loss of the enemy is estimated at about 250 or 300 men. Our own loss has not been heavy.

19. The conduct of the troops has been excellent, not only when engaged with the enemy, but during the fatigues of the late forced marches; provisions also being scarce. The rebels had plundered the village on our route.

20. I am much indebted to Capt. Buckle, 3rd By. cav. and Guzerat horse, for the good service which he has performed, and for the valuable assistance which his knowledge of this part of the country has afforded me. To Capt. Clowes, comdg. trp. 18th hussars, not only on this occasion, but during the whole pursuit of the rebels by the 2nd brig. Rajpootana F. F. To Capt. Smith, comdg. trp. 2nd By. cav. To Lieut. Kerr, comdg. 2nd regt. Southern Mahratta horse. To Lieut. Vesey, comdg. detach. 72nd highlanders. But I consider that Lieut. Heathorn, the non-commissioned officers and men of the Bg. mt. are deserving of special notice, and most strongly do I recommend them to the favourable consideration

\* 9 guns 9-pdrs. 4 baty. By. art., 50; H.M.'s 8th hussars, 47; 2nd By. L.C. 51; H.M.'s 72nd highlanders, 94; Guzerat irr. horse, 164; H.H. the Guicowar horse, 304; 2nd right S. Mahratta horse, 57; Aden trp. Scinde horse, 66.—Total number of men, 837.

of H.E. the C. in C., not only for the manner in which they kept up their guns (9-pounders) with cav., but also for the truly soldierlike, cheerful perseverance with which they have undergone extraordinary fatigues and overcome every difficulty. Of Capt. Stewart, maj. of brig. 13th regt. By. N.I., I can speak highly as an attentive deserving officer. Capt. Rice, 72nd highlanders, acted as my orderly officer; as such and as a regimental officer throughout the operations in Rajpootana and the pursuit of the rebels, he has been most useful and assiduous in the discharge of his duty. Assist. surg. Rutler, 72nd highlanders, and Assist. surg. Bell, Southern Mahratta horse, the only two medical officers with the force, paid every care and attention to the sick and wounded.

21. For some months past I was without the assistance of any political officer except Lieut. Burton, assist. suptdnt. at Neemuch, who has accompanied me throughout the pursuit; to him I am much indebted. Without his aid, his thorough knowledge of the native language, and his indefatigable exertions when provisions were scarce, roads almost impassable during the rainy season, transport failing, I believe my brig. would frequently have been unable to move. The information also which he obtained throughout districts with which he was in no ways connected, was generally correct.

22. Having alluded to the conduct of the troops at present under my immediate command, I trust I may be permitted to bring to the notice of the maj. gen. comdg., and through him to that of the C. in C., the services of that portion of the 2nd brig. Rajpootana F.F. which was not present at the action of the 1st Dec., but which has been engaged and has marched upwards of 1,500 miles during the hot, as also during the rainy season, in the pursuit of rebels, throughout the greater part of Rajpootana, through Malwa, and has crossed the eight principal rivers on this side of India, viz., the Banass, Bairass, Chumbul, Colly Scinde, Newuj, Perbutty, Betwah, and the Narbudda (twice), some at much risk and with great difficulty. I avail myself of this opportunity of bearing public testimony to the really soldierlike qualities of these troops.

WILLIAM PARKE, Lieut. col.

72nd highlanders, and brigdr. 2nd brig.  
Rajpootana F.F.

### Operations in Shahabad.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Brig. Douglas, c.b., comg. the districts of Shahabad and Ghazee-pore, reporting operation in Shahabad and the Kymore Hills, from the 19th to the 30th Nov., 1858.

H.E. in Council, in concurring in the approbation expressed by the Rt. Hon. the C. in C., desires to acknowledge the excellent services rendered by Capt. Gordon, of the 42nd Highlanders, on this occasion:—

From Brig. Douglas, c.b., comg. Districts of Shahabad and Ghazee-pore, to the Adj. gen. of the Army.

Army H.Q., Allahabad: Arrah, Dec. 20, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to state, for the information of the Rt. Hon. the C. in C., that, having received his orders to drive the rebels out of the Kymore Hills, where they had taken refuge after their expulsion from Shahabad, I made arrangements for a hill campaign; and as, in such an extended line of country, it was hopeless attempting to hem in the enemy, who had now separated into several independent parties, I divided my force into seven columns, of about three hundred men each, with a view of intercepting the scattered bodies; and, by following them rapidly, I hoped to thoroughly disorganise or compel them to accept the terms of the amnesty and capitulate. I distributed the troops as follows:—Two columns, under Lieut. cols. Turner, c.b., and Walter, 35th regt., watched the Soane; two columns, under Col. Seymour, 84th regt., and Maj. Carr, Madras rifles, guarded the foot of the hills on the north, with orders to follow up immediately any

party that might double back into Shahabad. Another column under Capt. Gordon, 42nd Highlanders, with 150 recruits of the 42nd and 79th Highlanders, and some native levies under Capt. Knyvett were detached to the Mirzapore side; the remaining two columns, one under my own personal command, and the other under Maj. Lightfoot, 84th regt., were for the hills. I placed a detachment under Capt. Browne, 35th regt., at Bhugwanpore, and held the Jugdeespore Jungle with 300 men. I also provided posts for the Grand Trunk road and most important positions in Shahabad. All these arrangements being complete, on the 19th, at sunrise, Maj. Lightfoot's column and my own proceeded to ascend the hills, the former by the Raj Ghat and my own by the Doses Ghat. The ascent was most laborious, the Ghat being precipitate and rugged, and passing through heavy jungle and over and between ledges of huge rocks, which offered a very precarious footing for the provision-animals, whose loads were obliged to be removed and carried up by hand. This was necessarily a tedious operation, and occupied upwards of thirty-six hours. On entering the hills, I found the country ill adapted for military operations; water was scarce, and not unfrequently bad; dense jungle covered the hills, and the roads were mere pathways. No supplies of any kind were procurable, the villages which were few and far between consisting only of from two to six hovels, the inhabitants of which fled at our approach, and of course no trustworthy information could be obtained. As I before stated, the enemy had separated, and they invariably retreated as we advanced, avoiding us in the dense jungle. In this, however, they did not always succeed. Capt. Gordon hearing from Mr. Dennison, magistrate of Mirzapore, who accompanied him, that a considerable body of the rebels were at Kirkhut Ghur, determined to attack them; accordingly on the 20th Nov. with his Highland recruits and the Mirzapore levy he advanced upon the enemy's position just at dawn, took them completely by surprise, killed some fifty, captured their horses, ammunition, &c., and utterly routed them. This affair appears to me to redound greatly to Capt. Gordon's credit, and I have much pleasure in bringing his services to the notice of the Rt. Hon. the C. in C.

On the morning of the 24th, having heard of some rebels within a few miles of my proposed line of march, sending off my baggage under a suitable escort to my new bivouac ground, I proceeded to the point indicated by the guide, but the enemy had fled a few hours before my arrival. That same afternoon I again heard that three hundred rebels had taken up a position near the village of Sulya, Duhar, about ten or twelve miles from my camp. Having found it almost hopeless to bring the enemy to action in the daytime, I decided on attempting a night attack, and with a body of two hundred men from the 35th and 84th Regts. under Capt. Tisdall, 35th, and Capt. Hardy, 84th Regt. set out about eight p.m., timing our march so that we should reach the enemy when the moon arose at midnight. After proceeding about eleven miles through heavy jungle, we came out into an open plain. A fire was observed to our front, under a top of trees. I advanced towards it, extending the L. Comp. 35th Regt. under Capt. Blyth. The order was silence and no firing as we proceeded: other lights appeared, and suddenly within fifty yards of us, one or two persons rose from the ground, followed by several others who began moving silently away. Convinced that the rebel's camp was in front of us, with a cheer and levelled bayonets, the men rushed upon the enemy; so complete was the surprise, that some of the sepoys were bayoneted as they lay, others throw themselves into a nullah hard by, beyond which was heavy jungle, the proximity of which alone saved the whole body from being annihilated. The alarm was so great that not a rebel attempted to stand to his arms. In my telegram I reported forty killed, but I have since learnt that sixty-four bodies, all sepoys, had been found, most of them bayoneted. We captured their ammunition and accoutrements,

all their cooking pots and pans, one hundred and thirty muskets, nine Enfields, and some two hundred and fifty swords and shields, and twenty horses of kinds. This successful night attack following so closely on Capt. Gordon's surprise appears to have decided the rebels on leaving the hills. They first attempted a descent by Maj. Carr, but were driven back with loss; subsequently taking advantage of night they stole down the hills in small bodies, avoiding all villages and roads, and about 400 or 500 succeeded in penetrating some distance into the plains before they were discovered. Directly, however, that the information reached Cols. Walter and Seymour, those two officers started in pursuit, which they carried on at the rate of twenty-five and thirty miles a-day. On the 25th Col. Walter had a conference with some of the rebel leaders who appeared inclined to lay down their arms provided they obtained for themselves exemption from all further penalties; but as Mr. Money, who was present at the interview, did not consider that such stipulation could be entertained, the conference was broken off and the enemy retreated. The pursuit was continued till nightfall. That same evening the rebels made for the Ganges, with an intention of crossing, but the steamers which had been warned to be on the alert, opened fire upon them, and every boat having been previously moved to the other side of the river, their object was entirely defeated. Baffled on every side, disheartened by the daily defection of numbers, their adherents, and hotly pressed by the pursuing columns, the rebels, suddenly breaking up, scattered to their homes, many of them abandoning their arms and horses, numbers of which have been brought in by the villagers; so complete was the enemy's dispersion that within a few days not a dozen men throughout the district remained banded together, and the leaders attended by only three or four followers were flying for their lives. In every village in Shahabad sepoys are to be found, but they are no longer in arms, in proof of which numbers are coming in daily to accept the terms of the amnesty. Of those rebels who lately infested this district, I believe that there only remains one small body of about 200 men to be disposed of; they have made across the Soane, and I have sent Lieut. col. Turner, c.b., to try and break them up.

To the officers comdg. columns, to my personal staff, Sir Henry Havelock, 18th Royal Irish regt., Asst. adj. gen. maj. Stephenson, 79th highlanders, brig. major capt. Wilkinson, 4th Eur. lt. cav., deputy asst. qr. mr. gen. to Mr. Bingham, acting magistrate, and Mr. Dennison, magistrate of Mirzapore, and to all who have assisted in the late operations, I return my best thanks. Col. Longden in North Behar, and Maj. Beamish, 35th regt. in Tirhoot, have conducted responsible commands much to my satisfaction. The conduct of Naib Russaldar Nuweb Khan, 3rd Sikh cav., when in command of an outpost, as reported by Col. Seymour, was so gallant that I venture to recommend him for some special mark of favour. I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the admirable commissariat arrangements made by Capt. Ogilvie, ably assisted by Capt. Holland, Capt. Tulloch, and Lieut. Bates.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigdr.,  
Comdg. the districts of Shahabad  
and Ghazee-pore.

CIVIL SERVICE.—It is said that the changes in the civil service, which will almost immediately take place, are as follows:—On the retirement of Mr. B. Colvin, Mr. Trevor will be appointed a permanent judge of the Sudder. Mr. Samuella returns, and will be placed on the permanent bench during the absence of Mr. Torrens. Mr. Pierce Taylor and Mr. Atherton are talked of as temporary judges. Mr. Elliott, the Burdwan commissioner, is about to retire from the service, and Mr. Lushington, of the Revenue Board, is to succeed him. Mr. Fergusson, it is expected, will be the new commissioner of Patna.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, March 22, 1859.

### A DISGRACEFUL JOB.

WE have seldom, if ever, felt so strongly impelled as at the present moment to write a libel, and a libel every point of which should be a truth. There was a time when the City of London was famed for the high honour of its merchants, when the British trader was recognised in all nations as an upright and honest man, whose word might pass unchallenged, and in whose inmost heart there was no guile. Those times have passed away. Wealth is now more esteemed than a spotless name. Sharp practice is preferred to chivalrous principle; and so long as a man escapes the Old Bailey, he may continue to be respected on 'Change, to sit as chairman of fraudulent and impossible companies, and finally worm his way to a seat in the Imperial Parliament. Every day a disgraceful job of one kind or another is unblushingly perpetrated. Sometimes these dark transactions closely border on positive fraud; at other times they are so ingeniously acute as to be only unpleasantly ambiguous. A very "ugly" affair, for instance, was perpetrated only a few days back by the East India Railway Company, whose directors are assumed to be a highly respectable body of gentlemen. Nevertheless, they coolly lent themselves to a most ill-flavoured job, and have laid themselves open to remarks which must be painfully distressing to any man who values his self-respect and yet retains some sparks of gentlemanly feeling. On the morning of Wednesday, the 16th inst., they announced that they were ready to receive loans on debenture to the amount of one million sterling for five years, bearing interest at the rate of four and a-half per cent. *per annum*, payable half-yearly by coupon at the Bank of England. The holders of these debentures were further to have the option, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of their bonds, to convert them into extension shares of £20, bearing five per cent. interest, guaranteed as a first charge on the revenues of India—these shares being convertible into stock. It is usual on such occasions to give the original, or previous shareholders, the chance of taking up any additional stock before an appeal is made to the outside public, who have shrunk from bearing the heat and burden of the day. But in the present instance no such notice was given—certainly not in a fair and reasonable manner. The consequence was—as was evidently intended—that the whole of these debentures were taken up by a select few, who no doubt had received timely information of the contemplated operation. By half-past one o'clock the subscription list was filled, and the debentures were then only obtainable at 1½ to 2 premium. It is clear that proprietors of stock, not residing in London, were utterly deprived of an opportunity to put down their names, and even of

residents only a few received timely intimation. The only excuse that has been offered in justification of the conduct of the directors is, that they were anxious to raise the money without any unnecessary delay. But it was utterly absurd to imagine that there could be any difficulty in raising so small a sum on such favourable terms. If the directors entertained any such doubts they must have been strangely ignorant of the state of the money market, and have convicted themselves of gross incapacity. We acquit them, however, on that charge. Their conduct was certainly not the result of stupidity or incompetence on mercantile matters. With their eyes open they have perpetrated a job of a most suspicious character, and one that will lower them in the estimation of the public, and in the confidence of the shareholders.

### THE NAGERCOIL RIOTS.

THE recent disturbances in the semi-independent State of Travancore appear to have originated in social rather than in religious causes. The inhabitants of that district are divided into two distinct classes—the Nairs, who are Soodras, and the Shanars, who are Devil-worshippers. The latter have stood for ages on the lowest round of the Hindoo social system, or, rather, have been regarded as aliens to humanity. They were forbidden to carry an umbrella—the shadow of a Shanar falling upon a Nair was held to be pollution—their women were compelled to go naked from the waist upwards. The humiliations to which they were subjected naturally led them to welcome with gladness the mild doctrines of Christianity, and to embrace a faith which offered consolation to the oppressed, and taught that all men were equal in the eyes of the Creator. Many of them, therefore, became converts to a religion that raised them out of the mire, and as a consequence of their newly-acquired self-respect they learned to feel the outrage offered to decency in the compulsory nudity of their women. Instead, however, of devising a new style of garment, they thought proper to assume the costume peculiar to the Nairs. It was, in fact, as if the City 'prentices a hundred years ago had donned the garb of "fine gentlemen," and worn a rapier by their side. Had they presumed to do so, we may be sure no long time would have elapsed before they would have been called upon to test their cunningness of fence against the Bucks and Mohawks at "the polite end" of the town. The Nairs acted as the Mohawks would have done, and a serious riot ensued. This was in 1829, when the reins of Government were held by a female hand. The Ranee, however, was a woman of sense and firmness, and, after consulting the British Resident, she issued an edict forbidding the use of the upper cloth to the Hindoo Shanars, but permitting the Christian converts to wear a tight-fitting jacket. This regulation appears to have given general satisfaction at the time, but of late years the Shanars of South Tinnevely have gradually come to wear the cloth which was interdicted to their brethren in Travancore. In an evil moment the latter chose to follow the example of their neighbours, and to set at defiance the prohibitory edict of 1829. Exasperated by this second encroachment upon their social

distinctions, the Nairs have again taken the law into their own hands and disturbed the peace of the country. Not content with punishing what they considered the insolence of the Hindoo Shanars, they extended their wrath to the Christian converts also, and tore from the persons of the women the jackets they were clearly entitled to wear. It is said, they attempted to justify their violence by the Royal Proclamation, which they imagine to be hostile to the diffusion of Christianity. They accordingly testified their appreciation of the transfer of the Indian Government from the Company to the Crown by firing the Missionary Chapels and the huts of the converted Shanars. Thus, while in this country the East-India Company were assailed and reviled for their apathy on religious matters, they incurred the distrust of the natives of Hindostan by their presumed leaning towards the followers of the Christian faith. The excesses of the Nairs were not, however, allowed to pass unnoticed. The Dewan, Madava Rao, instantly repaired to the scene of the disturbances, and, with equal hand distributing praise and blame, soon restored order and tranquillity. The Shanar Hindoos were censured for violating ancient usages and the edict of 1829, and the Nairs were severely rebuked for acting contrary to law and breaking the peace. The Dewan appears to have displayed both moderation and firmness, and to have dispersed by his admirable tact and discretion the elements of a disastrous and permanent misunderstanding.

It is not altogether inappropriate to mention in this place that the Madras Government have approved of Mr. Levinge's conduct in calling out the military at Tinnevely, and have given instructions that the rioters apprehended on that occasion shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

### H.M.'s OFFICERS AND THE "TIMES."

TRULY a strange and marvellous region is the land of the "mild Hindoo." If the days of romance have passed away never to return, those of fable still remain to us. Henceforth, we may no longer regard as a poetic fiction the story of Circe's island and the transformation of the comrades of Ulysses into grovelling swine. The same thing occurs in Hindostan in these our own times. English officers and Christian gentlemen—the *Times* hath said it, and the *Times* is an honourable journal—no sooner set foot on that blood-stained soil, no sooner breathe that foul, polluted atmosphere, than their inmost nature becomes changed, and they find themselves metamorphosed into cruel, remorseless tigers, or mischievous baboons. Only a few months ago public feeling was outraged by Mr. Russell's sweeping accusations against English magistrates and officers in India—those at head quarters alone being excepted. They were represented as exulting in bloodshed, as gloating over the sufferings of their fellow-creatures, and as personally indulging in acts of wanton insult and oppression. Three or four instances were adduced, though on very doubtful authority, to justify these serious charges against a body of educated English gentlemen, and the *Times* improved the occasion by administering a sharp rebuke to those who were thus hastily assumed to be guilty. That squall passed over,



but now another dark cloud comes sweeping up from the horizon, yet more threatening than the former. It is alleged that officers of the royal army not unfrequently requite the hospitality of native princes and gentlemen by "a general smash of the furniture;" and that soldiers sent to a native house on an amicable mission are seen coming away with silver ornaments in their possession, which they could only have obtained through "strong persuasion." The latter statement is clearly false, because no man would venture to display the proofs of his own guilt. The natives, too, are by no means so patient of wrong as to hesitate to denounce to the proper authorities any misconduct of this kind; nor do they entertain any especial reverence for the European soldier, apart from his fighting capacities. We may rest assured that if any silver ornaments were surrendered for the moment through dread of personal injury, not many hours would elapse before a formal complaint would be lodged with the commanding officer of the regiment, or with the nearest civil magistrate.

Upon the subject of the vile charge made against her Majesty's officers it is difficult to write with becoming temper and moderation. It should be sufficient, one would think, to appeal to the long-established character of the English army, and to the high tone that pervades English society at the present day. But mean, malignant natures, while they greedily welcome every evil imputation against their neighbours, without asking for the shadow of a proof, are seldom willing to accept a denial, unless it be supported by almost legal evidence. This, of course, cannot be obtained, because a negative cannot be proved. The assertion, that not a hint has been received as to such reprehensible misdoings, can always be met by the counter-assertion that positive information exists to the contrary. But if the *Times* really believed in the truth of the libellous insinuations it has published to the world, it was bound, in common fairness to the innocent, to mention at least one instance of the misbehaviour it so severely reprobated. No dates, no localities even, are given. There is not a single clue afforded whereby the truth of these allegations might be traced, or, rather, their utter groundlessness discovered and exposed. We may presume, indeed, from the allusion to the Lord Sahib, that the assumed irregularities took place at Lucknow—they certainly could not have happened at Allahabad. But as the natives were well aware of Lord Clyde's serious indisposition, it is not very likely that they could have expected to be honoured and protected by his presence at their entertainments. Besides, is it probable that if the European guests smashed the furniture of any one native gentleman, another would incur a similar catastrophe? And yet we read in the letters of correspondents to the Indian papers, and also in private communications to friends in this country, that several banquets have been given by native bankers and others, and that everything passed off to the perfect satisfaction of both the hosts and the guests. That any riotous conduct should have occurred at the entertainments of "Indian Princes" is still more improbable, because on such occasions some senior officers and magistrates would certainly be present, who would take care not to

be implicated in anything that was unseemly and disgraceful. But, says the *Times*, reports of such proceedings have been received from many quarters. Are we then to understand that the actors in those scenes have gloried in their own shame to such a degree that they have sent the details to their friends at home? or were these confessions wrung from them by remorse? If not the actors themselves, then those who did circulate such rumours could only have spoken from hear-say; and it is on such grounds as these that the most influential journal in the world is willing to brand the hitherto fair name of British officers, and to hold up to universal contempt and derision the members of an honourable, chivalrous, and gentlemanly profession.

#### THE COMPENSATION QUESTION.

ON the 2nd of December, 1857, the Court of Directors issued instructions to their Governor General to "procure information and collect evidence regarding claims to compensation for losses of property and effects caused by the mutiny and the general disorder consequent thereupon." Five months after this despatch was forwarded, or on the 1st of May, 1858, the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General was "desired to request that measures may be adopted by the Government, North-West Provinces, for giving effect to the wishes of the honourable Court of Directors." All claims not exceeding 50,000 rupees in value were to be sent in within three months from the above date, and all claims in excess of that amount within six months. The six months expired on the 1st of November, but other two months having elapsed without any apparent results, the Secretary to the Calcutta Compensation Committee was instructed to inquire of the Government of India if any or what progress had been made in investigating the claims of sufferers. This application was made in the following terms:—

To G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General.  
2, Old Post Office-street, Jan. 6, 1859.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee for the Registration of Claims to Compensation, to state that their attention has been drawn by various claimants to the great length of time which has elapsed since their claims were registered and sent in; and that, in common with the sufferers generally, the committee is becoming anxious for some substantial progress towards a settlement. Adverting to his lordship's notification in the *Gazette* in May, the committee observe that the hon. the Court of Directors desired the Government of India to investigate the nature and extent of loss of property, the hon. Court reserving to itself the decision whether compensation should be given. With reference to this I am directed to ask for information (which I very respectfully beg now to do) respecting that investigation; whether it has commenced; to what extent it has proceeded; under what orders or rules (if any) as respects mode of investigation and evidence to be taken, and whether the Government will give the claimants, or this committee as representing them, a statement of results individually as respects each separate claim, or collectively as respects the whole. They also would be glad to know whether any opportunity will be given to claimants to support their claims in the usual way of claims, to be ascertained in a *quasi* judicial manner or with quasi judicial results, and whether the Government has made any report on the nature and extent of the loss to the Government at home.

I beg to add that any further information which can be given (but which it does not occur to me to specify) will be most gratefully received and acknowledged by the committee.

(Signed) W. THEOBALD,  
Secretary to the Compensation Committee.

Mr. Theobald's letter elicited what in vulgar parlance would be styled a "grumpy" reply:—

#### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

From R. Simson, Esq., Under Secretary Government of India, with the Governor General, to W. Theobald, Esq., Secretary to the Compensation Committee.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th inst.

2. In reply, I am desired by the Right Honourable the Governor General to inform you that investigations of claims for losses resulting from the late disturbances have been finished in the N. W. Provinces, the Punjab, Oude, Central India, and Rajpootana; and that reports, for the most part complete, have been submitted to this Government. The investigation in Bengal, it is believed, is also finished. A copy of the instructions under which these investigations have been conducted is enclosed.

3. His lordship, I am to observe, does not consider it necessary, in the present state of the case, to communicate to the Compensation Committee a statement of results, either individually or collectively.

4. As regards an opportunity being given to claimants of supporting their claims, I am to state that no reply can be returned until a decision on the main question is taken by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

5. I am desired to add that a general report will be sent to H.M.'s Government as soon as the local reports are quite complete.

G. R. SIMSON,  
Under Secy. Govt. of India, with the Governor  
Allahabad, Jan. 16th, 1859. General.

The "main question" on which the decision of the Secretary of State is so patiently awaited by the Viceroy is, we presume, the question whether or not any title to compensation on the part of the claimants shall be recognised by the Government. If such be the case, the fact of the inquiry into the nature and extent of the losses sustained in itself establishes the principle of right. The Court of Directors affected to reserve their decision on this point, but their self-importance must have led them widely astray if they imagined that a fruitless investigation would not be regarded and resented as an intolerable impertinence. Sir John Lawrence, with characteristic honesty of purpose and promptitude of action, spared his honourable masters the trouble of coming to a decision so far as the Punjab was concerned. The course of conduct he pursued is thus set forth in paragraph 134 of the Punjab Report for 1857-58:—

The principle that the value of property of Christians, or of the British Government, plundered, damaged, or destroyed should be recovered from the villages or the individuals who did the mischief, is being enforced throughout the whole territory, excepting the Delhi district itself, and its extension to that district also has been recommended to the Supreme Government. Penal fines under the new legislative enactment are being levied from the offending villages in all the districts. Ultimately, it is hoped that the sums levied from offenders will suffice to reimburse all the Christian sufferers in the Delhi territory.

This principle has long since been recognised in this country, and is, indeed, the law of the land. It is not, in fact, impugned at the East India House. The usual answer to inquiries in that quarter is not that any doubt is entertained as to the necessity of making good the losses inflicted upon European and native residents in India by their appointed defenders and protectors, but that nothing can be done until the preliminary information has been received from the Government of India. From Mr. Simson's letter it may be inferred that the desired information would be forwarded very shortly after the 16th of January. We trust, therefore, that this question will now be settled in a just and liberal spirit, without any ungracious delay. An exhausted exchequer is, no doubt, unfavourable to the entertainment of propositions for an extraordinary expenditure; but economy must not be allowed to stand as a bar to justice. Besides, the amount

awarded as compensation will naturally be levied in the shape of fines on the towns and districts in which property was pillaged or destroyed.

### THE LATE CAPT. MACKENZIE, 3RD BOMBAY L.C.

We understand that a very handsome tablet has recently been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, Edinburgh, to the memory of the late Captain Thomas Allan Mackenzie, of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, by the officers of that gallant corps. It bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Allan Mackenzie, captain in the 3rd Regt. Bombay Cavalry, who departed this life at Bombay on the 3rd of October, 1856, in the 37th year of his age. He was a distinguished and gallant soldier, a cheerful and kind-hearted comrade, an attached and generous friend. This tablet, to the memory of one so beloved and lamented by all who knew him, is erected by his brother officers, with whom he passed nineteen years of his life, including active field service in Scinde and Afghanistan, where he most gallantly fought and bled."

### ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The following notice has been issued by order of the Secretary of State for India in Council:—  
India-office, March 4, 1859.

Notice is hereby given that Twenty-four Junior Appointments in the Engineer Establishment, and Twenty-four Junior Appointments in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Department of Public Works in India, are open to Public Competition.

Candidates for Appointment to the Engineer Establishment must be under twenty-two years of age; and must have passed not less than three years as Articled Pupils to a Civil Engineer.

On all these points they must be provided with satisfactory certificates, and must also produce testimonials of good moral character and conduct from the Engineer to whom they have been articled, as well as certificates from the Examining Physician to the India Office of their being in a fit state of health for service in India. On applying with these documents at the Department of Public Works in this House, on or before the 3rd of May next, the names of the Candidates will be registered, and they will be authorised to present themselves for examination at such place as may be appointed, on the 10th of the same month of May.

The subjects for examination, and the maximum number of marks to be awarded for proficiency in each, will be the following:—

English and Anglo-Indian History and Geography .. .. .	50
Algebra .. .. .	60
Euclid 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and first 21 propositions of the 11th Book .. .. .	80
Mechanics (Statics and Dynamics) .. .. .	130
Hydrostatics and Hydraulics .. .. .	130
Making Working Drawings of Machinery, and Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings .. .. .	120
Framing of Estimates and Specifications from given plans and data .. .. .	70
Projects for Bridges, Locks, Dams, Roads, and other Engineering Works .. .. .	120
Trigonometrical Surveying, comprising Plane Trigonometry, and traversing with the Theodolite .. .. .	120
Land Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting from a Field Book .. .. .	60
Levelling and use of the instruments employed .. .. .	60
	1,000

No Candidate will be passed who shall not obtain more than 600 marks, but the twenty-four who shall obtain the highest numbers beyond 600 will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of the numbers they may respectively obtain, and

will be appointed "Probationers of the First Class." The successful Candidates thus nominated will be entitled, in the order of their relative proficiency, to select to which Presidency they will proceed, provided that not more than twelve proceed to Bengal, not more than six to Madras, nor more than six to Bombay.

Each Nominee, within a month after passing his examination, must sign a covenant, describing the terms and conditions of his appointment, and, within six weeks of passing, must be prepared to embark for India, a free passage having previously been provided for him. Any Nominee not being prepared to embark within the prescribed six weeks, will forfeit his appointment. Otherwise he will be allowed pay, at the rate of 170 rupees a month, from the date of his embarkation.

On arriving in India he will be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or in such other educational institution as the Local Government may appoint, in order to acquire a colloquial knowledge of one of the Native languages, and to receive further instruction in his profession. While thus studying he will be allowed free quarters, in addition to his monthly pay.

When pronounced sufficiently qualified by the President of the College or Institution he will be transferred to the effective establishment of the Public Works Department, with the rank to which his attainments may entitle him, and with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank in respect of pay, promotion, furlough, retiring pension, &c.; particulars of which may be ascertained on personal application at this House.

Candidates for Appointment to the Upper Subordinate Establishment must produce certificates of having passed not less than three years under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, or in some trade connected with engineering, together with certificates of their being under twenty-two years of age, and with certificates of moral character and conduct, and of constitutional fitness for service in India, corresponding with those required from Candidates for the Engineer Establishment. On applying with these documents at the Department of Public Works in this House, on or before the 3rd of May next, their names will be registered, and they will be authorised to appear before the Board of Examiners on the 12th of the same month.

The subjects of examination, and the maximum number of marks assigned to each, will be the following:—

English Language .. .. .	25
Arithmetic .. .. .	50
Mensuration of Planes and Solids .. .. .	90
Framing of Estimates, on given data, from Plans and Sections of buildings of simple form .. .. .	80
Drawing Plans, and Elevations of Buildings of simple construction, and Diagrams of ordinary mechanical appliances .. .. .	90
Levelling with the Y level .. .. .	75
Land Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting .. .. .	90
	500

No Candidate will be passed who shall not obtain more than 300 marks, but the twenty-four who shall obtain the highest number beyond 300, will be declared the successful competitors, and will be appointed "Probationers of the Second Class," with the privilege of selecting, in the order of their respective numbers of marks, to what Presidency they will proceed, in the proportion of twelve for Bengal, six for Madras, and six for Bombay.

Probationers of this class likewise must execute covenants within a month, and be prepared to embark for India (free passages being provided for them) within six weeks after passing their examination, and, in default of doing so, will forfeit their appointments. Otherwise, they will be granted pay at the rate of eighty-five rupees a month from the date of their embarkation. On arriving in India, they also will be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or other educational institution, in order to receive further instruction, and will be allowed free quarters while remaining

at College. When reported qualified for active employment, they will be posted to the effective establishment, with the rank to which their attainments may entitle them, and with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank, particulars of which may be ascertained on personal application to the Public Works Department at this House.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 18. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

LORD CLANRICARDE moved for a copy of the answer of the Governor General of India to the secret despatch of the 19th of April, 1858, with the reply of the Secretary of State and subsequent correspondence on the subject; and also of her Majesty's Proclamation to the people of India. He also asked whether the talookdars and chiefs who now possess land in Oude have not had those lands granted or restored to them, in conformity with the Proclamation of the Governor General of the 3rd March, 1858, and if not, under what tenure the landowners in Oude hold their estates. He thought that, from what was at present going on in the settlement of Oude, the Governor General had not receded from the policy of his despatch of March, 1858; for, although sparingly, yet confiscation in some few cases had been enforced. If such was the case, by what tenure did the talookdars hold their estates? The fact was, that the Government of India had assumed the proprietorship of the soil, and that, in consequence, the land was now held by an Imperial tenure, or, as it might be called, a Parliamentary title.

LORD DENBY vindicated the course pursued by the Government. Lord Canning had not changed his policy, but had modified it; for instead of confiscations being made the rule, as the proclamation would have led the people to believe, they had been the exceptions. The Government had the greatest confidence in Lord Canning, as was shown by the tone of their despatches, and perhaps more so by their having recommended him to her Majesty, who had already conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Bath, for advancement in the peerage. In regard to the tenure of the land in Oude, there had been no grant from the Crown, but it was held under the terms of the proclamation of amnesty and forgiveness. In this manner the proprietors had entered on their original property, from which they had been expelled in 1857; and by this means the best possible effect had been produced in the country. The papers moved for should be laid before the House.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH said that the confiscation never had taken place, as was proved by an order of Lord Clyde, dated eight months after the Proclamation, requiring the inhabitants of Oude to bring in their arms, and threatening the landowners in case of refusal with confiscation of their estates. All that had been done was a re-settlement of the land after the summary settlement. If her Majesty's Proclamation were *bona fide* carried out, the best results, he thought, might be prophesied.

LORD HARDWICKE thought the Government had been right in the measures it had adopted.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, after a few words in reply, withdrew his motion.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 18. INDIA.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL asked whether, as it appeared that the pacification of Oude was complete, and the revolt in India quelled, it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to propose a vote of thanks to the Governor-General and Lord Clyde, and to the other officers, civil and military, who had distinguished themselves in the late great and glorious campaign? He should have left this matter in the hands of the Government but for certain papers which had been laid upon the table of the House. He had read with wonder the cold

and sneering tone of the despatch of the 9th of December to the Governor-General of India.

Mr. KINNAIRD inquired whether some distinguished mark of honour would not be conferred upon Sir John Lawrence?

Lord STANLEY assured the House that the Government fully appreciated the great services rendered by Sir John Lawrence; but he did not admit that they had not been recognised. He recapitulated the rewards and marks of distinction which had been conferred upon Sir John. In reply to Lord J. Russell, he said it was the intention of the Government to propose a vote of thanks to the officers, civil and military, including the Governor General and the Commander in Chief, who had taken a prominent part in the operations in India.

Lord PALMERSTON said he deeply regretted that Lord Stanley should have felt it his duty, as a Minister of the Crown, to write the sneering, ironical despatch to Lord Canning of the 9th of December.

#### THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COUNCIL OF INDIA.

The following "copy of a despatch from Lord Canning, Governor General of India, dated from Allahabad, vindicating his Council in India in respect to certain unfavourable comments made on their conduct in this country," was published on Saturday:—

"Home Department, Allahabad, July 6, 1858. To the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

"Hon. Sirs.—It has caused me much regret and pain to observe that upon more than one occasion during the recent discussion in Parliament upon Indian affairs it has been alleged that the Governor General has not received from the members of the Council of India that decided and effective support which, in the difficulties by which the Government of the country has been surrounded, he might have expected to receive.

"2. This has been expressed in different terms; but, however expressed, it is so contrary to fact, and so unjust to those with whom, as colleagues, I have had the pleasure and advantage to act, that I trust I may be allowed to place on record my distinct denial of the allegation.

"3. A general charge can be met only by a general denial; and were the charge directed against myself, I should not have troubled your hon. Court with any notice of it. But it is directed against others whom I best can vindicate; and therefore I desire to say that the support which I received from my hon. colleagues, all and each, from the first beginning of the mutinies up to the time when I left Calcutta and became separated from the Council, was constant and zealous, and that it was uniformly given with that frankness and independence of judgment without which co-operation in Council is worthless.

"4. I am the more anxious to say this, because, since I left Calcutta, two most valuable servants of your hon. Court—my respected friends Maj. gen. Low and Mr. Dorin—have retired from the Council of India and returned to England.

"5. Their final separation from the Government of India makes it especially incumbent upon the head of that Government to be careful that no injustice which it is in his power to avert shall be done to their past honourable services.—I have, &c.,

"CANNING."

#### THE LATE COLONEL TAIT, C.B.

Our columns announce the death of Colonel Tait, C.B., and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, which took place on Wednesday evening, at the residence of his brother, the Bishop of London, in St. James's-square. Colonel Tait was well known in India as the commander for many years of the 3rd Bengal Irregular Cavalry, which, as "Tait's Horse," was much distinguished, and did good service in General Pollock's expedition to Cabul, and in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns. Colonel Tait commanded his Irregulars at the battles of Tiseen and Mammoo Kale, under Pollock; at Ferozepore, under Littler, when besieged by the whole Sikh army; and under Hardinge and Gough at the battles of Ferozeshah, Ramnugger, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. He entered the service as an infantry cadet in 1825, but before long he received a staff appointment in the Irregular Cavalry, and after some years he was appointed to the command of the 3rd,

which he continued to hold until 1851, when he for the first time returned to this country. He had the honour of C.B. conferred on him while in India, and after coming home he was made a Queen's aide-de-camp. He returned to India in 1856, but was compelled by severe illness again to come home, about two months before the late troubles commenced. No one understood better than Colonel Tait how to gain the affections of those under his command, and at the same time to maintain perfect discipline; and, during the late mutiny, he had the satisfaction of learning that a large proportion of the troops formerly under him had remained true to their salt. Colonel Tait was appointed a member of the Royal Commission for the reorganisation of the army of India; and although continuing to suffer from the malady which had driven him home, he attended most of the meetings up to the signing of the report, about a week before his death. Colonel Tait had not retired from the service, and cherished the hope that he would be able again to resume active duty in India.—Times.

#### JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY v. ROBERTSON AND OTHERS.—THE CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIA.

This case came before their lordships as an appeal from a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, the respondent being Mr. Andrew Robertson, a member of the civil service in the Presidency of Madras. He was a subscriber to the Madras Civil Service Fund, which was established in 1787. Having been subsequently altered and regulated, it became, in 1825, subject to new rules, which were brought into operation with the sanction of the East India Company, which supported it with an annual donation. These new rules were framed with the assent of the general body of subscribers, including the respondent; and the fund was afterwards designated as the Madras Civil Service Annuity Fund. The respondent became entitled to an annuity in 1842, but he did not seek to enforce his claim until 1852, when the secretary offered him an annuity of £1,000 under various conditions, one of them being, that he should pay the difference between the value of the annuity for his life and the accumulated value of his previous contributions. The respondent, in reply to inquiries whether, should he accept the annuity, the amount of his subscription in excess of the amount payable for the annuity would be refunded to him by the trustees of the fund, was informed it would not, as a despatch of the Court of Directors, dated August, 1851, prohibited the refunding of excess of subscriptions unless the existing state of the Annuity Fund permitted of it, which it did not at present; the order, as expressed by the Honourable Court of Directors, being, that "refund of excess of subscriptions beyond one-half the value of annuities is in no case to be made at the expense of the Government." Under these circumstances the respondent declined to accept the annuity; but in 1854 he did accept it, under protest, and with a full reservation of all his rights. He retired from the Civil Service in 1855, and in 1857 he filed a bill against the Hon. East India Company and the trustees of the fund, to recover 30,000 rupees, being the excess of his subscriptions over the half value of his annuity, with interest. The Court, after hearing the cause, made a decree to the following effect:—That the East India Company should pay the respondent 44,000 rupees, that they should pay him an annuity of £1,000, and further, that they should pay his costs. Against this decree the company appealed on these grounds: First, that by the rules of the fund no such excess as was claimed by the respondent was payable by the company. Secondly, that they had only agreed to allow 6 per cent. upon the balance of the fund, and to contribute as much as with the subscriptions and fines would make up the number of annuities to be granted; whereas if the court maintained the claim of the respondent, the company would be liable to refund to all subscribers in a similar po-

sition. Thirdly, that their chief object in contributing to the fund, which was to induce senior civil servants to resign earlier, so as to make way for juniors, thus securing the services of Europeans in the most active period of their lives, would be defeated by the system of refunding. Fourthly, that they should not be held liable for a deficiency in the assets of the fund created by the payment of such refunds by the trustees. And fifthly, that the right of the respondent (if it ever existed) was taken away by the new rules framed in 1853 by the subscribers, with the full sanction of the court of directors.

For the respondent it was urged that the various dispatches of the court of directors proved a contract on their part with the subscribers that four annuities should be annually provided for four retiring subscribers to the fund upon payment by each of them of not less than half the value of his annuity; that there had been a practice which rendered it binding on the company to refund to subscribers the excess of their subscriptions above the half value of their annuities; and that the right of a respondent to a refund could not be affected by any alteration of the rules subsequent to his assension of his rights.

On behalf of the trustees, who are the other respondents in the case, it was contended that if the respondent succeeded in establishing his right to the refund, the company were liable to make good any deficiency, as the fund was virtually the fund of the East India Company.

Sir R. Bethell, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. H. Melvill, were counsel for the appellants; Mr. R. Palmer and Mr. C. R. Freeing for the respondent Robertson; and Mr. Rolt and Mr. Mackeson for the trustees.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

March 15. John Bull, Boyd, Moulmein.—16. Padsey Dawson, Harrison, Calcutta; Sir James, McEachern, Singapore; Alma, Gilkeson, Adelaide.—17. Sardinian, Trevellick, Goolong; Tomogoupa, Poe, Calcutta; William Kidston, Fraser, Bombay; Spray of the Ocean, Slaughter, Foo-chow-foo.—18. Warrior Queen, Cresswell, Whampoa; Palmerston, Seagrave, Madras and Trinidad; Morning Light, Gillies, Melbourne.—19. Sir William Eyre, Jopp, Melbourne; William Fairbairn, Allan, Calcutta; Loodianah, Outridge, Bombay.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, March 20, to proceed per str. Candia, from SUZ.—For SUZ.—Mrs. Hoyte and two children. For MALTA.—Mr. H. Bethell, Mrs. J. Bethell and two friends, Mr. G. E. Patey, Mr. O. Kenshar, Lieut. Col. Owen. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Emerson, Mr. G. Emerson, Miss Hicks. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Stewart, Messrs. G. Field, Van Den Heuvel, Scrope, Vandierck, Selous, L. F. Byrne, J. Baker, Sutherland, Thuillier, R. O'Neill, Constant, Davison, M. B. Ferlemanra, Mrs. Philott, Dr. Fayer, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris, Staff surg. Bone. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Eaton, Miss Lander, Mr. Thompson, Maj. Horsley, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Misses Cardoza, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Lander, Miss McKinna, Mr. R. E. Pearce, Miss Whitlock. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Little, Miss Cuppage, Mr. Harrison, Mr. A. W. Whish, Mr. Wagstaffe, R.N., Mr. Ryley. For CEYLON.—Rev. R. Pargiter, Mrs. E. Clarke, Mr. B. Mitchell, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lamb, Capt. Watson, Ena, Melliss, Miss Crisp. For HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Moull, jun., Mr. J. Badenock, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hodgson and child, and Mr. Goddard. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Elmstone and infant. Per str. Nepal, from MARAKKILES, March 28, to proceed per str. Candia from SUZ for HONG KONG.—Messrs. Heard and Heard, jun. For SHANGHAI.—Messrs. W. G. Howell and Oppert. For CEYLON.—Messrs. Le Mesurier and H. E. A. Young. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Malleson and Cuppage, Messrs. Barton, Haley, Mr. and Mrs. McCrindle, Lieut. Elton, Rev. F. W. Ellis. For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. J. Ward, W. Ward, Montmollin, Cousou. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Sheppard.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### MARRIAGE.

PRICE, Capt. Robert H., Bengal Army, to Charlotte M.D., daughter of the late Sir Henry B. Hinrich, at Hallaton, March 17.

##### DEATHS.

ALVES, Henry S. late of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, at 9, Royal-terrace, Edinburgh, aged 83, March 19.  
BRISTOW, Arthur N. son of Capt. J. W., of the Bengal Army, at Bayswater, aged 7 years, March 12.  
POWELL, Capt. Frederick T. Indian Navy, at 51, Pulteney-street, Bath, aged 20, March, 1859.  
STUART, Anne W. widow of the late Capt. R. D., 14th Bombay N.I., at 9, Stanley-crescent, Notting-hill, aged 52, March 15.  
TAIT, Colonel, C.B., of the Bengal Army, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, at London-house, St. James's-square, March 16.

## East-India House,

March 17, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. A. Taylor, Engrs.; Maj. A. Johnson, 5th Eur. regt.; Capt. W. Dickson, Art.; Capt. G. C. Depree, Art.; Lieut. H. S. Clarke, Art.  
*Madras Estab.*—Maj. W. Borthwick, 9th N.I.; Capt. C. Campbell, 1st Cav.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. E. W. Trevor, 1st Fus.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. Unwin, 6 mo.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. B. Chatterton, 41st N.I., 6 mo.; Surg. W. Martin, 6 mo.; Surg. C. R. Francis, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. A. Fitzgerald, 4 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. A. Y. Young, 43rd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. M. Smith, 1st Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. T. W. Clayett, 3rd Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. MacMahon, 30th N.I., 8 mo.; Asst. surg. J. K. Ogilvie, 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. A. Swinton, April 20.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. H. A. Cockburn, 53rd N.I., May 4; Asst. Surg. C. Plank, May 4.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## CIVIL.

E. E. Hunter, vol. Pilot Service; Donald Campbell, vol. Indian Navy.

## LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

To rank from Feb. 10, 1859.

## BENGAL.

William Edward Allen, Alexander Carrol Maingy, M.D., Rivers Mantell, M.B., William John Thomson, Edward Clement Bensley, James Fawcens, M.D., George Bremner, M.D., Thomas William Sheppard, John Ellis, M.B., Edric Selons, Charles Peter Castello, James John Durant, Ferdinand Odevaine, Robert Rhind, George Grant, M.B., William Nichol, M.D., George Chesuaze, John Duncan, M.D., Edward Ord Tandy, James Robert Purefoy, M.D., Francis Parsons, Henry Seymour Smith, M.B., Frederick George Constant, M.D., James Hunt Condon, William Roe Hooper, Mark Henry Lackersteen.

## MADRAS.

John Bilderbeck, Peter William Marriott, Robert Edmund Pearse, Joseph Dougall, George Dalziel Riddell, Aeneas M'Leod Ross, Henry Benson.

## BOMBAY.

David Simpson, M.D., Henri Jules Blanc, M.D., Edward Sexton, M.D., John Davies, William Dymock.

**CHAPLAINS FOR INDIA.**—Lord Stanley having placed one of the new Indian chaplaincies at the disposal of St. John's College, Cambridge, the appointment has been spontaneously offered by the Master to the Rev. Augustus V. Hadley, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College, and Senior Wrangler at the Bachelor of Arts' commencement in January, 1856. So far the object of the new Secretary of State for India, which is to secure the services of superior men in every department of the administration, is thus attained. It is, as yet, unknown whether Mr. Hadley will accept the appointment or not, a brief interval for "consideration" being allowed by the authorities. The chaplains about to be appointed by Lord Stanley will be required to serve in India seventeen years, with a furlough of three years at the expiration of the first seven. The salary is about £600 a-year; but the retiring pensions, considering the length and very arduous character of the service, are deemed rather too low.

**MR. HYDE CLARKE**, agent for the British settlers in the Darjeeling country, in Northern Bengal, had an interview with Lord Stanley on Thursday, the 17th, at the East India House, to present a memorial from the inhabitants of Darjeeling in favour of a guarantee to the Northern Bengal Railway.

**DIRECT CADETS.**—The following gentlemen having obtained nominations, passed the required examination for Direct Cadets on the 15th inst.: R. T. Chapman, C. W. Ellis, H. E. Kensit, N. M'Allum, C. R. Bradstreet, J. L. Fagan, E. C. Horsford, G. E. Reade.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 0½. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	1,034 6 8
Bombay...	2s. 0½. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2½d.	—

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per cent. East-India } Sicca Rs.	—	—	1 9
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	1 10½
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent. Loan of 1832-33 .....	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 .....	—	—	1 7½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.	Paid.	Prices.
£.		
India Stock .....	219 to 222	
India Loan Debentures .....	98½	
India Debentures (2nd is.) .....	99½	
India Scrip (2nd issue) .....	14s. to 17s. pm.	
India Bonds (£1,000) .....	16s. pm.	
Ditto (under £1,000) .....		
RAILWAYS.		
18 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	13½	½ to ½ dis.
18 Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	4½	½ to ½ dis.
18 Ditto B .....	4½	½ to ½ dis.
20 Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.8	par to ½ pm.
20 Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	5½	½ to ½ pm.
20 Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	½ to ½ pm.
Stock East Indian .....	100	104 to 105
20 Ditto E Ext. .....	15	½ to ½ pm.
20 Ditto Jubulpore .....	5	
Stock Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	101½ to 102½
20 Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20 Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	2	
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- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
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| 2. RUSSIA AND THE WEST OF EUROPE. | 7. "THE WANDERER."            |
| 3. INDIAN FINANCE.                | 8. PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE. |
| 4. CHRISTMAS PIECES.              | 9. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.     |
| 5. THE HOMELESS POOR.             | 10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.       |

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This publication stands on quite a different ground from the other monthlies, and affects no rivalry with them. We beg to add our own recommendation to those it has already received. Though the conductors disclaim the idea of filling any vacuum, they certainly do so. They evidently also possess good information, and deal with most of their topics in a serious and searching spirit.—*Press*, March 5, 1859.

If it proves to be, what from the first number seems likely, a publication appealing more to the higher class of readers, whose wants are at present only supplied by the Quarterly Reviews, its chances of success will certainly be very considerable. There is no conceivable reason why articles written by and addressed to thoughtful men should only make their appearance four times in the twelvemonth, but, on the contrary, every reason to suppose that a monthly collection of such would meet with a ready and extensive sale. The purely political articles are on "Indian Finance" and "Parliament and the People," the last, especially, very ably written.—*Globe*, March 2, 1859.

First of all, let us bid welcome to the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," published by Messrs. Allen and Co., of 7, Leadenhall-street. It is sought to establish a sort of English "*Revue des deux Mondes*." This design is strictly carried out.—*Literary Gazette*, March 5, 1859.

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It is a new monthly magazine, that brings itself modestly into the world without any flaming announcement of the wonders it intends to do. . . . We are very glad to see in the first number a quality which gives it a full title to existence, viz., good sense, as opposed to the ordinary affectation of omniscience, superciliousness, or an unflagging *vis comica*. . . . We welcome any novelty in literature which promises to be sensible, well-informed, and gentlemanlike. There are several articles of merit in this number. That on "Literature and Life" is perhaps the best. Its remarks on Mr. B. Hope's notion of making literature a profession are perfectly sound. The very clever and much-wanted article against the silliness of our present Christmas pieces for the stage should be read by all who fancy they like going to see such things. The article on "Parliamentary Reform" we have had occasion to notice elsewhere; that on "Indian Finance" deserves attention; and that on "Hallam" is sure to get it without deserving it so much.—*Spectator*, March 5, 1859.

The first number of a new monthly publication, the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," deserves a cordial welcome. Professedly based upon the plan of the "*Revue des deux Mondes*," it exhibits much of the scholarly spirit, the freedom and independence of thought, and the thorough geniality of tone, which mark its distinguished prototype. The opening article on "Literature and Life" is remarkable, hitting the case to a nicety, taking the middle course between the reckless Mohockism of Bohemia, and the affected kid-glove refinement of the *Saturday Review*. All the articles are excellent; but I would specially point out a well-deserved attack on "Christmas Pieces," a biographical notice of "Hallam," and a review of Owen Meredith's "Wanderer."—*Literary Lounger* in the *Illustrated Times*, March 5, 1859.

Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have just brought out the first number of a monthly periodical, called the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW of Politics, Literature, and Social Science." We confess that until we read this first number we had no very clear impression that we were in need of any addition to our already heavily-laden monthly literature; but a careful examination of the contents of the work has satisfied us that its projectors are justified in the undertaking. If they cannot be said, in the slang of the book-market, to have supplied a want, there is little doubt that they will create an audience. The best brief notion we can give of the publication is to say that it promises to become to the English reader what the *Revue des deux Mondes* is to the French, with an indefinitely wider latitude of topics and freedom of opinion. The critical element predominates, but it admits of the essay in its pure form, and is sufficiently elastic in both departments to embrace every variety of subject of current or permanent interest. In politics it ranges with the progressive section of the Conservative party, which would preserve the constitution by adapting it from time to time to the necessities of successive epochs. The soundness of its judgment on the question of Parliamentary Reform is displayed in the ablest and most thoroughly constitutional article that has yet appeared in any of our periodicals on the subject—an article which acquires additional value from the fact that it foreshadowed the whole of the scheme of the Government two days before the Reform Bill was brought forward. In social law and morals, the object of the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" will be to note the progress and collect the results of all movements tending towards the advancement or elucidation of those vague philosophical investigations which are clustered under the general head of social science. Good earnest is given of the resources at the command of the writers, and of the practical manner in which they are prepared to deal with them, in an excellent article on the "Homeless Poor." There are also capital papers upon "Russia" and "Indian Finance," and some admirable literary articles. This last department is pervaded by a spirit of independence, and a high scholarly tone, which we trust "custom" may not impair. Let us have at least one English periodical, written with integrity and good taste, to which we may confidently look for fearless and honest opinions. The "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" promises to realise those expectations, and we heartily wish it the success which it deserves.—*Home News*, March 3, 1859.

It may with truth be said of it (the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW"), that the opening number promises well. There is a good healthy, manly tone about it (no small thing), and literary ability of no common order. We heartily wish it success.—*Overland Mail*, March 3, 1859.

The "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" seems to combine, in an eminent degree, the amusement of the monthlies and the grave literature of the quarterly reviews. We regret that we cannot devote more space to the work, for we could not praise it more than its merits deserve.—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*.

The papers are well written.—*Patriot*.

All the articles are written in an unaffected, free, and genuine style, on subjects of general current interest, not of common place material. The article on "Henry Hallam" is made truly interesting.—*National Standard*.

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1 Mustard Spoon, do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
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1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 387.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Feb. 23	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Feb. 18
Madras .....	Mar. 1	Bombay .....	24
Agra .....	Feb. 19	Ceylon .....	Mar. 3
China (Hong-Kong) .....	Feb. 15.		

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE latest date from Calcutta is the 23rd February. Military operations are confined to two quarters, both sufficiently distant from the Presidency. In the Nepal Terai, Brigadier Horsford fell in with the rebel horde that still follow the fortunes of the Begum and the Nana, on the 10th February, and captured fourteen guns and a mortar. The fugitives are computed to number about 3,000 souls, but it is probable that they will gradually melt away rather than incur the risk of being enclosed between Jung Bahadoor's Ghoorkas, Brigadier Horsford's little army, and the Gorkhpoore column under Colonel Kelly.

The only other direction in which the British troops are still actively engaged is in the neighbourhood of Bikaner. Four light columns are there in the field, under the command of Brigadiers Showers, Honner, and Parke, and Colonel Holmes. The object of their pursuit is, of course, Tantia Topee, who leads them on, like Robin Goodfellow, over "bush, brake, and scaur," ever seemingly almost within their grasp: but when they stretch forth their hand to seize him, behold!

he is reported miles away on their right flank or their left, or, perchance, is marching straight away in their rear.

In Oude, Mr. Montgomery has been succeeded by Mr. Wingfield as Chief Commissioner. The police force organised by the former does not appear to be popular, owing to the alleged inexperience of the officers and the low caste of the privates. The former objection will be mitigated day by day, while we trust that no undue importance will be attached to the latter. It is reported that Mr. Wingfield has promised to give a fair trial to the system inaugurated by his predecessor, though it is one little in favour with the civilians of the old school, who have always been consistently, if erroneously, opposed to the restoration of a native aristocracy.

In the commercial circles of Calcutta and Bombay great excitement is stated to prevail in consequence of the financial projects of the Government. At one time the Five per Cents. were at 16 discount, and the Four per Cents. at 25 discount, but within a few days previous to the departure of the Mail the former rose to 12½ discount, and the latter in proportion. On the 19th of February the Bengal Chamber of Commerce held a meeting, which was numerously attended, and agreed to address a letter to the Financial Secretary, which will be found in another column. This letter has also been forwarded by the present Mail to the Secretary of State for India. Apparently in reply to this address the Government published, two days afterwards, the financial measures which had been "resolved upon, in order to provide means for carrying on the public service in the coming year 1859-60." We shall here content ourselves with referring our readers to this important document, which appears in another part of our paper. As the Indian Money Market is at last recovering its tone, it is not impossible that the necessity of raising an additional loan in this country may be temporarily postponed. At the same time there is little doubt that the wisest course is to apply a prompt and efficient remedy to the disordered state of the Indian finances, and this can only be done by the British Parliament.

The Compensation Committee, reasonably impatient at the supineness of the local Government, have forwarded two petitions for presentation to either branch of the Legislature. Lord Ellenborough has been requested to bring one before the notice of the Upper House, while that for the Commons has been entrusted to Mr. Roebuck. The total amount of claims, European and native, will not exceed one mil-

lion and a half, a large portion of which might justly be recovered by laying fines on the towns and districts where the outrages were committed.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have elicited favourable answers from the Government on three points of local importance. In the first place, well-known firms are to have "the privilege of removing sample packets from the P. and O. Steam Company's vessels direct, under common passes from the Custom-house." Secondly, instructions are "to be issued to every pilot to hoist the ship's number on approaching each telegraph station, and to keep it flying till duly acknowledged." And thirdly, that part of the river immediately abreast of the P. and O. Company's wharf is to be kept sufficiently clear to permit the mail steamers at once to come to their moorings after their arrival off Garden Reach.

The appointment of Sir Charles Trevelyan as Governor of Madras has given intense satisfaction to all classes of the community. Lord Harris was expected to leave in the latter part of April, or in the beginning of May. Sir Patrick Grant had returned to the Presidency from his lengthened tour of inspection, and Sir Henry Davison, the new Chief Justice, was expected by the next steamer.

From China the news is quite satisfactory. Lord Elgin arrived at Hong Kong on the 2nd February, and departed on the following day for Canton. His lordship proposed to make an excursion up the Great West River, accompanied by a small squadron of gunboats.

Several expeditions into the interior have started from Canton, with very beneficial results. In the city itself tranquillity prevails, and beyond the walls the villagers are described as civil and well disposed.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. N. B. Walton, H.M.'s 17th Foot, at Galle, Jan. 29.

BOMBAY.—Capt. F. T. Powell, Asst. Superintendent of the L.N., in Pulteney-street, Bath, March 20.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSHALLS.—Mr. James Bulloch, Dr. and Mrs. Porteous and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. P. Aubin, Mr. Craster, Maj. and Mrs. Sleeman, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, Miss Steel, Miss Corcoran, Mrs. Ritchie and three children, Maj. Wiford, Mr. J. Young, and Mr. C. S. Hogg.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon.—April 4.—Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Lean and 5 children, Capt. Smith, Mrs. Col. Stannus, and 3 children, Gen. and Miss Graves, Mrs. Mackenzie and infant, Maj. and Mrs. Larkins and infant, Mrs. Macdonald and three children, Mrs. Beaton and child, Mrs. Hodson, Mrs. Fagan and six children, Gen. Tomkyns, Mrs. Gardner and infant, Mr. Munaut, Capt. and Mrs. Forsyth and two children, Lieut. col. Carden, Mr. Trotter, Mr. Lindgren, Capt. Tierney, Mrs. Blakely, Lieut. McMurdo, Mrs. Shaw and four children, Capt. Lyons, Lieut. Keogh, Messrs. Newbolt, De Salis, Ward, and Bunoisin, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwinson, Mrs. Johnston and five children, Mrs. Cotton and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Young, Miss Wright and three children, Mrs. Lowdon and two children, Rev. Mr. Maule, Lieut. Wright, Mr. Ford, Sir C. J. and Lady McCarthy and son, Mr. C. Smith, Capt. Barker, B.A., Messrs. Sherman and Pearce, Mr. Nicholls and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Miss Hollison and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and two children, Messrs. Randall, Miller, Fox, and Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and infant.

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

To James Cosmo Melville, Esq., India-office, London, from R. Simson, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, dated Calcutta, Feb. 22, 1859.

## OUDE.

Tranquillity continues to prevail throughout Oude, and the disarming of the province progresses rapidly. Up to the 12th inst. 378 cannons and 975,000 arms of all kinds have been collected, while 756 forts have been entirely levelled. The Begum and the Nana are still in the Nepal Terai. On the 9th instant Brigadier Horsford took fourteen guns from the rebels on the Nepal frontier; he was but slightly opposed, and suffered no loss. Mr. C. J. Wingfield assumed charge of the office of Chief Commissioner from Mr. Montgomery on the 15th inst.

## CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.

The rebels in Central India, under Tantia Topsee, are now reported to be making for Per tabgurh. They were at Antoolah on the 17th, and burnt Gassoonda, south-west of Jeerun, on the 19th inst. A telegram from Indore, dated the 18th inst., brings information that four generals, several other officers, and 600 men of the rebel force have given themselves up to the Rajah of Bikaner.

## BUNDELCUND.

The troops of the Punniash Rajah attacked and defeated a body of rebels at Alove on the 10th inst.

All is quiet in the North-Western Provinces and in Bengal.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.—A return to the House of Lords shows that the total number of recruits for India in England, on the 9th inst., amounted to 743—viz., 86 cavalry, 231 infantry, 143 for engineers, and 283 artillery. The total number recruited for the Queen's and the Company's forces in the last six years, amounted to 10,229, of whom 6,631 were raised last year, and 3,917 in 1857.

THE RAILWAY.—The *Friend of India* did not believe it possible that a traveller from "New Zealand" or elsewhere, who wished to travel by train, was obliged to go through the following wandering course at Allahabad; viz.—First to the commissioner or brigadier, as the case might be, to obtain a "certificate" to enable him to travel by train personally; second, to the post-master, three miles and a half from the commissioner, to obtain a ticket for leave for his native servants to travel; and, lastly, three miles more to the railway station, to the traffic manager, to obtain the "tickets" for the particular class. Let not the *Friend* doubt it, the order was rigidly enforced, to the great annoyance of the brigadier and commissioner, who were thus made railway ticket clerks of by Government. There is not a tittle of untruth or exaggeration in this. The Government has issued another order which had almost shut up the railway altogether, for a time. It commanded the railway authorities not to pay the wages of engine drivers and other English workmen until leave to do so was obtained from the responsible officer of Government each month. In obedience to this order the locomotive superintendent refused in February to pay the men their wages for January, until an account of the same was first submitted for audit to Government and leave to pay received. This process seemed so opposed to the speed of locomotion, that the men refused to work the engines and brought the locomotive superintendent into a scrape by compelling him to pay without authority the wages of his men, for this he had to do or shut up shop. What will Government do next?—*New Times*.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.—The first sod of the Punjab Railway was turned by his honour the Lieutenant Governor on the morning of the 8th February. After which a brilliant *dejeuner* was given by the railway staff to a large party of ladies and gentlemen.

## BENGAL.

## INDIAN FINANCES.

The first and paramount subject connected with India is the great deficit. Whatever else is uncertain or doubtful in regard to the future of our strangely-won and anomalous Eastern empire, of this there cannot be a shadow of doubt, that unless both ends are made to meet in the finance of India, she will become an unendurable burden and opprobrium. Now there is really no difficulty in this if the subject be taken up with that large forethought and comprehensive wisdom which are never so necessary as in financial questions. In presence of an enormous deficit people are apt to become reckless or frightened. However, the British Parliament and public have pledged themselves to give their earnest study to Indian affairs by the destruction of the Company's government. Perhaps the full redemption of that pledge may, notwithstanding present appearances, turn out pleasant and profitable.

In the first place, this inquiry should be manfully faced. What are the real responsibilities of England in regard to the finance of India? If it be really true, as we confess it cannot but seem to us, that the credit of England and of India are now one and the same, if England's honour is really bound up in the balance-sheet of the latter, the sooner the fact is admitted and made the ground of action the better. Because it is by anticipating the recognition of that truth, inevitable sooner or later, that the true financial restoration of India lies, with results, it may be, of the highest benefit to this country. Some facts, which the observer of financial events may have been noting with singular interest and surprise, happen opportunely to give point and force to our remarks on this important subject. It is pretty nearly established as a certainty that neither by customs, nor excise, nor direct taxes, can India bear, either politically or economically, to be brought to a paying standard. But there is one practically inexhaustible field of exertion, that of public works, in which bold outlay may realise so large a margin of profit as to make of the existing deficit, great as it is, a small matter. Irrigation is authentically stated to pay in India in no existing case less than about 50, and in some actually 120 per cent. And the field for employment of capital in this single direction is enormous. Now, there has been lately issued to the London market the prospectus of a company formed for carrying out a plan of irrigation in Madras, which company proposes to raise a capital of £1,000,000 sterling, and has the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India for £5 per cent. We desire to know whether that guarantee is equivalent in form, as well as it certainly must be in substance, to the guarantee of the General Home Government upon the revenues of the empire. That it certainly must be so in substance may be perceived at once by those who have the slightest knowledge of what public credit intrinsically is. Any obligation of this nature contracted by the Secretary of State for India will certainly, if need come, be discharged by the people of England. But if this guarantee intrinsically is, and should be declared to be, an equivalent security to that of the Three per cents., it seems to indicate something very conventional and absurd in the workings of capital that there should be doubt, or difficulty, or delay in the application of a principle which is at once the only solvent of the India financial difficulty, and so profitable to the English capitalist. For it is ridiculous that any of the large Governments of Europe or the world should be able to command enormous sums in the English market, for which there is no security but the faith and existence of such Governments, and no larger return possible than a bare 5 or 6 per cent.; while undertakings as good in their security, with an immense margin of profit,

and of the highest imperial importance, come in mere dribblets upon the London market.

We can scarcely conceive a plainer case than this when fairly examined. Let it never be forgotten that this Indian deficit must sooner or later be regarded as an English deficit; that the most experienced authorities declare that there is no means of putting an end to it except by these highly profitable methods. The true practical conclusion from these premisses appears to be unanswerably, that by a bold application of the principle of guarantee the Government of India should, as rapidly as possible, attract capital for these so lucrative public works for the mutual benefit of Government and capitalists, and in sufficient quantities to give buoyancy to the sinking revenue. Surely when patriotism and profit combine to urge English capital into such sources as these, it must, ere long, grow to be out of date to pour our millions into the lap of foreign despotisms, which are most likely to use them for our detriment.

We are not unaware, however, of the fact that the money-market is influenced by traditions, sympathies, conventionalities, just as other theatres of mere human activity. For the sense of profit, just as the sense of morality, becomes obscured and lulled in passing through the medium of human judgment and conscience. Men do not know, but have to learn their interests, as England with her free-trade history ought to understand by this time. It is a familiar thought to the Stock Exchange to lend millions to a foreign state, but India is as yet for many reasons a strange and weird land to English financiers. Besides, a certain amount of *cliquerie* and of personal *prestiges* and prejudices have grown up in the circle of European finance, the net result of which has been to make it more or less the ally of diplomacy in the maintenance of the *statu quo*. So there is a certain body of opposition that will present itself to the ideas which we are at present putting forth. But this must rapidly be dissipated. In matters of self-interest resistance has its limits, and they are soon reached. A field of investment so lucrative as India must recommend itself to the attention of thoughtful capitalists. And if the Government only have courage to apply sufficiently the exceptional principle of guarantee to a case altogether exceptional, on the ground of the interest which the Government has in the case, and as avowed partner in the profits of the enterprise, we do not doubt that the finance of India may be placed upon a footing of permanent soundness.—*Madras Spectator*.

## CITY OF JEYPORE.

Thornton, in his *Gazetteer of India*, gives us an interesting account of this city, which is the principal place of the territory of Amber. It is situate in a small plain, or rather basin, conjectured to be the bed of a dried-up lake, having on all sides, except the south, barren stony hills, crowned in many places with forts. On the north the hill rises above the town several hundred feet, and on this is built the citadel, which "has a very bold appearance when viewed from the town, the south face of the rocks being very precipitous, and totally inaccessible."

We learn from other authorities that the town of Jeypore is about two miles in length from east to west, and in breadth about one mile. The main street is forty yards broad; and so are the cross-streets, which intersect it at right angles, while at each intersection is a chook or market-place. The cross-streets are in their turn intersected by narrower streets and lanes which are aligned with equal accuracy, so that nearly the whole city is portioned out into rectangular blocks. The houses from end to end on either side have the most exact and pleasing uniformity. At the corners are the Rajpoot temples, and at intervals in the streets occur ornamental cupola buildings op-

posing each other, giving a gay and tasteful variety to the scene. The chook consists of a series of shops or warehouses of one story, and above them rises a sort of balustrade or screen of fretwork masonry, and this again is crowned by a high turret. The whole is white, and the general effect singularly beautiful. From the palace, which forms almost an entire quarter of the city, rises a lofty minar of a very elegant form overlooking the chook, into which run other streets regularly meeting each other. The temples are of stone, on which the most elaborately curious workmanship is thrown away on figures without taste or proportion. Yet, taking these buildings altogether, and viewing them from a little distance, their forms, though somewhat grotesque, are by no means destitute of beauty. They would be well adapted to give an Oriental feature to a European park. The ringing of bells in the evening, the cries of the wandering traders, and the hum of the busy multitude collected in the chook, with the display of all sorts of merchandise, constitute an *ensemble* very unusual and pleasing. The outer gates only of the palace present themselves to the streets, and the building cannot be seen. The palace is said to possess within itself spacious tanks and groves not to be met with elsewhere in India, and to have many buildings of fine white marble. Thornton informs us again that there is an astronomical observatory in the palace with huge instruments, but that the *pundits* of the place are too small to make use of either. The Rajah Jey Sing, who founded the city early in the eighteenth century, was a great encourager of European sciences, and it is the tradition at Jeypore that the plan of the city was laid out by an Italian, who was sent to Europe amply supplied with the means of obtaining every sort of information, and who, after several years, returned and built Jeypore. At least so says an old number of the *Asiatic Society's Journal*. It is certain that the arrangement of the buildings and streets of Jeypore is superior to the architectural genius of a Rajpoot, or any other native of India. In 1779, Jeypore became the refuge and sanctuary of Hindoo learning, and it was here that Colonel Polier procured the first complete copy of the *Vedas*, which he afterwards presented to the British Museum. Don Pedro de Silva was at that time physician to the rajah, and many other Europeans were entertained at court for the cultivation of scientific pursuits. With such a disposition, there can be little doubt that the rajah availed himself of European taste and skill for the purpose of improving and embellishing his city. The liberality and magnificence of his patronage seem to have diffused over the period in which he reigned the charm which gave importance to the age of Augustus. The first treaty of alliance of this State with Great Britain is dated 18th December, 1803, and was offensive and defensive. Since that time there have been some internal and external disturbances. In July, 1838, Major Ross was deputed on a mission to Jeypore. Some months afterwards he was appointed Political Agent at that capital. The year following, a Council of Regency was formed for the administration of affairs, consisting of five of the principal Thakoors, with the Political Agent, and a President, and this is the present form of Government.—*Bombay Times*.

#### THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The following letter has been forwarded by the present mail to the Secretary of State for India:—  
Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta,  
19th February, 1859.

C. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

Sir,—I am requested to address you on behalf of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and others, assembled at a public meeting this

day held to consider what course should be pursued in reference to the recent financial operations of the Government.

The meeting desires respectfully but firmly to express its strong feeling of the injury inflicted on all classes by the action of the Government in bringing out new loans at higher rates of interest than on existing open loans, such loans being opened without any previous notice, and without any information to the public as to what the financial wants of the Government, present and future, are or are likely to be; the meeting desires to renew and urge again in the strongest manner the recommendation to Government, by the committee of the chamber, in 1855, that the greatest possible publicity should be given to the financial proceedings and position, present and future, of the Government, a course which has ever been attended with the happiest effects in England, while the contrary course adopted in this country has produced, is now producing, and must hereafter produce, if continued, results injurious at once to the Government and to the public at large.

As every financial operation of the Government must necessarily affect all classes of the community, and especially the commercial class, the meeting has felt it to be quite within its province, and deems it to be its duty, to lay before the Government its views as to the present position of the money market in connection with the loan lately opened, and as to the best mode of raising future loans; these views they present with an earnest hope that they may be found at once serviceable to the Government and beneficial to the public.

The meeting entertains, and desires to express, its decided opinion that, as a general rule, and so far as may be found practicable, future loans for the service of India should be raised in England; in no other way can loans be raised with so much facility, or on such favourable terms; and it is believed that the circumstance of English capitalists investing freely in Indian loans, at moderate rates of interest, will afford the strongest inducement that can be found for wealthy natives of India to continue and extend their interest in existing loans, and to subscribe to any future loans which it may be found necessary to raise in India; it is universally known that England is the great centre of the commercial and monetary transactions of the world, and that the English money market is the general resort of nations and communities wishing to raise loans; already the principle of raising loans for India in England has been recognised and acted on by the 4 per Cent. Debenture loan of eight millions in 1854, a loan raised with the greatest facility, and which is maintained nearly at par, while in India is witnessed at this moment the extraordinary spectacle of a 4 per cent. loan at 26, and a 5 per cent. loan at 12 discount.

The meeting, however, is well aware that there may be circumstances at the present time which, in the opinion of Government, render undesirable a recourse to the English money market; should this unfortunately be so, it respectfully suggests to the Government that the most effectual means of raising money in India, at present, would be—

By a modification of the recent Notification for the issue of Treasury bills.

By a declaration of the amount required to be borrowed in the course of one, or if possible, two years.

By the statement that, so soon as such amount shall be received, the loan will be immediately closed.

By the assurance that no other loan will be raised within a period named; and

By declaring that no higher rate of interest will be paid in India than 5 per cent. per annum: but that failing the loan being taken up within a given time it will be raised in England.

The limit of time for conversion of the 4 per cent. and other loans into 5 per cents. to be the 30th April next, the date already fixed by the Government.

The meeting is strongly of opinion that until confidence is restored by such declarations as the foregoing, the offer on the part of Government of

any enhanced rate of interest will not produce subscriptions, and will only place the monetary affairs of India in still greater confusion.

The meeting is of opinion that it would be desirable to maintain the principle adopted in the recent loans of an issue of Treasury bills bearing interest, thus constituting a floating as well as a funded debt—a system found in England to work beneficially at once to the Government and the public: to be successful, however, the meeting believes the present plan must be modified by making the bills receivable in payment of dues to Government at three months from the date of their issue, instead of twelve months, as at present proposed, and considers that, with such modification, the Treasury bills would become current at a lower rate of interest than that named, and that two pie per diem instead of three would be sufficient, while the lower rate would prevent the Treasury bills depreciating the value of the funded debt.

Should it be found necessary, in future, to supply any part of the wants of Government by loans in India, the meeting would urge the adoption of the English system of raising such loans by public tenders for the whole, or any part, of the amount before declared to be required, a reserve price being fixed by the Government, and ample time given for capitalists in England, as well as in India, to tender.

But whilst expressing its opinion as to the best mode of raising loans in India, should such course be sometimes imperative, the meeting would again urge that, so far as practicable, loans for the service of India should be raised in England; and that, now that the British possessions in India are placed under the direct Government of the Queen, the advantages of the English money market should be available to India, as they already are to every nation and every public community of the world.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
D. MACKINLAY, President.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**IMPORT DUTIES.**—The Indian Government intends to raise the duties upon imports. It is estimated that an additional revenue to the amount of a million sterling may thus be raised without any serious injury to trade. The imports of the three Presidencies amount, excluding Singapore, which cannot be taxed without destroying trade, to about fifteen millions. An additional million would therefore require an additional seven per cent. *ad valorem*. That is a large amount, but revenue must be obtained somehow. Such an increase must be carefully managed, and requires, we fear, more intellect than the present Government possesses.

**THE 33RD N.I.**—Major Lake, on restoring their arms to the 33rd N.I., made the men a speech. The following is the most important portion of the address:—"On the part of Brigadier Milman, I congratulate you and your colonel that the day has come in which the Government has recognised your fidelity and devotion. When General Nicholson took away your arms he promised you that they should be restored if you behaved well. Knowing all that has happened since that day, I can testify that in every respect you have proved true to your salt. I, therefore, rejoice that the day has come in which General Nicholson's promise has been fulfilled. You should remember at all times how much you have to thank the Government for. What other Government pays its soldiers month by month, pensions them when they are worn out, and takes care of them when they are sick, as the British Government does for you? Why not tell the Sepoys in the old fashion that they are the buttresses of the empire?"

**ALLAHABAD.**—Letters from Allahabad say that nearly all the offices have been removed there from Agra, except the Accountant's office, which is to remain at Agra till September next. The Lieutenant Governor intends shortly to leave Allahabad on a tour of inspection.

THE "INDIAN PUNCH" ON THE MUTINY.—In the multitude of counsellors there is safety; or, who shall decide when doctors disagree? Agreeably to the hint conveyed in the first of these proverbs *Mr. Punch* has taken the opinion of everybody in general as to the cause of the Indian rebellion, and is now enabled to state that he is consequently in a position to solve the query contained in the second proverb, as will plainly appear in the end. The question put by *Mr. Punch* to his innumerable correspondents was simply—"Why did the rebels rebel?" He has now the pleasure of annexing a few out of the many thousands of answers received. The rebels rebelled according to correspondents as per number. 1. Because we did not sufficiently respect the peculiar notions of the natives. 2. Because we yielded too much deference to the prejudices of the natives. 3. Because we tried to convert the natives. 4. Because we didn't try to convert the natives. 5. Because we recognised the privileges of caste. 6. Because we interfered with ditto. 7. Because we treated the natives with harshness. 8. Because we treated them so kindly that they thought we were afraid of them. 9. Because the officers of the Bengal army had too high an opinion of their men. 10. Because the said officers looked down upon and slighted their men. 11. Because the native officers had too much influence. 12. Because the native officers were imbecile and inefficient. 13. Because there were too few Europeans in the country. 14. Because Europeans had become too common in the country. "When wonder waneth, worship waxeth cold." 15. Because the Europeans meddled with the native women. 16. Because the Europeans had given up native women, and taken to matrimony. 17. Because we disowned the King of Oude. 18. Because we didn't disown the King of Delhi. 19. Because we excluded natives from all positions of influence. 20. Because we appointed natives deputy collectors. 21. Because of education. 22. Because education has been shamefully neglected. 23. Because we have done nothing for the improvement of the country. 24. Because we have shamefully offended native piety in constructing railroads and telegraphs, and damming up sacred rivers for irrigation. 25. Because we made our sepoy soldiers too good soldiers. 26. Because our military system was abominably lax and inefficient. 27. Because we introduced English laws. 28. Because we did not import English lawyers for magistrates. *Mr. Punch* on deliberate consideration of the above (and some thousands more) opinions, comes to the conclusion that taking the word cause in the sense of reason the Indian rebellion had literally no cause at all, but was altogether mad and preposterously unreasonable; and that it comes nearer to a case of demoniacal possession than any other occurrence since the importation of the legion at Gadara.

WHO'S WHO.—The *New Times* publishes the following official message from the political assistant for Bundelcund:—"The report, which has reached England, that Tantia Topsee and the Nana Sahib are the one and the same, is totally devoid of foundation. According to the best information available at the time of writing, the Nana Sahib is a Chitpawna, and Tantia Topsee a Karara or Goojratee Brahmin; the latter being by profession a Khoordia or money-changer, who held a shop for the sale of pice at Srinagar, eleven miles south-west from Mahoba, shortly before the disturbances. Further information will be furnished hereafter." Tantia Topsee, then, after all, is a Bunneah.

MR. R. P. HARRISON.—When Mr. R. P. Harrison, judge of Hooghley, was appointed officiating accountant to the Government of Bengal, we observed that it was a pity to remove an officer who had shown some judicial ability to a post requiring only an acquaintance with official routine, for no Civil servant is an accountant. An opportunity now offers for placing the right man in the right place. Mr. R. P. Harrison might be appointed to the Sudder, and it would be advisable, in the present financial pressure, to effect a saving by reducing the salary of the Bengal accountant to 1,000 rupees.—*Englishman*.

RAWUL PINDEE.—The *Lahore Chronicle* learns that the Government have sanctioned the expenditure of a lac of rupees for the construction of new barracks at Rawul Pindée.

THE "EDUCATIONAL GAZETTE."—Government have sanctioned for another year a grant of Co.'s Rs. 2,400, for the publication of the *Educational Gazette*, a Bengalee weekly journal. This was formerly given on condition that any advertisements sent by Government should be gratuitously inserted. This is now modified, and the editor has been authorised to charge at the usual rate for any advertisements which may in future be sent by officers under the Government of Bengal.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy notifies that in future the charge for messages will be regulated by geographical distance, and not by the length of wire traversed. This arrangement will diminish the cost of messages sent between Calcutta and Bombay twenty-five per cent.

BATTA TO A POLICE CORPS.—The Government has sanctioned the claims to batta of the three companies of Gurruckpore Sikh police corps, who have been doing the duty of regular troops till quite recently, and have been many times engaged with the enemy along with detachments of Brigadier Rowcroft's force.

LIBRARY INSTITUTE FOR CALCUTTA.—The *Phanix* mentions a project for building a library institute in Calcutta. It is to contain reading rooms, lecture rooms, and a large hall for concerts. The building fund is to be raised by subscriptions. The building is scarcely required. A senate house for the University is sure to be built one day, and when finished, will answer every purpose. Had a little more attention been paid to aural necessities in building the Metcalfe Hall, that edifice might have served the turn.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE leaves Lahore on the 1st of March. He proceeds home by Bombay, having failed to obtain a passage by Calcutta, an accident not without its advantage. In Calcutta he would have unquestionably received an ovation, which as unquestionably would have been a political mistake. It would have taxed the art of our few decent speakers to do adequate justice to Sir John Lawrence without drawing the contrast between his achievements and those of the Government of India, and any comparison of the kind would have been injurious to interests more valuable than any reputation. Nothing perhaps could be more injurious to the future good Government of India than the practice of setting up a champion from within the administration to oppose the Governor General. The authority of the office is invaluable to the State, and must be maintained, independent of all party feeling, and all reference to the personal qualities or defects of its possessor. That truth will be felt in England even more than in India, and an ovation in Calcutta would simply have impaired the political prospects of its hero. The embarrassment is as well avoided.—*Friend of India*.

CAPTAIN T. RATTRAY has been appointed inspector of police battalions in the Lower Provinces on a consolidated salary of Rs. 1,200 per month, with travelling allowance of 8 annas per mile for distance actually travelled, and Rs. 5 a day when absent from head quarters. Orders have been issued by Government that in future when military officers are withdrawn from the police battalions, &c., it be notified that their services are placed at the disposal of the military department, instead of at the disposal of H. E. the Commander in Chief.

GORUCKPORE.—Lord Canning has determined that the inhabitants of Goruckpore are not to be disarmed, on the ground of its being one of the old districts.

MILITARY STATIONS.—The home authorities have inquired at what places the local Government intended to station British troops. A list was sent home, and after consulting with the Commander in Chief, the following places were selected in the North Western provinces—Delhi, Allahabad, Agra, Cawnpore, Fyzabad (Oude), Banda, Etawah, Bolundshuhur, Meerut, Muttra, and Jhansi: other stations are not determined on.

MUTLAH, Feb. 21.—After a pleasant passage I reached the Hedza-Hana or Mutlah river in less than twenty-four hours. The town of Canning is situated on the left-hand bank of the river, and Ellengunge, a grant belonging to a Mr. Burkin-young, on the opposite side. At the latter place there is a police thannah in charge of a Mr. A. J. Simon. Mr. Leonard, the former deputy magistrate, has taken charge. He holds his "cutcherry" at Barripore. Beside the thannah there are several godowns, tanks, a mill, &c., in this grant, with numerous clusters of huts belonging to the ryots who have settled on the grant in question since the year 1852. Out of 45,000 biggahs, the extent of this grant, 13,275 biggahs have been cleared up to the year 1857—the whole of which was cultivated during the past season. Mr. Donahoy, the agent, deserves great credit for having got so much of this grant cleared in less than eight years. The town of Canning is a jungle compared with Ellengunge, and it will be for a long time to come, unless effective means are adopted to keep the jungle from growing again on the spots that have been cleared. With the exception of thatched golahs for the storage of salt, and a few huts in which the coolies live, nothing else has been erected in the place. Two tanks have been excavated, and a reservoir to hold rain-water constructed. The latter would have proved a blessing to the indigent poor residing around the place, and also to the coolies employed in cutting down the jungle, had the parties who superintended the work laid a proper foundation, and thus have shut out the springs. The water at present used by the natives is brackish, which is, without a doubt, the cause of so much sickness. I was told that on the occasion of Messrs. Grant and Beadon paying the place a visit a fortnight or so ago, the coolies employed in the lot represented to those gentlemen that they had not been paid their wages for four months.—The Nazir or some such person, no doubt, is the party to blame; but why do not Captain McKenzie, formerly of the schooner *Joseph Manook*, and Mr. French, the civil engineer, employed in surveying and marking off lots in Canning Town, see to the payment of these men's wages at the regular time? During the past month Captain Hill, 2nd assistant master attendant, paid the place a visit in the *Swiftsure*, for the purpose of marking off the shoals in the river with buoys. Mr. Warman, licensed pilot, is the party who has the looking after the work. Captain Reddie, the master attendant, also visited the place in the *Despatch* steamer. Tigers are numerous in the jungle on both sides of the river, and alligators of all sizes are as plentiful as blackberries. Much of the Beektee fish sold in the Dhurruntollah market is caught in this river; the boats employed to take the fish to town get up in six hours to Ballyagatta. One of the ameers of Scinde has a sporting seat a short distance from this place. He has been known to kill "two large tigers and several deer" within a week. He will not try his hand on wild soors. There are several haunts—market-places held round about this place during certain days of the week, where fowls, ducks, eggs, venison and native vegetables are procurable. The place, however, is very sickly during the rains, and persons attacked with fever are, I am informed, a long time in shaking it off. The water in the river being salt, and very clear on the flood, parties wishing to indulge in a salt-water bath would find it less expensive to get a supply from this river, instead of from the Sandheads. Mr. Donahoy I find has planted cotton at Ellengunge. The natives are of opinion that it will succeed by-and-by; it does appear strange why a postal communication does not exist between this place and Calcutta. The magistrate of the 24-Purgunnahs forwards documents through the zemindars; then why cannot the Director General for Post Offices devise a similar plan?—*Hurkaru*.

MR. E. H. LUSHINGTON, junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, will be appointed to officiate as Controller of Government Salt Chowkies, vice Mr. Campbell, who intends shortly to proceed on furlough to Europe.



**AN INDIAN PENNY-A-LINER.**—A private letter from Benares, dated 13th February, states that that station was visited the preceding evening by one of the most terrific storms ever remembered even by that undoubted authority "the oldest inhabitant." For three hours, hail, rain, thunder, and lightning reigned supreme, and as all the buildings are tiled, the state of the interiors of bungalows may be imagined. The hailstones are said to have averaged the size of hen's eggs, and several weighed three and a-half to four. Great damage was done throughout the station to furniture, books, bedding, &c. The roads were strewn with leaves from the trees, and dead birds, even vultures falling victims to the force with which the hailstones fell.—*Hurkaru.*

**VERY CONSIDERATE.**—Certain large sums on account of compensation to the mortgagees of Koorar Sing's estate having been drawn for by Mr. Halliday, the civil auditor refused to pass them without a reference to the Government of India, on the ground that he is not authorised to pass larger sums than Co.'s Rs. 25,000. The Lieutenant Governor and the civil auditor both referred the matter to Government, and the Governor General decided, that as the payment of these sums will cause a saving to Government, as the estates have been confiscated, the civil auditor is authorised to pass them, but in future he is not to pass such bills without the sanction of the Supreme Government.

**MR. C. N. COOKE.**—Amongst the candidates for the secretaryship of the Bank of Bengal, in the event of Mr. Plumb's resignation, is Mr. C. N. Cooke, the present accountant. Mr. Cooke has been for nearly twenty years in the bank, during which period, at his suggestion, several important changes, which facilitate the operations of the establishment, have been introduced.

**ST. JAMES' CHURCH.**—The Archdeacon of Calcutta has suggested a new site for St. James' Church, situated on the west of the Circular road, between the Dhurrumtollah and Jaun Bazar streets. The access to St. James' Church through bye-lanes was a source of constant complaint, and a recommendation for widening the principal of them was made by the seetholders. The new church of St. James' will be constructed on the same principle as the late building, but capable of accommodating a larger congregation. This is judicious since it will be the only Protestant Church in the neighbourhood.

**THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION AGAIN.**—We extract the following from the letter of a missionary, writing to the *Mofussilite* concerning the riots at Tinnevely, and the misrepresentations of her Majesty's Proclamation. He says:—

"A zemindar from a large village between this place and Cossipore called on me the other day, and expressed a desire to be supplied with some books which should give him an insight into the Christian religion. After some little conversation, I gave him what I thought would enlighten him on the subject. On his expressing a fear that he might offend the Brahmins, and subject himself to a legal process if the matter were known, I became anxious to ascertain what was the ground of his fears. In answer to my inquiries, he referred me to the Queen's Proclamation, in which he had been given to understand that her Majesty had issued her royal commands for all Hindoos to reverence and worship (namaskar karen) the Brahmins, for all classes of persons to cleave to the religion of their fathers, and for all attempts at proselytism to cease. This is, moreover, far from being a solitary case."

**RAMPORE.**—The *Delhi Gazette* mentions that the Mahomedans of Rohilkund have been sending their arms into Rampore. The Hindoos who have no connections in that state are bitterly indignant, and declare that we disarm our friends and leave our foes with weapons. The Government has accordingly requested the Nuwab of Rampore to imitate the general policy, and disarm his subjects. The request has been complied with.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3. Calliope, Simmons, Mauritius; Michel Montaigne, Garbet, Bourbon.—4. Phils, Goughly, Sunderland.—5. str. Gircours, Corbet, Mauritius.—6. Godavery, Silha, Bourbon.—7. F. Cushing, Fitchards, junior, Liverpool; Cimbara, Broshas, Melbourne; Excelior, Robson, Colombo.—8. Mala-

har, Mas, Bordeaux; City of Tanjore, Connell, Glasgow; Charlo to Jane, Peck, London; Beau Monde, Sula, Melbourne.—9. str. Prosperine, Rales, Akyab.—12. str. Alma, Henry, Suez; Celinie, Dechauffor, Bourbon; Francis Ransfield, Thomas, Point de Galle.—13. Mayaram Davaram, Brade, Mauritius; Fair Light, Kemball, Melbourne; Semiramis, Ballour, from Sea; Ville de St. Denis, Bernard, Bourbon; Lancaster, Pike, Liverpool.—14. Hougoumont, Flanck, London.—15. str. Enterprise, Robertson, Singapore; Julia, Steel, Melbourne.—16. Bankstenen, Machefane, Melbourne.—17. Herbert, Bings, Melbourne; Augustas Wattenbach, Clave, Downs; Peerless, King, Buenos Ayres; Howden, Verril, Liverpool; Fortitude, Macdonall, Melbourne.—18. Augusta, Laire, Bombay; Albion, Williams, Melbourne; Coromandel, Bannerdry, Bordeaux.—19. Adamant, Ridley, Gravesend; British Banner, Taylor, Geelong; Tudor, Pepercorn, London.—21. Canadian, Guthrie, Liverpool; Oliver Putman, Smith, Liverpool; Lady Clarendon, Wilkie, Liverpool; Heverham, Pierce, Madras; str. James Hartley, Hook, Hong; Victor, Claverie, Pondicherry; Maurice, Filitt, Newcastle; S. G. Glover, Deltum, Sydney; Minx, Butcher, Mullah Light Station.—23. str. Baltic, Durham, Maulmain; Walter Morrice, Maurice, London; Alert, Prince, Point de Galle; Progress, Purchase, Maulmain.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Alma.—Mrs. Sandeman, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. E. Byrne, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Templeman, Mr. and Mrs. Solly, Mr. and Miss Schilling, Lieut. Col. Cormick, Ena. Anstruther, Staff asst. surgo. Davie, McFarlane, Loughed, Smith, Martin, Ramsay, Gascoyne, Stewart, Adams, Wilkes, and Hessian, Messrs. R. H. Buller, Theo. Smith, Mallett, Buller, Rind, Flinders, Christian, Prust, Morris, Hawes, Battye, Sperling, Gardner, Powett, Ommanney, Thomas Lindsay, Hewett, Russell, Sevestre, Blackitt, Driberg, Connell, Thomson, Rowan, J. Rickie, wife, and child, W. Boughton, J. Edwards, K. Ellison, J. Holmes, wife, and child, J. Crawford, W. Bruce, J. McNeil, Miss Osborne, Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Egerton, Mrs. Cocks, Sir M. and Lady Wells, Miss Wells, and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Bolland and infant, Messrs. Wells, G. Henry, and MacIne, Conte G. Freschi, Madame Rosa Muir, Sig. D. Vidi, Messrs. Perfett, Caneva, and C. Besana, Sig. P. Flou, Mons. Leroy, Dr. Harvey, Mr. Bell, Rev. Father Celsius, Mr. Christopher, Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Mr. and Mrs. King, Col. Dunlop, Mr. Ludlow, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, Ens. Hallett.

Per Hougoumont.—From QUEENSTOWN.—Capt. Roe, Lt. Henry. Ensigns Kinaham and Kerr, 3rd Buffs, Lieut. Rawlings, 48th regt., Dr. Mackey.

From London.—Mr. Dickson.

Per Albion.—Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and two children, Messrs. R. Macdonald, Terry, and T. Hill.

Per Peerless.—Mr. G. L. Lysnar.

Per Fortitude.—Messrs. C. R. Fenton, J. R. Henham, T. Elliott, W. Bailey, and C. Sprague.

Per Howden.—Mrs. Verril and daughter.

Per Augustus Wattenbach.—Mrs. Echebion and child, Miss Rawbas, Messrs. Knight, Phillips, Biddely, Phillips, Nicholson, and Master Clare.

Per Baltic.—Mr. Dunlop, Capt. Mann, Mrs. Harris and three children, Mr. Hughes and child, and Mrs. Marsh.

Per Adamant.—Capt. Blair, 2nd drag. gds., Cornets Smith and Berry, 9th lancers, Lieut. Halland, H.M.'s 48th, Surg. Evans, 9th lancers, Mrs. Bidley and child.

Per Tudor.—Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Say, Mrs. Rainsford, Mr. and Mrs. Howell Stopford, Maj. Hannah, Lt. Suel, Lieut. Rainsford, and Ens. Roach.

Per Oliver Putman.—Mrs. A. Smith and child.

Per Lady Clarendon.—Mr. B. H. Hickey.

Per Heverham.—Mr. David.

Per S. G. Glover.—Mrs. Deltum and children, Mr. H. C. Creek.

Per Beaumonde.—Messrs. W. Bell and D. P. Dodwell.

Per Prosperine.—Miss Hugheston.

Per Royal Stuart.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Underdown, Mr. Banon, and Mrs. Cornwell and child.

Per Euxine.—Mrs. Nulconson, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Carlow.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3. Euphrate, Cavier, Havre; Curreen Bux, Nacoda, Rangoon; Soetan Iskend, Kloppeburgh, Padang.—4. Polmaise, Guthrie, Rangoon; Arracan, Selkirk, Liverpool.—5. Merin, Borlase, Bombay; Gem of Ocean, Williams, Colombo; Futhal Curreen, Nacoda, Muscat; str. Baltic, Durkam, Akyab; William Cumming, Johns, Philadelphia; Queen of Martaban, Bacon, Moulmein.—6. Sir Geo. Seymour, Naylor, Mauritius; Harkaway, Stephens, Sydney; Semiramis, Madras.—7. General Godwin Marshall, Madras; Cid, Cornet, Havre; Sultana, Rice, Bombay.—9. Eagle, Corbennel, Marseilles.—10. J. P. Wheeler, Robinson, Philadelphia; Jontean, Chaweton, Bourbon; Belgravia, Wharton, Rangoon; str. Fire Queen, Burbank, Port Blair; Aurora, Byan, Melbourne and Sydney; str. Simla, Cooper, Suez.—11. City of Canton, Blair, London.—12. Lady Blessington, Wood, Boston; Futta Salam, Henderson, Jeddah; Cate, Atwood, Bombay; Jemima, Syrett, Point de Galle.—13. Britagne, Lafancherie, Bourbon; Ange Gardien, Esteron, Bourbon; Grays, Storke, Juddah; Sylvia, Swasey, Australia; Thos. Brocklebank, Kelly, Liverpool; St. Louis, Bernier, Havre; Concordia, Leesewitz, Adeu and Judda.—14. Plantagenet, McBeath, Demarara; Celestial Breeze, Lawless, Bombay; Hannah Nicholson, Rooke, Melbourne; Vortiger, McIntyre, London; Kate Howe's, Burkett, Boston.—15. Imperatrice Eugenie, Furt, Bordeaux; Monarch, De la Liana, Penang.—16. Aphrodite, Stewart, Liverpool.—17. Edmund Graham, Henderson, Melbourne and Sydney; Gertrude, Roberts, London; Talavera, Blair, Portsmouth; Pearl, Sotheby, R.N., London; Tubal Cala, Wells, Madras; str. Sydney, Neblett, Madras.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia, for MADRAS.—Mrs. Impey and child, Mr. Thomasson, Mrs. Cotton, Capt. H. M. Laue, Williams, and J. M. Smith, Maj. Mills. For GALLE.—Mr. Cotton and Mrs. McDonnell. For MAURITIUS.—Lieut. Corch. For SUEZ.—Messrs. Marretti, Bodolio, and S. D. Gubbay, and Col. Ouyr. For ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. Wilson, Messrs. John P. Schneider, Brand, John E. Ralli, Wales, Penniman, Grob, and Kralnstover, Dr. Leckie, Mr. and Mrs. Wattenbach and child. For MALTA.—Mrs. C. B. Young and child, and Mr. Dunlop. For MARSAILLES.—Mr. James Bullock, Dr. and Mrs. Porteous and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. P. Aubin, Mr. Craster, Maj. and Mrs. Sleeman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, Miss

Corcentry, Mrs. Ritchie and three children, Maj. Wiford, Messrs. Dodd, Hoffman, Steel, James Young, and C. S. Hogg. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Lean and five children, Mrs. Col. Stannus and three children, Gen. Graves, Miss Graves, Lieut. Newbolt, Capt. Lyon, Mrs. E. Mackenzie and infant, Maj. and Mrs. Larkyns and infant, Mr. J. D. Macdonald and three children, Mrs. Beatson and infant, Mrs. Hodson, Gen. Tomkyns, Mrs. Gardner and infant, Mr. R. W. Murray, Mrs. McDonnell and three children, Maj. Harriott, Mr. C. Horne, Capt. and Mrs. Forsyth and two children, Lieut. Col. Carden, Mr. Coutts Trotter, Mrs. Blakely, Lieut. Keogh, Mr. E. Lundgrin, Capt. Tierney, Mrs. Fagan and six children.

Per Agamemnon.—Mrs. Martin and two children, Mrs. Herdman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Beau and three children, Mrs. Marcus and two children, Mrs. Hearsay, Mrs. Cobb Ramsay, Mrs. Pearson and child, Mrs. White, Master Drummond, Mrs. Hyne, Mrs. Reay and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and three children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gavin and four children, Capt. Harding, Capt. Danvill, Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll and child, Mr. Laing and four children, Mrs. Budden and three children, Miss Bilderdeck, Miss J. Bilderdeck, Mrs. Mayne and six children, Mrs. Parke, Capt. Ilathorn's five children, Mrs. Beaumont and four children, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Greenfield, Mr. Mackertish, Mr. J. D. Macpherson and six children.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 22, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent. ....	Nominal.	
Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	24 0 to 25 0	
Sicca Rupee 4 do. ....	24 0 to 25 0	
Company's Rupee 5 do. ....	12 8 to 13 0	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	8 per ct.
On deposit of Govt. &c. ....	9 per ct.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4060 each	6300 to 6375
Agra Bank .....	500	650 to 675
North-Western Bank .....	500	130 to 140
Delhi Bank .....	500	nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000	2300 to 2350
Ganges Company .....	1500	1700 to 1750
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1450 to 1500
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1000	775 to 800
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	par, no sale.
Ronded Warehouse Association .....	445	325 to 335
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	825 to 850
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10	par.
Assam Company .....	200	320 to 330
East-India Railway Company .....	£20	Rs. 10 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	20	par.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1½ to 2 1½
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1½ to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do. ....	2 1½ to 2 1½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	1 1½ to 2 0
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	3 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	2 1

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto .....	" 100	" 85
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10 3
Doubloons .....	" 31 0 to 31 9
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	" 16 8 to 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs .....	" 22 6
New Gold Mohurs .....	" 15 4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	" 14 13
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	104 13
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 231 4
Mexican do. ....	" 223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 15s. to £1. 17s. 6d.

**EXPORTS** (Calcutta, Feb. 22).—*Raw Silk* has been in better inquiry, especially the produce of the European *Filature*, at firm and even better price. *Corahs* have been engaged to a large extent, the demand being for the finer qualities at full former prices. *Sugar* (Gurpattas) has been rather freely dealt in for Great Britain. *Salt-petre* and *Rice* have caused greater animation at well-maintained prices. *Oil Seeds*—the market has been rather inactive. *Jute* has been in limited operation, with a fall in price.

**IMPORTS** (Calcutta, Feb. 22).—Dealers do not show much disposition to purchase, especially goods to arrive, unless at a slight concession in price. *Mule Teint* has been gradually declining, both in demand and price, owing to the accumulation of Stocks in second hands. *Grey Shirtings*, of light make, being only saleable at steady price. *Grey Madapolams* in steady demand and price. *Grey Cambrics* selling to a limited extent. *Grey Jacquets* on the spot being only saleable to a fair extent, but at a slight reduction in price. *Grey Mulls* in limited request. In bleached *Cotton White Shirtings* of low makes continue to engage inquiry by the Moguls. *White Madapolams* quite neglected. *White Jacquets* have fallen in price owing to late imports. *Book Muslins* of low qualities are only saleable to a limited extent. *White Mulls* engage less inquiry. *Lappets* saleable to a moderate extent. The *Metal* market has been inactive, with a slight fall in price.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE MADRAS FUSILIERS.**—The Fusiliers reached Madras on the 21st February, and were landed the following day under a royal salute. The day was observed as a general holiday in all Government offices, and by the community at large. The troops of the garrison were called out and formed a street from Messrs. Parry's office at the south end of the beach up to the railway terminus. Along this street the gallant veterans marched, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the ladies and gentlemen who crowded the verandahs of the offices on the beach, and of an immense multitude of natives. As they passed by, the troops presented arms to the colours that had come victorious from so many fields of battle. Arrived at the railway station, an address from the European community of Madras was read by Colonel Hamilton, the Deputy Military Secretary to Government, and another from the native community, by Dr. Jesudasan. It is only necessary to state that each address dwelt in eloquent terms on the distinguished services rendered by the gallant regiment, and that each concluded by intimating it was intended to present a more substantial token of esteem and admiration. After the reading of these addresses, the fusiliers, and a few gentlemen who had been invited by Government to be present, sat down to a dinner which had been prepared at the expense of the authorities. Dinner over, the men stepped into a special train, which conveyed them to Arcot, and from thence they were carried by transit to Bangalore, where their wives and families had previously been sent. We must not omit to mention that all the ships in the roads were gaily decorated with flags, that some of them fired salutes in honour of the fusiliers, and that the various offices on the beach were likewise decorated with flags. Altogether the reception was a very brilliant one, and has given great gratification to the regiment. It was not, however, all that could have been desired. For example, the general body of the public wished and were quite prepared to give a dinner at their own expense to the fusiliers. Instead of this there was an entertainment at the expense of the Government, to which a very few gentlemen were invited, the majority of the merchants, most of the professional men, all the members of the press and all other classes being excluded. We stated above that the European and native communities had determined to present to the regiment a lasting testimonial of their appreciation of the services rendered by the fusiliers. The form which the native testimonial is to take has not yet, we believe, been settled. That of the Europeans is to be as follows. A piece of plate is to be presented to the officers' mess, on which will be engraved the names of the battles in which the regiment has fought, and which will be surmounted by a small equestrian statuette of its late lamented colonel, the heroic Neill. A piece of plate will likewise be presented to the sergeants' mess. The third resolution carried at the public meeting has been objected to on military grounds, has been abandoned, and suggestions have been invited for some other testimonial which shall be common to the whole regiment. The proposal was, that the Queen should be memorialised to grant a third standard to the regiment, to be carried by an additional colour sergeant (elected by the sergeants), whose staff pay of twelve pounds per annum was to have been paid out of the interest of money to be invested in Government securities. Should any funds remain after these objects have been accomplished they will be devoted to providing clothing, &c., for the families of the men. With reference to the Neill memorial it may be mentioned that arrangements have been made with Mr. Noble, the London sculptor, to have a bronze equestrian statue, which will be erected in some public part of Madras. Funds for this purpose have already been collected, and subscriptions for the fusiliers testimonial have flowed in rapidly.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

**ANDROPOGON NIGER.**—The *Madras Spectator* mentions that a new plant, the *Andropogon Niger*, has recently been introduced into Madras from Pondicherry. It is a kind of sugar-cane, but grows very rapidly to a height of twenty feet. Besides the saccharine matter, the plant yields a permanent brown dye. This dye is obtained from the coating of the seeds, thousands of which are found in the large head of the plant. The Chinese call it the Channa cane.

**THE BOAT NUISANCE** still continues, and such has been the demand for boats and catamarans lately that the vessels in the roads have been obliged to have recourse to their own boats and other contrivances in pulling to the back of the surf for bazaar supplies as well as for transhipping cargo. One of the vessels finding its boats not answering in the latter service, tried the expedient of constructing a catamaran to convey some iron to an adjoining ship, but the raft was unable to bear the weight of the cargo transferred to it, and one seaman was seriously hurt in the operation. Every day proves the urgent necessity that exists for doing something speedily to relieve the shipping of the great loss and delay occasioned by want of proper and efficient means of transport.

**EMIGRATION.**—In the year 1858 the number of coolie labourers who embarked for the Mauritius was 10,869. The number who returned during the same period was 1,449½ labourers and 36 children. The number of coolies who emigrated to the West Indies in the same year was 1,594½.

**PLAN OF MADRAS.**—On the 16th January the chief engineer reported the completion of an edition of 200 copies "of the large plan of Madras and its suburbs."

**VIZAGAPATAM, Feb. 11.**—His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Col. A. Cotton, the Inspector General of hospitals, and Capt. Clark and Grant, Actg. A.D.C. to his excellency, arrived in Dowlaishwaram from Masulipatam on the evening of the 4th. His excellency inspected the Sappers on the 5th, and started with his suite in the river steamer for the "Bison Hill" on the morning of the 7th. His visit to this hill was for the purpose of determining upon a sanitary post. On his return he proceeded to Samulcottah, and came thence to Vizagapatam. We are informed that Samulcottah has been recommended as a station for Europeans.

**SIR P. GRANT.**—A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on Thursday evening, the 17th Feb., announcing the return to the Presidency of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., Commander in Chief of the Madras army. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file, with full complement of officers from H. M.'s 44th regiment with regimental colour and band, paraded at the Light House Beach, to receive His Excellency on landing.

**COCHIN, Feb. 12.**—H. M. steam ship *Australian*, from Madras, anchored in our roads this morning, en route to Mangalore. She will leave at daylight to-morrow, after making some repairs to one of her boilers. The wreck of the unfortunate *Kohinoor* was sold by auction, on Monday last, for Rs. 235. We find the Kongany Bimbans still remain at Allepey, the authorities there considering it impossible to remove them from the Pagoda, where they are now deposited, without employing force; a proceeding which the instructions of the Madras Government do not authorise. We learn that the memorials presented by the ryots to Lord Harris, during his lordship's late visit to Cochin, complaining of the unjust and oppressive system introduced by the present Dewan on collecting revenue in kind, have been referred to General Cullen for explanation. We are satisfied the innovation complained of is bad in principle, and a breach of faith with the ryots, who have been guaranteed a commutation rate in money by successive administrations. If the exigencies of the State required it, the rate in question might be readjusted upon an equitable basis; but we trust no amount of mystification will induce the Government to sanction a return to the exploded doctrine of payment in kind.—*Courier*.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14. Birch Grove, Duraut, Hong Kong.—15. Try Again, Warfield, Mun-oorcottah.—16. Chance, Perkin, Sunderland; Gallant Neill, Farley, Calingapatam.—17. Isadora, Pascal, Calcutta; Great Britain, Nunnerly, Moulmein; str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, I.N., Bimlipatam.—18. Cressy, Gooch, Cocanada; Louisa Amelia, Haslip, Pondicherry.—22. Str. Neuseis, Paterson, Suaz; str. Sydney, Niblett, Calcutta; Tubal Cain, Wells, Calcutta.—24. Veauine, Loppoort, Pondicherry; Trafalgar, Taylor, Bimlipatam; General Godwin, Marshall, Calcutta.—26. Gloriana, Toynbee, Quilon.—28. Candia, Curling, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Trafalgar.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wardlaw and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Valett, Mrs. Sibley and two children, two Misses Sibley, Mrs. Griffiths and child, Eus. Rideout, H.M. 43rd, Enns. Maccallum, 55th, Mrs. Speers.  
Per Gallant Neill.—Mrs. Gurner and child.  
Per Great Britain.—Mr. and Mrs. D'Silva and child.  
Per str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Indian Navy.—Gen. Sir P. Grant, K.C.B., C. in C., Col. Cotton, Spottiswoode, Col. Reid, qr. mr. gen., Maj. and Mrs. Cureton and child, Maj. Herbert, Maj. Keer, Capt. Grant, Clark, Smart, and Capt. and Mrs. Barber, Messrs. E. Tuke, c.e., H. Fane, c.s., postmaster gen., Rev. Mr. Griffiths and two children.  
Per Cressy.—Lieut. Hewetson, Mr. D. Bartley, lady, and family, Mr. Benjamin.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s steamship Nemesis.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wright and infant, Mrs. Rideout and child, Miss Caird, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Lawford, Mr. Short, Mr. Blissett, Mr. Clarke, Mr. T. Short, Mr. E. Ingle, Mrs. Bird. From MARSEILLES. Mr. and Mrs. Arbutnot, Mrs. Ratcliff, Miss Dumergue, Mr. Caithen, Dr. Reynolds, Mrs. L. Guerre. From PENANG.—Mr. Underwood. From GALLE.—Mr. Partin and Mr. Biallshoke.  
Per Gloriana.—Capt. A. and Mrs. Shaw and daughter, Mrs. R. Q. Mainwaring and three children, Enns. E. G. D. Beagin.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Candia, from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Thomson, Mrs. Cotton, Mr. W. D'Arcey, Capt. Smith, Maj. Raikes, Maj. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Bt. Maj. Spurgeon, Lieut. Greene, Hornsby, Woods, Duncan, Surg. Arthur, Asst. Surg. Howell, Capt. H. M. Lane, Mrs. Impey and child, Lieut. Col. Galway, Lieut. and Mrs. Raynsford, Capt. Grey.  
Per str. Sydney, from CALCUTTA.—Captains Elliot and Daniell, Lieuts. Menzey, E. B. Sladen, Harcourt, Woods, Luxmore, Crippage, Inbertone, Rogers, and Waller, Enns. Westernman, Asst. Surg. C. Robertson, Lieut. C. J. Smith, 27th M.N.I.  
Per Tubal Cain, from CALCUTTA.—Col. Fisher, 1st Madras fus., Lieut. Seton, ajut., Lieut. Beaumont, gr. mr., Lieuts. Dale, Cleland, Stevens, Nicoll, and Burton, Asst. Surg. Richmond.  
Per General Godwin, from CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Core.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 13. Punjab, Cowan, Calcutta; Ambrosine, Leeman, London.—14. Str. Coronandel, Stradling, Rangoon and Moulmein; Louisiana, Brown, Rangoon.—15. Lydia, McHard, Gopulpore.—16. Leo Enfants Nautais, Pageant, Gopulpore; Mermaid, Buck, Mauritius.—17. Duke de Malakoff, Graves, Cocanada; Teak, Leonhard, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam; Neptune, Valey, Negapatam.—20. Louisa Amelia, Haslip, Cocanada; Peony, Fowler, Colombo; Dana, Middleton, Calingapatam.—22. Str. Nemesis, Patterson, Calcutta; Blue Rock, Pollock, Calingapatam; Barham, Consett, London via Cape; Suttan, Vogwell, London via Bimlipatam.—24. Myrtle, Mordue, Mauritius; Royal Bride, Watson, London via Bimlipatam; Try Again, Warfield, Colombo.—25. Str. Pearl, Sotheby, Trincomalee and Cape; H.M.'s str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Paumotu; Kate, Loutit, Cocanada.—28. Neicus, Hamlin, Mauritius.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Coronandel.—Esigns Cathcart and Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fowle, Mrs. Fallou, Mr. Thorp, and Lieut. Street, 46th N.I.  
Per Louisiana.—Lieut. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. Hay, Lieut. Gordon, Lieut. Middleton, Capt. Claridge, Lieut. Keita, Capt. Macaulay, 23rd L.I., Lieut. Jennings and wife, Mr. Truss, Per Duke de Malakoff.—Mrs. Graves and child.  
Per str. Nemesis.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Carew, Enns. A. H. Laurie, Mr. J. Peyton, Lieut. col. H. S. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. Lushington and two children, Captain and Mrs. Elliot.  
Per Barham.—For CAPE.—Rev. J. Gritten, Mrs. Gritten, and child. For LONDON.—Mrs. Dr. Evans and five children, Major G. Clarke, 2nd N.V. batt., Mrs. Clarke, Maj. W. L. Boulderson, 29th M.N.I., Mrs. Boulderson, Capt. H. C. R. W. Smith, 2nd N.V. batt., Mrs. Smith, H. Barber, Esq., 15th M.N.I., Mr. Pawkes, Rev. E. D. and Mrs. Appell, Capt. S. V. Willis, H.M.'s 1st royals, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Laybourne, and four children, Capt. S. Richards, H.M.'s 74th regt.  
Per str. Dalhousie.—For NEGAPATAM.—Lieut. C. H. Beddek.  
Per Candia.—From MADRAS to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Goodwyn, Mrs. Capt. C. C. Johnston and five children, Mrs. J. J. Cotton and three children, Mr. J. and Mrs. Young, Miss Young, Miss Wright, three infants, Mrs. Loudon and child, Rev. Mr. Maule, Lieut. W. M. Wright, Mrs. Mackechnie. From MADRAS to ALEXANDRIA.—Gen. A. S. and Mrs. Logan and child, Captain Smith. From MADRAS to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. M. Cadell, Capt. J. C. Sweeny.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 1, 1859.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill, at or within 3 months ...	8 per ct.



THE CHIEF OF JAMKUNDIE, who, it may be recollected, was arrested shortly after Mr. Manson, the political agent of the southern Mahratta country, was murdered, has been released. He was, it seems, confined as a precautionary measure, and now that danger is no longer apprehended has been set at liberty, in accordance with the terms of the amnesty. But his fort is to be levelled to the ground. The chief is, it is reported, about to get up nautches and balls on a grand scale to celebrate his return from captivity.

A JAIN SANSKRIT AND PRACRIT SCHOOL was opened at Ahmedabad on the 23rd January, for the purpose of propagating the Jain religion and customs. It is the first institution of the kind that has been established among the Jains in Goozerat in our time, and the *Bombay Standard* states that "it is jointly endowed by Rao Bahadur Muggunbhai Kurrumhund, and by Neknamdar Shukhawut Bahadur Hurkoorbaee, widow of the late Set Huthising Keshrising. The total endowment is Rs. 20,000—Rs. 6,000 of which the donors propose to lay out in erecting a suitable building in the locality, the rest to be invested in the Government Five per Cent. Loan. The interest will produce Rs. 700 annually. It is said there will be some scholarships founded. A great number of people were present on the occasion of opening the school."

ADVENTURE AT SEA.—A vernacular paper mentions, on the authority of a letter from Aden, that H.M.'s sloop of war *Elphinstone*, I.N., having proceeded to the Kooria Moorla Islands, the commander of the vessel despatched Lieutenant R. B. Leefe, in a boat, with seven sailors, to survey the opposite coast, but in consequence of the heavy swells of the sea, the boat was carried off, and was lost sight of. The party were obliged to live on biscuit and water for twelve days in an open sea, until at length they fell in with some Arab bungalows, which conveyed them safe to Aden. They came to Bombay by the last steamer.

BLACK MAIL.—A gentleman who has recently passed down the country, through a very wild district, by way of Peynt and Dhurrumpore, informs us that everything is as quiet in those parts as possible. The hanging of the Peynt Rajah, No. 2, in last year, appears to have worked wonders, and our old enemies, the Bheel Rajahs in the Dhangs, who gave Captain (now General Sir James) Outram so much trouble in his early service some thirty years ago, apprehended and gave up to Government numerous persons who had fled from Peynt thither. Such is the power of money, and of fair treatment. We have rented the Dhangs for the sake of the timber since 1842, paying about Rs. 11,000 per annum for them; and never was money better expended. Two years before that period a European could not enter the Dhangs without a heavy escort, whereas now such an encumbrance would be simply a nuisance.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 9.

THE BHOREGHAT RIOT.—Mr. R. Faviell, the Bombay contractor, has written a letter explaining the late outbreak on the railway. He says, he tried the system of sub-contracts in order to obtain a larger supply of labour, and succeeded in collecting 15,000 men. The demand for labour is, however, so great that the men were perpetually raising their prices, and asking new terms. The Europeans gave way in all cases rather than stop the works, and the majority of labourers are perfectly contented, and are still at work. The recent murder was committed by a gang of 500 wild Mhangs, who had been for some time most insubordinate.

ONE MAN'S MEAT, &c.—The *Madras Spectator* reports that the business of the Supreme Court is largely on the increase. There are a dozen causes for trial on the plea side, and eleven on the equity side. Moreover, all the affairs of the late nabob of the Carnatic have been thrown into the Supreme Court. Some four hundred demands are to be brought forward, and the aggregate of claims will seriously affect the Treasury. So great will be the press of work that the judges do not intend to sit on the small cause side.

## CHINA.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HONG KONG, Feb. 15.—Lord Elgin arrived here from Shanghai, in his steam-yacht *Furious*, on the 2nd February; but departed next day for Canton. His Excellency was to start from that place last night or this morning to make an exploration, similar to that he has made of the Yang-tze, of the Great West River, which, according to the Chinese, can be ascended for a long distance in vessels of light draught. A number of troops will go on this expedition, and provisions will be taken for three weeks. Six or seven gun-boats are to go up, towing flat-bottomed junks, but it is doubtful whether any attempt will be made to advance beyond the point where gun-boats become unserviceable and the ascent might be continued in junks. Two missionaries once ascended the Canton river nearly to the borders of Kwang-si, but otherwise it is unknown to Europeans, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the city and from Chinese accounts. It is supposed that Lord Elgin intends to return to Shanghai; and that he will accompany his brother, the Hon. Mr. Bruce, to Peking, but nothing certain is known of his intentions. Until the British Embassy is established at Peking, it would be inexpedient either for his lordship, or any part of the force now here, to depart.

Some shorter expeditions than that now contemplated have continued to be made from Canton. Tai-leuk, Tai-fan, and other of the more important of the famous ninety-six villages, have been visited, and proclamations have been distributed in them, calling on the natives to lay aside all animosity against foreigners, and on the elders and gentry to see to the proper treatment of foreign visitors and travellers. These proclamations were well received; and two gentlemen have already paid a private visit to Fat-shan, and to Sheektsing, where the braves were routed, without any other protection than that which travellers usually have.

Nothing has yet been published about the settlement of the site for the factories at Canton; but from the fact that the principal American house has begun to build on the old site, it is supposed that will be, or has been, selected by Lord Elgin, with an extension probably to the westward.

Rear Admiral Sir Michael Seymour leaves this, in the *Calcutta*, very soon, and will be succeeded by Sir Byan Martin. During the period of Admiral Seymour's command in these waters he has enjoyed a rare exemption from the just or unjust censure which has been so liberally bestowed on General Straubenzee, Sir John Bowring, to a less degree on Lord Elgin, and generally on those connected with the administration and execution of foreign affairs in China. Against Admiral Seymour no word has been uttered, and he leaves not only in command of universal respect, but with the affection of his own service.

In the colony, and at Canton, trade has hardly yet recovered from the lull consequent on the China New Year; especially there has been little demand for imports. The expeditions into the neighbourhood of Canton have had the effect of assuring the Chinese of the pacific intentions of the allies, and of showing the power of foreigners to advance into the interior.

The appointment of Mr. Green as acting Attorney-General has been confirmed by the home Government, but we have not yet heard whether the suspension of Mr. Anstey has been approved of. After a more than usually animated debate in the Legislative Council, the Bowring Praya ordinance was rejected by a majority of six to three. The steamer *Five Brothers* was wrecked in the Cupeli passage on the 28th Jan., the Admiralty chart and the *China Pilot* not giving sufficient information of the danger of the passage.

The export of tea for the season amounts to 38,121,100lbs. against 41,107,300lbs. last season, or a decrease of 2,986,800lbs. Of silk, the ex-

port amounts to 52,717 bales, against 48,426, or an increase of 4,289. To Marseilles the export of silk amounts to 5,998 bales. The total export of tea to the United States amounts to 24,533,300lbs.—*Overland China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, March 1.—For the greater portion of the past fortnight the weather has been all that could be desired—regular hot, dry, February weather—and, consequently, the operations of curing and shipping have been carried briskly on. Five vessels have sailed for London, with 29,000 cwt. of coffee, the bulk being plantation sorts. A cargo, largely composed of plantation, has gone to France, a cargo of native to New York, and a small quantity of this latter sort has been taken to Bombay. The aggregate exports of the fortnight amount to 43,087 cwt., in the proportion of 27,076 plantation and 15,411 native. The total exports from the 1st of October, 1858, to date are 266,100 cwt., of which 153,285 cwt. are plantation, and 112,815 cwt. native.

The event of the fortnight has been the annual gathering of the Planters' Association, for business and festivity, in Kandy.

While we are writing it is probable that the Pearl Fishery at Aripo has commenced. A body of troops destined for the scene left Colombo yesterday. The Governor intends to be present in person at the fishery. Two divers from England having come out to aid in submarine researches, we trust results of great and permanent value may be obtained.

While the Governor is dwelling with natural pride on the results of irrigation works in the Batticaloa district, we are rejoiced to learn that in the southern province large progress is being made with important works of the same nature. Mr. Gordon Forbes, the Government agent, appears to have most heartily seconded the efforts of Mr. Harrison and his assistants, and the result of the combined energy brought to bear on the Oorobokka Dam is a moral certainty that the work will be completed early in April. But improvement is not to stop short with the restoration of this comparatively modern work. The ancient Tissa Maha Rama tank will be made to spread fertility around it. Mr. Harrison, accompanied by two European assistants, Messrs. Blyth and Worsop, with Mr. Brohier, the district surveyor, are diligently at work, surveying and evelling for the irrigation works at Kirimie and Tissa Maha Rama. It is with material improvements and useful public works that Sir H. Ward's name will be most honourably associated. While the Gampolla bridge is the admiration of all who see it, the second bridge at Katugastotte promises to excel it in usefulness and beauty. The Governor's personal energy is certainly seconded by able instruments. Amongst the rest by Mr. Churchill, a gentleman still youthful, who has quietly but rapidly and substantially carried out so many great improvements that he has now been chosen by the Governor, with the approval of the public, to succeed Major Skinner in charge of the department of Public Works.

The Railway Works continue to progress, upwards of 3,000 persons being employed on them, while the expenditure ranges from £5,000 to £10,000 monthly. On the departure of Capt. Cumming by the *Simla* he attempted to depute his functions as agent, pending the arrival of Mr. Beeston, to the Storekeeper, Mr. Greig. Mr. Doyne, the chief engineer, applied successfully to the law courts to render this appointment nugatory. Matters remained in an unpleasant position for a few days. Mr. Beeston, the new agent, arrived by the *Nemesis*, however, and now we trust all will go smoothly and briskly forward.

Previously to the meeting of the Planters' Association, a meeting of Kandian chiefs and others took place at Kandy, to petition for the repeal of a very stringent law respecting title to Chena lands, the Jungle lands, which are only cultivated occasionally, the boundaries of which are undefined, and no regular title to which was



granted in the time of the Kandian kings.—*Overland Observer.*

**THE PEARL NECKLACE.**—The *Ceylon Times* understands "that the Pearl Necklace subscription, so long in abeyance, has at length been appropriated, though not in the manner originally intended. Sir Charles MacCarthy will, we are told, be the bearer of 'Lankas' Gift' to the Princess Royal of England, now the Princess Frederick William of Prussia. It will consist of a richly worked silver box, mounted on an elegantly carved ebony pedestal, and surmounted by the gold elephant, already alluded to as the intended gift. Beside the elephant will be placed a pair of bracelets, set with the choicest pearls from the Aripoo fishery: and the whole will be encased in a richly carved ebony cabinet."

## BURMAH.

**RANGOON, Jan. 31st.**—On the 21st instant some excitement was caused here by the appearance of a small screw steamer sailing up the river with the French flag flying; on inquiry it was found out that she was from Bordeaux, bringing a number of Frenchmen with their families, who are going to Ava to establish silk filatures for the purpose of manufacturing silk of a superior description. The notorious D'Orgoni, or General D'Orgoni, as he is pleased to style himself, is, I am informed, at the bottom of this commercial enterprise. If the object really be to advance the interests of commerce, no one will grumble; but perhaps the *soi-disant* general has something else in view. Whatever may be his failings, there is no doubt that he is not wanting in tact, and he has succeeded in this instance also in prevailing upon a silk manufacturing company in Lyons to send out the *Alon Prakh* (such is the name of the vessel) with a good staff of manufacturers to try the experiment in Upper Burmah. The vessel I believe is to be offered to the king for sale, and with the proceeds a start will be made. But nothing will be done until D'Orgoni arrives, he being expected here by the next steamer from Calcutta. How far the expectation of his friends will be realised it is difficult for me to say, but in the face of the Act which the Legislative Council of India in their wisdom passed some time ago, it is not likely that a troublesome individual like the General will be permitted to set his foot again on Burmese soil. The *Alon Prakh* is a vessel of about 130 tons. Our worthy Commissioner has not yet returned from the frontier. The old ex-King of Delhi continues a close prisoner. What is to be done with him no one here seems to know.—*Englishman.*

**ROADS IN INDIA.**—The number of roads opened for traffic in the several Presidencies of India since the year 1848 is as follows, viz.:—In Madras, number of first-class roads, 13; length in miles, 2,222; number of miles constructed since 1848, 684; cost of construction and repair since 1848, 36,26,673 rupees; second and third class roads—number of miles constructed since 1848, 3,709½; cost, 52,46,944 rupees; canals, 512 miles; cost, 25,71,960 rupees. In Bombay, first-class roads, 188 miles; cost of construction, 14,72,995 rupees; second and third class roads, 3,721 miles; cost, 23,02,709 rupees. In Scinde, 1,929½ miles of first class roads; cost, 1,51,569 rupees; and of second and third class roads, 1,835½ miles; cost, 1,97,425 rupees; canals, 223 miles; cost, 2,21,030 rupees. In Bengal, 64 miles of first-class roads; cost, 10,98,093 rupees; and 389 miles of second class roads; cost, 4,40,472 rupees; second and third class roads, 3,853 miles; cost, 12,33,776 rupees; canals, 12 miles; at a cost of 79,572 rupees. In the Punjab, 1,141 miles of first class roads; cost, 95,95,877 rupees; and second and third class roads, 9,285 miles; cost, 23,20,196 rupees.

**THE MINTS.**—During the month of December, 1858, the Calcutta mint coined Rs. 34,21,235; the Madras mint Rs. 5,33,254; and the Bombay mint Rs. 3,00,000.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 14.*—Mr. C. S. Hogg, administrator gen. of Bengal, has leave 18 mo., fr. date of which he may avail of it.

Mr. J. Welsh is apptd. to act as administrator gen. dur. Mr. Hogg's abs.

Mr. C. Trotter is perm. to resign H.M.'s civ. serv., fr. the date of departure of the second mail steamer of this month.

*Foreign Dept., Feb. 15.*—The serv. of Mr. W. Balmain, dep. commiss. in Oude, are placed at disposal of financial dept., govt. of India.

Maj. J. Sleeman, gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, availed himself on 5th inst. of leave granted to him in G.G.O., No. 4538, Nov. 12, making over charge of his office to Capt. W. A. Gibb, asst. gen. superint., Jubulpore.

*Fort William, Feb. 11.*—No. 174.—The servs. of Lieut. J. F. Sherer, 40th N.I., 2nd in com. of Sylhet L.I. batt., are placed at disposal of the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal.

No. 175.—The undermentioned officers to proceed to Eur. on leave on m.c.:—

Lieut. F. W. Grant, 22nd N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. W. H. Jackson, 52nd N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 179.—Admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment as a cadet of cavalry on this estab., and prom. to cornet, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment:—

Cavalry.—Mr. A. Hearsey; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 14.

No. 187.—The servs. of Lieut. H. A. Prinsep, 3rd Eur. regt., are placed at disposal of Lieut. Gov. of N.W. Provs.

No. 189.—Returned to duty on this estab.:—

Capt. B. M. Loveday, 15th N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 7.

No. 191.—Leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Capt. E. Tierney, art., dep. commissary of ord., 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 194.—The following promotions are made:—

2nd N.I. (Grenadiers).—Brev. maj. J. Travers to be maj., and Lieut. J. K. Couper to be capt., fr. Feb. 16, 1859, vice Larkins, retired.

No. 195.—Surg. R. B. Kinsey, F.R.C.S., 4th Eur. regt., to offic. as garr. surg. of Fort William dur. the abs., on m.c., to Eur. of Surg. Campbell, or until further orders.

Feb. 16.—Rev. E. Templeman, asst. chapl. on Bengal estab., reported his arrival on the 13th inst. per str. *Alma*.

The serv. of Rev. Mr. Templeman are placed at the disposal of the govt. of N.W. prov.

Feb. 18.—Capt. S. Owen, 2nd in com. of Jhansi div. milit. police, has leave to presy., prep. to furl. to England, on m.c.

Messrs. T. F. W. Smith, C. G. Sperling, D. M. Gardner, C. J. Powlett, and J. F. K. Hewitt, app. by the right hon. the Secretary of State for India members of the C.S. on the Bengal estab., rep. their arrival at presy. on the 14th inst. per str. *Alma*, which reached the Sand-heads on 12th idem.

*Foreign Dept., Feb. 18.*—Maj. W. H. Rickards, pol. agent at Bhopal, has leave for 6 weeks, from 20th prox., to Bombay, prep. to retiring from the service.

Feb. 16.—Mr. F. Lushington, the civil auditor at Madras, having been directed to proc. on duty to Calcutta, the governor gen. is pleased to make the following temporary arrangements:—

Mr. J. L. Lushington, 1st asst. acct. gen. at Madras, to offic. at civil auditor at Madras.

Mr. H. A. Mangles, 2nd asst. acct. gen. to the govt. of India, to offic. as 1st asst. acct. gen. Madras.

Mr. W. Balmain, Bengal C.S., to offic. as 2nd asst. acct. gen. to the govt. of India.

*Public Works Dept.—General Establishments, Jan. 21.*—Capt. C. Pollard, exec. eng., 2nd class Goograt dist., Lahore and Peshawur road, has 2 mo. privilege leave, fr. 6th inst.

Feb. 16.—The servs. of Lieut. A. Tulloch, 1st class asst. eng., Oude, are placed at disposal of foreign dep. for employt. in superint. of roads in that prov.

Feb. 15, 1858.—Promotion.—Maj. F. M. Baker, 65th N.I., 3rd class exec. eng., temp. extra asst. to chief eng., Punjab, prom. to 2nd class, fr. Oct. 23, 1858.

The app. of Lieut. Garnault to charge of North Hidgelee div. of embankments has effect fr. Nov. 1, 1858.

Feb. 17.—Transfer.—Lieut. W. C. Mackinnon, H. M.'s 87th regt. of foot, 2nd class asst. eng., transf. from Bengal to N. W. prov., and directed to proceed to Allahabad.

*Military Dep., Fort William, Feb. 16.*—No. 200.—Maj. gen. G. Tomkyns, colonel of the late 19th N.I., has furl. to Europe for 3 years, old regs.

No. 201.—Vet. surg. R. W. Murray has leave to Europe on m.c. for 12 mo., new regs.

No. 203.—The leave on m.c. to the Cape, granted to Lieut. W. E. M. B. Ramsay, 17th N.I., in G. G. O., June 29, 1858, is extended for a period of 4 mo. on the same account.

No. 204.—Capt. W. Metcalf, 35th N.I.I., has leave fr. Feb. 15 to May 15, to Bombay, prep. to apply. for leave on m.c., old regs.

No. 205.—2nd Capt. E. Tierney has leave for 3 mo. to the Presid., prep. to proc. to Europe on m.c., new regs.

No. 206.—The following order, issued by the commissioner of province to the Nagpore irregular force, is confirmed:—

No. 3, dated Jan. 27.—Directing Lieut. Grove, 32nd Madras N.I., to proceed to Chindwarra, and relieve Lieut. Wakefield of command of 1st detach. of inf. at that station.

*Fort William, Feb. 18.*—No. 207.—Admitted to the service, as an asst. surg. on this estab.:—

Med. depart.—Mr. T. E. B. Brown; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 11.

No. 210.—Leave of absence, on m.c. to Eur.:—

Capt. A. G. Forsyth, 3rd Eur. regt., 15 mo., under old regs.

Lieut. O. Campbell, invalid estab., 18 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. W. Smith, 28th N.I., cantonment joint mag. of Agra, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 211.—The serv. of Rev. A. D. Nicolson are replaced at disposal of govt. of N.W. Prov.

No. 212.—The serv. of Rev. J. Sharkey, B.A., offic. chaplain of force at Shajehanpore, placed at disposal of govt. of the Punjab.

No. 213.—Capt. C. R. Wriford, 1st Eur. Bengal fusiliers, is perm. to resign the service, fr. 20th inst.

**BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.**

Feb. 15.—The leave granted to Mr. T. J. Maltby, dep. coll. of Bulloah, on Dec. 29.

Lieut. J. F. Sherer, to be commandant of Kooky Levy, and asst. to superint. of Cachar. Lieut. Sherer will exercise in his civil capacity the powers of an asst. mag., under reg. III. of 1821, and powers of an asst. coll., under reg. VIII. of 1831.

Capt. L. J. Nation, 57th N.I., to be commandt. of 9th Bengal police batt., in the Chota Nagpore div.

Mr. G. C. Blake to be 2nd in com. and offic. adjt. 9th Bengal police batt.

Mr. R. H. Ellis to be a lieut. in 9th Bengal police batt.

Feb. 16.—Mr. J. W. Longmore, offic. mag. of Rungpore, to offic. also as coll. of that district, dur. abs. of Mr. A. G. Macdonald, or until further orders.

Mr. J. C. Campbell has leave for 15 mo., on m. c.

Mr. A. G. Macdonald, coll. of Rungpore, has leave for 3 mo.

Feb. 18.—The serv. of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the govt. of India, in the mil. dept.

Capt. E. Smyth, 13th N.I.

Lieut. F. E. Rowcroft, 2nd regt. (gren.)

**BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.**

Feb. 8, No. 22.—The serv. of Capt. N. R. Sneyd, comdnt. of mil. pol. in Chundeyree district, placed at disp. of the C. in C.

Feb. 9, No. 24.—The appt. of Capt. Irwin to com. of mil. pol. levies at Suraon is to have retrospective effect fr. 3rd Aug. last.

Leave of absence:—

of Hoshungabad, has 2 mo. privilege leave.

Feb. 9, No. 178.—Lieut. C. V. Gordon, asst. commis.

**BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**

Jan. 26.—*Nynee Tal Convalescent Depot.*—Maj. J. Drysdale, of 42nd highlanders, to be commandant.

Lieut. T. M. Sandys, 73rd N.I., has passed exam. in Hindoostanee.

The undermentioned passed colloquial examination on the 15th inst.:—Asst. surgs. W. E. Caird and T. S. Veale.

To do duty and join:—Unp. Ensigns C. A. E. S. Carter and W. S. Brooke, 29th foot; N. J. Jones and J. M. Sym, 3rd bufts; F. H. Gould, 6th foot; A. B. Hepburn, 57th foot; E. Newbery, 87th foot; and C. T. Lane, 3rd Eur. regt.

Vet. surg. H. Bath, with 3rd Eur. L.C., when relieved will join the remount depot, Allahabad.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor Gen. has been pleased to sanction the appt. of Col. R. C. Taylor, 79th highlanders, and Capt. J. Hudson, 64th foot, to the command and to be brigade major respectively of a brig. of the Shajehanpore field force, with effect fr. May 23 to June 7, 1858.

Lieut. C. W. Fletcher, 48th N.I., is appt. A.D.C. to Maj. gen. Sir J. E. W. Inglis.

The following G.O. issued to the forces in the field is published in orders to the army:—

The services of Lieut. A. Merewether, 61st N.I., being no longer required in the commissariat department, he will report himself to the brigadier commanding at Lucknow for general duty.

Orders confirmed:—

Dated Nov. 29.—Appg. Surg. J. W. Chambers, 85th foot (Shahabad), to med. ch. of brig. staff.

Allahabad, Jan. 28.—Brev. maj. W. D. Macdonald, 98th Highlanders, to offic. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. at Allahabad.

Orders confirmed:—

Dated 16th ult.—Appg. Lieut. F. F. Rowcroft, 2nd N.I., to act as instructor of musketry to 4th Eur. regt., v. Brown.

Dated 19th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. J. B. White to proc. to Sylhet, and receive med. ch. of the naval brig. under orders for Debroogher.

Dated 29th ult.—Appg. Asst. surg. J. F. Tierney to med. ch. of a detach. of 5th Eur. inf. proc. to join regtl. hd. qrs. at Berhampore.

Allahabad, Jan. 31.—Capt. E. M. Lawford and Lieut. H. C. Stevens, 4th Madras L.C., to do du. with Madras depot at Howrah, in view to proc. to Benares with a detach. of troops of that pres.

Lieut. C. Baily, 17th N.I., to do du. with Eur. recruit depot at Barackpore, to join.

Asst. surg. A. Eteson is posted to 2nd Mahratta horse.

Asst. surg. J. F. N. Wise, with 2nd troop, is posted to 8th troop 3rd brig. horse art.

Vet. surg. A. C. Williams is posted to the art. div. at Peshawar.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the dates specified:—

Lieut. H. F. Blair, engs., 14th inst.

Ens. G. P. Cumming, 41st N.I., Asst. surg. W. F. DeFabeck, med. dept., 15th inst.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brig. C. Troup, comdg. brig. Seetapore district, dated 10th inst., Asst. surg. R. F. Andrews, 2nd drag. gds., to afford med. aid to detach. proc. under com. of Lieut. col. J. Brind to Ramnugur; and Asst. surg. W. Sinclair, 93rd Highlanders, to afford med. aid to troop of 2nd drag. gds. att. to hd. qrs. of the brig.

Jan. 31.—By Col. J. P. Sparks, comdg. at Rae Bareilly, dated 22nd ult., directing Surg. A. White, in med. charge of 19th Punjab inf., to continue also in med. charge of Pathan Horse.

By Lieut. col. E. Kaye, of art., comdg. a detach. in camp at Bhinga, dated 24th ult., directing Staff surg. T. Rhys, att. to E troop royal horse art., to afford med. aid to 4th co. royal engs., and detach. Delhi pioneers.

Art. reg. order, dated 26th ult., directing Capt. H. V. Timbrell, late comdg. a detach. of recruits, to join and do du. with recruit depot at regtl. hd. qrs.

Allahabad station ord. 27th ult., directing Lieut. col. J. D. Carmichael, of H.M.'s 32nd lt. inf., to assu. com. of district and garrison.

Leave of absence:—

4th Eur. L.C.—Brev. col. A. Tucker, from Nov. 18, 1858, to May 13, 1859, to remain at the pres.

72nd N.I.—Capt. R. K. Gordon, from Nov. 1, 1858, to April 30th, in ext., to remain at Dhurnsalla, on m. c.

Medical Dept.—Surg. W. Keates, from Feb. 10 to May 10, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m. c., under old rules.

2nd Bombay N.I.—Capt. G. W. Harding, comdg. 2nd Sikh Inf., from Jan. 9 to March 9, to Calcutta, on m. c., prep. to furl. to Eur.

Cavalry.—Cornet R. G. Loch, from Jan. 28 to June 28, in ext. of privilege leave, to remain at Calcutta.

Feb. 1, 1859.—Appointments:—

Dugshaie Convalescent Depot.—Brev. Lieut. col. J. W. Cox, H.M.'s 13th lt. inf., to be commandant.

3rd Regt. Hodson's Horse.—Lieut. R. C. W. Mitford, 3rd Eur. regt., to offic. as adjt.

Lieut. B. J. Parsons, 23rd N.I., is permitted to study at the Thomason College, at Roorkee, until Nov. 1, 1859.

Ens. J. B. Hay, 59th N.I., attached to H.M. 13th L.I., to do du. with 9th Punjab inf., and to join.

Orders confirmed:—

By Col. Lord Kerr, comdg. at Goruckpore, dated Oct. 9 last, app. Lieut. A. S. Adair, of H.M. 13th L.I., to be station staff, v. Jones.

By Brev. maj. G. T. S. Carruthers, comdg. a moveable column, dated Nov. 22 last, directing Asst. surg. R. C. Chundra, Towanna horse, to assume med. ch. of the column during such time as his corps forms part of it.

Umballah brigade order, 2nd ult., Asst. surg. St. G. W. Tucker, 16th Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to 24th N.I.

Sirhind div. order, dated 5th ult., directing Brev. col. J. Butler, 11th N.I., to assume command of Umballah brigade, an departure of Brig. J. Steel, c.b.

Cawnpore brigade orders, dated 9th and 12th ult., directing, respectively, Staff asst. surg. J. S. Johnstone and Asst. surg. J. V. de Boissiere, H.M. 48th regt., to take med. ch. of Eur. details proc. to Meerut and Lucknow.

By Brig. F. Rowcroft, comdg. Goruckpore district,

dated 11th ult., appg. Asst. surg. A. E. T. Longhurst, of H.M. 13th L.I., to medical ch. of brigade staff, v. Shone.

Umballah brigade order, 13th ult., app. Capt. C. Harris, 27th N.I., to be station interp., in add. to his other duties, v. Howard.

Delhi garrison order, dated 15th ult., directing Surg. C. Harland, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to afford med. aid to 4th comp. 1st bn. art.

Feb. 2.—Capt. T. Thatcher, 11th Bombay N.I., is permitted to resign appt. of commandant of 2nd regt. of Gwalior inf.

Lieut. H. P. T. MacCarthy, Madras art., to do du. with detach. of Madras troops proc. to Benares under com. of Capt. E. M. Lawford, and directed to join at Raneeungee.

Lieut. A. D. Jennings, attached to 3rd Sikh irreg. cav., is directed to join forthwith the 2nd Eur. L.C., to which he belongs.

Leave of absence:—

Remount Depot, Allahabad.—Vet. surg. R. W. Murray, from Jan. 19 to March 19, to Calcutta, m.c.

Medical Dept.—Supg. surg. C. McKinnon, fr. Feb. 20 to March 31, to Presy., prep. to retire.

Jan. 28.—Passed the prescribed colloquial exam. on 15th inst.:—

Lieut. C. H. Reilly, of the art.

Lieut. C. J. Durand, 14th N.I.

Asst. surg. O. Byrne, of the med. dept.

Orders confirmed:—

By Col. W. F. Beatson, comdg. Beatson's horse, dated 21st Nov. last, appg. Lieut. C. E. Lennox to offic. as major of brigade, v. Clarke, directed to resume his duties as adjutant of the 2nd regt., and appg. Lieut. Clarke to offic. also as 2nd in com. of that regt., during the employment as above of Lieut. Lennox.

By Lieut. col. T. Moore, comdg. 5th Bengal Eur. L.C., dated 16th ult., appg. Lieut. G. A. Prendergast to act as adjt.

Jan. 29.—By Capt. R. R. Mainwaring, comdg. 6th Eur. regt., dated 3rd inst., appg. Lieut. H. H. Stansfield to offic. as adjt. to regt., with effect fr. 21st ult.

Peshawur div. ord., dated 5th inst., appg. Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart, M.D., to med. ch. of 14th Punjab inf.

By Brig. G. R. Barker, comdg. troops in Seetapore district, dated 9th inst., directing Asst. surg. W. E. Caird, att. to No. 17 light field battery, to assu. med. ch. of 4th comp. 4th batt. Bengal art., with effect fr. 23rd ult.

Lahore brig. ord., dated 11th inst., directing Asst. surg. L. H. Lees, M.D., to do du. in the art. hosp., Meerut.

Allahabad, Jan. 31.—3rd Eur. regt.—Lieut. E. B. Wimberley to be adjt.

Lieut. J. E. Whitting, 68th N.I., att. to 8th foot, is app. to do du. with 8th irreg. cav., to join.

The undermentioned med. officers are posted to the corps noted opposite their respective names, and directed to join:—

Asst. surg. W. E. Caird, 1st Bengal Eur. light cav.; J. C. Dickinson, 2nd Bengal Eur. light cav.; S. C. Courtney, M.D., 3rd regt. Bengal Eur. light cav.; R. Banbury, 4th Bengal Eur. light cav.; H. Clark, 5th Bengal Eur. light cav.

Passed prescribed colloquial examination:—

Lieut. L. Smith, 36th N.I., Oct. 27, 1858.

Lieut. G. S. Goad, 49th N.I.; Asst. surg. L. H. Lees, med. dept., Jan. 15.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. E. Kaye, comdg. the art. of Onde field force, dated 29th Nov. last, appg. Brev. maj. S. M. Grylls, royal horse art., to offic. as adjt. and qr. mr. of art. brig.

By Maj. J. Fowler, comdg. 4th Madras light cav., dated 22nd ult., appg. Lieut. G. A. Arbutnot, 8th light cav., do. du., to act as adjt.

By Brev. col. W. Riddell, comdg. 3rd Eur. regt., dated 1st inst., appg. Lieut. E. B. Wimberley to offic. as adjt., relieving Capt. A. Pond.

By Brig. W. P. Purnell, comdg. 3rd brig. in the field, dated 5th inst., directing Asst. surg. T. Ringer, of Lahore light horse, to afford med. aid to detach. of 4th Oude pol. cav., with effect fr. 13th ult.

By Lieut. col. C. F. Seymour, comdg. at Buxar, dated 5th inst., appg. Lieut. and Adj. G. Lambert, 84th foot, to act as staff officer, v. Capt. W. J. Morris, 4th Madras light cav.

Allahabad, Feb. 3.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 31.—Surg. Reade, to do du. at general depot hospital.

Dated 2nd ult.—Surg. J. E. Moffatt, to do du. at general depot hospital.

Meerut div. ord., dated 19th ult., appg. Lieut. Stafford 18th N.I., to offic. as adjt. to Meerut Levy, v. Shuldham.

By Maj. C. V. Jenkins, comdg. 1st Eur. lt. cav., dated 27th ult., appg. Lieut. H. H. Chapin to offic. as adjt., v. Martin, in c.

Asst. surg. H. Thom, 5th Punjab rifles, to assume med. charge of wing 1st Belooch butt., from Jan. 8.

Orders confirmed:—

By Commander of Hodson's horse, dated Dec. 24, permitting an exchange of appts. between Lieut. C. H. Tallese, second in com. of 1st regt., and Brev.

maj. Sir H. Havelock, batt., second in com. of 8rd regt., and directing Lieut. C. H. Mechain to continue to offic. as second in com. of the latter during Lieut. Tallier's m. c., consequent on his wounds.

Allahabad, Feb. 5.—By Brev. maj. G. Kirby, art., comdg. at Almorah, dated 11th ult., app. Lieut. G. D. A. Younghusband, 66th or Goorka lt. inf., to com. of depot of that regt., v. Graves.

By Lieut. col. E. R. Priestly, comdg. at Moradabad, dated 11th ult., app. Lieut. G. W. Cockburn, 42nd Highlanders, to be station staff officer.

By Brig. F. C. Eveleigh, comdg. a f. f., dated 17th ult., directing Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer to take med. charge of detachs. under com. of Lieut. C. E. Bethune, royal art.

Leave of absence:—

13th N.I.—Lieut. A. D. Butter, attached to Sirmoor batt., from Feb. 1 to April 1, to Benares.

22nd N.I.—Lieut. F. W. Grant, do. du. 42nd Highlanders, from Jan. 20 to March 20, to Calcutta, on m. c., prep. to furlough.

68th N.I.—Capt. F. S. Miller, from Jan. 24 to March 24, to Calcutta, on m. c., prep. to furlough.

1st Madras Fus.—Maj. A. J. de H. Harris, fr. Jan. 27 to Feb. 27, in ext.

By Col. J. P. Sparks, comdg. at Rae Bareilly, dated 22nd ult., directing Surg. A. White, in med. ch. of 19th Punjab inf., to continue also in med. ch. of Pathan horse.

By Lieut. col. E. Kaye, art., comdg. a detach. in camp at Bhinga, dated 24th ult., directing Staff surg. T. Rhys, att. to E troop royal horse art., to afford med. aid to 4th comp. royal engs. and detach. Delhi pioneers.

Art. regtl. ord., 26th ult., directing Capt. H. V. Timbrell, late comdg. detach. of recruits, to join and do du. with recruit depot at regtl. hd. qrs.

Allahabad sta. ord., 27th ult., directing Lieut. col. J. D. Carmichael, H.M.'s 32nd lt. inf., to assu. com. of district and garrison.

Leave of absence:—

4th Eur. L.C.—Brev. col. A. Tucker, fr. Nov. 13, 1858, to May 13, to remain at pres.

72nd N.I.—Capt. R. K. Gordon, fr. Nov. 1, 1858, to April 30, in ext., to remain at Dhurnsalla, m.c.

Med. Dept.—Surg. W. Keates, fr. Feb. 10 to May 10, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, m.c., under old regs.

Allahabad, Feb. 8.—Orders confirmed:—

Peshawur div. ord., dated Dec. 24, appg. Lieut. R. W. Cox, 94th foot, to do du. with 7th irreg. cav.

By Lieut. col. J. Ross, comdg. camel corps, dated 26th ult., appg. Ens. G. Bradley, do. du. with corps, to act as adjt.

Feb. 9.—Orders confirmed:—

By Col. Dennis, comdg. a field detach., dated 8th ult., attaching Asst. surg. W. S. Oliver, 1st batt. 60th rifles, to do du. with squadron of 2nd drag. gls. with the force.

Feb. 8.—2nd regt. Gwalior inf.—Capt. T. Wheeler, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to be comdnt., v. Thatcher.

1st irreg. cav.—Lieut. G. C. Thomson, adjt., to be 2nd in com.

Lieut. T. R. D. Bingham, 70th foot, to offic. as adjt., v. Thomson.

12th irreg. cav.—Lieut. E. H. Woodcock, act. 2nd in com. 8th irreg. cav., to be 2nd in com.

Lieut. Hon. R. H. Stewart, 42nd Highlanders, to act as maj. of brig. Ferozepore.

The appt. of Capt. A. C. Plowden, 50th N.I., to be 2nd in com. of regt. of Lucknow, is cancl.

Ens. J. E. Kennedy, 74th N.I., att. to 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to do du. with 4th Eur. regt., to join.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s office, Calcutta, Feb. 11.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Jan. 28.—No. 20.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

9th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. R. Mills to be capt., without purch., v. Anson, dec. Jan. 15.

Corn. F. R. C. Crofton to be lieut., without purch., v. Mills, Jan. 15.

66th Foot.—Capt. W. T. Gordon to be major, without purch., v. Davenport, dec. Jan. 1.

Lieut. E. J. Storey to be capt., without purch., v. Gordon, Jan. 1.

Ens. J. H. Mardon to be lieut., without purch., v. Storey, Jan. 1.

The undermentioned officers have passed their exam. in vernacular language:—

Capt. R. Blackall, of H.M. 75th regt.

Lieut. G. A. Furse and Ens. W. S. Walter, H.M. 42nd Highlanders.

Maj. G. G. Stapylton and Capt. M. Batt, H.M. 98th regt.

Jan. 31.—Capt. S. A. Cleeve, 51st foot, to be brig. Maj. to Queen's troops in Bombay pres., v. Murray, prom. to a regimental majority.

Lieut. C. Spencer, 82nd foot, to be adj. to corps, v. Browne, who resigns the appt., from 26th Jan., 1859, subject to confirmation by her Majesty.

*Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Feb. 7.*  
*Adj. Gen's Office, Allahabad, Feb. 1, 1859.*—Col. G. R. Barker, royal art., to take command of royal art. in Bengal.

Lieut. col. J. M. Abye, asst. adj. gen. royal art., will retain his present appt. on the staff; and the other staff officers, lately attached to Maj. gen. Dupuis, will revert to their companies.

Lieut. col. E. Price, roy. art., now serving in Bombay pres., is apptd. to roy. horse art. in Bengal, and will proc. to join at Meerut.

#### ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The com. of roy. art. of each presy. will be vested henceforth in a colonel on the staff for the presy. of Bengal, and in the senior officers of roy. art. in each of the other presidencies.

#### Finance.

##### NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, Financial Dep., Feb. 21, 1859.*

His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify for general information the financial measures which have been resolved upon, in order to provide means for carrying on the public service in the coming year 1859-60.

On the 16th of January, 1857, a five per cent. loan was opened, in supercession of the four-and-a-half per cent. loan, opened on the 30th of August, 1856, which had been found in the then state of the money market not to afford sufficient inducement to capitalists. On the 30th of April, 1857, the financial position of the Government of India was excellent. The annual deficit which had been experienced for several years, and which in 1853-54 had amounted to Rs. 211 lacs, chiefly in consequence of the great extension in late years of public works, was reduced for the year 1856-57 to the small sum of Rs. 18 lacs, and this financial restoration had been accomplished without the stoppage of those great works of material improvement of which India is so much in need. But as the Government had raised but a small amount in the way of loan, after the closing of the Five per Cent. Public Works' Loan in October, 1855, the cash balances in India had fallen so low that the opening of an effectively drawing loan had become indispensable.

In May, 1857, the revolt of the Bengal native army broke out, and it became necessary by adequate measures both in India and at home, to provide the means of making those extraordinary exertions by which, under the blessing of Providence, the Indian empire has been saved, and tranquillity has been restored.

The Government at home undertook all the charges which had to be met at home, both the ordinary home charges of each year, and the extraordinary home charges which the despatch to India of a large English force, and the provision of an immense supply of the munitions of war (a vast quantity of which had been lost or destroyed), rendered necessary; and it assisted the Indian exchequer, at the moment of greatest pressure, by the remittance of a million sterling in bullion. These objects were met by the issue at home of temporary debentures to the amount of eight millions sterling. The Government of India had the task of providing for the main part of the extraordinary war charges, which of course had to be disbursed in India; and for the barrack accommodation of many thousands of Europeans, as also for the restoration of the treasure which had been plundered; and this it had to do, when nearly all the revenues of one of the local governments had been swept away.

The five per cent. loan, which would have been adequate for ordinary wants and in ordinary times, was found to be inadequate at this time of extreme pressure. Accordingly it was necessary to induce capitalists to come to the assistance of the State, by an enhancement of the terms; and the Governor General in Council resolved to borrow at six per cent.

He was aware that this could not be done without in some degree affecting injuriously those holders of the paper of former loans, who had not purchased for purposes of permanent investment; but this is the condition of all such holders of Government stock in all countries, whenever a great exigency forces upon the State the necessity of raising a large sum in a limited time. The Governor General in Council, however, was desirous to save such holders from loss, as far as that could be done consistently with the paramount object in view. Therefore, instead of simply opening a six per cent. loan, which would have brought down the price of four and five per cent. paper to a low point, he threw open the existing five per cent. loan to subscriptions, half in cash and half in four per cent. paper. This arrangement for many months answered the purpose, the market price of the paper of former loans was but little affected by the operation, and the expectations of Government were fully met by large and regular subscriptions through the medium of the then existing holders of four per cent. stock, or those who purchased of them for the express purpose of subscribing to the loan. From the opening of this conversion loan to the present time upwards of eight crores have been paid in in cash.

Latterly, however, whether from the partial exhaustion of such holders of four per cent. paper as are able and willing to convert it, or to sell it at such a price as will induce the capitalist to buy it for the purpose of conversion, or from some other cause, this conversion process has failed to afford the income which in the present temporary exigency is necessary for the public service. For many weeks past the subscriptions to the conversion loan have fallen to less than half what they were; and they have shown no prospect of improvement.

In this state of things, the Government of India, having the public service to provide for, had no choice but to adopt some change of measure by which it could hope to obtain the requisite funds before the cash balances should become exhausted. The Governor General in Council did not doubt that the rate of six per cent., which Government were paying, was ample interest to induce the capitalist to subscribe. But it was apparent that from some cause or other, the requisite funds, even at that rate, could no longer be procured exclusively through the medium of holders of four per cent. stock. There was therefore nothing to be done but to look for subscriptions either through the medium of some other class, or from capitalists generally.

In this state of things the Governor General in Council resolved on the 26th January last, to adopt a new arrangement in respect to the loan, from the commencement of the approaching financial year. Accordingly he gave notice of the closing on the 30th of April next of the four per cent. conversion arrangement. By this warning all remaining holders of that stock for whose benefit it may be to take advantage of that arrangement, will still have full opportunity of so doing. Up to the end of the current commercial year, holders of four per cent. paper will still have it in their power, on subscribing to the open loan, to obtain six per cent. for the cash subscribed.

In order to throw open the door in some manner to the general capitalist, Treasury bills, bearing a somewhat lower rate of interest, were issued; and the Governor General in Council, looking to the very large extraordinary expenditure which must still remain to be incurred in the coming year, made application to the right hon. the Secretary of State for India for assistance in the way of bullion remittances from home, to the extent of three millions sterling.

It had been the wish of the Governor General in Council to await the answer of the Secretary of State, which may be expected by the 1st of May; as also to allow time to show practically what may be expected as the result of the above-mentioned measures, before determining upon the course to be adopted on the 1st of May for the service of the coming year. By the late fluctuations in the stock market, though the manifest result of an unfounded and happily short-lived panic, and the representations of the mercantile community, who are of opinion that in the present state of the market uncertainty as to the future financial operations of Government would be a great evil, have induced his Excellency in Council to anticipate the determination of this question, and to announce at once the arrangement which it is his intention to make in India for the service of the year 1859-60.

Reductions in the present enormous war charges will be made as early and to as great an extent as may be safe. Measures will be taken for the permanent increase of the Indian revenues as largely as may be consistent with sound policy. But the full benefit of these operations will not be felt in 1859-60.

The Governor General in Council hereby announces that the amount of money for which he will look to the Indian market to be raised by loan in order to provide for the service of 1859-60, is five crores of rupees. When this amount shall have been realised, the loan of 1859-60 will be closed, and no further loan will be opened in India during that year.

In pursuance of the principle adopted on the 20th of July, 1857, the loan to be opened on the 1st May next will be a five and a-half per cent. loan, to which subscriptions will be receivable in cash, or half in cash, and half in five per cent. paper.

If this loan should not produce the required amount, the Governor General in Council will recommend to the right honourable the Secretary of State that the deficiency should be supplied from England. No loan carrying a higher rate of interest will be open in India in the course of the year 1859-60, unless under instructions from the home government.

The issue of Treasury bills, on the terms notified on the 26th of January, 1859, will be closed on the 30th of April: a new issue of Treasury bills will be notified from the 1st of May, bearing interest at the rate of two and a-half per centum per diem.

The sum which may be received upon these notes will not be counted as a part of the five crores which the Government desire to raise by loan.

Published by order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council,  
 C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
 Secretary to the Government of India.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Feb. 18.*—Mr. T. W. Goodwyn has leave for 10 days, to Madras, prep. to apply. for m.c. to Europe.

*Feb. 15.*—Mr. J. L. Lushington assu. ch. of offices of civil auditor and superint. of stamps on the 14th inst.

*Feb. 18.*—Mr. R. D. Parker, act. member of the board of revenue, assu. his seat on the 14th inst.

*Public Works Dept., Feb. 18.*—Capt. F. J. Moberly, civil architect and act. dist. engr. 1st class, to be dist. engr. 1st class, v. Orr.

Capt. H. W. Hitchins, act. civil architect, to be civil architect, v. Moberly.

Capt. T. E. Gahagan, dist. engr. 2nd class, to act as dist. engr. 1st class, v. Birdwood.

Capt. D. G. Pollard, 47th N.I., to be asst. engr., v. Hasted, but to cont. to act as exec. engr. 3rd class.

*Feb. 16.*—F. Orme, Esq., registrar of the diocese of Madras, has leave to reside on the Neilgherry Hills for 2 years. The Rev. R. Murphy, L.L.D., to act on Mr. Orme's responsibility at Madras during such leave of absence.

*Feb. 15.*—The Gov. in Council is pleased to promote Ens. R. H. Powys, infantry volunteer guards, to be lieut. fr. Nov. 12, 1858, and to hold the same relative position in the corps, as he would have done had not Ens. Maskell's promotion taken place. Lieut. Powys will be borne as a supernum. until absorbed by a vacancy.

*Mil. Dep., Feb. 18.*—No. 73.—Maj. G. Clarke, 2nd N.V. Batt., has leave to Eur., m.c., old regs., to embark fr. Madras.

Capt. F. C. Barber, 29th N.I., is specially perm. to proc. to Eur., for one year, ceasing to draw pay from date of embarkation fr. Madras, and subject to the approval of the Home Govt.

The undermen. officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank.

Lieut. W. G. Farquhar, 1st N.I., returned to duty. Arr. at Calcutta, Jan. 5.

*Judicial Dept., Feb. 16.*—Asst. surg. Harper, Zillah surg. Chittoor, has leave for 30 days.

*Feb. 21.*—Leave of absence:—

Mr. H. Morris, actg. sub. coll. of Rajamundry, to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 8 years, on m.c.

*Feb. 23.*—Mr. M. J. Walhouse, sub. coll. of Coimbatore, to Eur. on furl. for 3 years.

Mr. R. K. Puckle, hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot, for 1 mo. to Neilgherry Hills.

Mr. J. H. Blair, actg. civ. sess. judge of Masulipatam, assn. ch. of the court, on 14th inst.

*Public Works Dept., Feb. 23.*—Cumulative leave of abs. for 2 mo., fr. date of leaving district, is granted to Lieut. W. S. Drever, 31st L.I., 4th class exec. engrs., Canara.

*Feb. 21.*—Privilege leave has been granted to the Rev. J. Richards, M.A., chap. of St. Thomas' Mount, for 1 mo., fr. 16th inst.

The leave granted Mr. Richards on 15th inst. is cancelled.

*Feb. 22.*—The following gentlemen who presented themselves at the Assistants' Examination held on the 13th December last, have been found qualified:—

Second or Higher Standard.—Mr. J. W. Reid, Mr. W. S. Whiteside.

First or Lower Standard.—Mr. F. M. Kindersley, Mr. A. Macgregor, Mr. W. H. Kerr, and Mr. R. J. Melville.

*Fort St. George, Feb. 23.*—No. 77.—Capt. F. N. Smith, 30th N.I., to be 2nd asst. adjt. gen. of the army, with effect fr. Dec. 29.

Brev. Capt. W. K. Horner, 7th N.I., to be capt., and Sen. ens. G. E. Martin to be lieut., v. Crew, dec.; date of commis., Feb. 16.

Col. A. T. Cotton, engrs., who arr. at Presidency Feb. 17, 1859, resu. his du. as comdt. of engrs. fr. that date.

Lieut. col. T. Lavie, art., is perm. to ret. fr. serv. on the pension of a col., fr. Feb. 23, 1859.

Lieut. and adjt. W. M. Wright, 2nd N.V. Batt., has leave, to Eur., m.c., for 15 mo., regs. of 1854, to embark fr. Madras.

*Pol. Dept., Feb. 23.*—Maj. H. Drury, 45th N.I., comdg. Resident's escort, Travancore, has leave for 60 days fr. date of leaving his station.

*Feb. 25.*—No. 84.—Lieut. col. F. C. Cotton, engrs., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on the pension of a lieut. col. fr. Feb. 26, 1859.

Capt. H. B. Herbert, p. mr. Hyderabad subsidiary force, has leave in continuation, to 3rd Aug., 1859, to Rangoon, Calcutta, and Neilgherry Hills; Capt. W. C. Clarke, 2nd L.C., will, on his own responsibility, continue to act as p. mr. Hyderabad subsidiary force, dur. Capt. Herbert's abs.

Brev. maj. J. G. Balmain, art., dep. commis. Rairchore Doab, has leave to Eur., m.c., for 18 mo., regs. of 1854.

Corn. P. D. Henderson, 2nd L.C., has leave to Eur., m.c., for 18 mo., regs. of 1854, to embark fr. Bombay.

*Feb. 25.*—Mr. T. W. Goodwyn has leave for 18 mo., on m.c.

The Rev. J. Griffiths, A.M., has leave for 1 mo., fr. the 15th inst.

Capt. T. R. Pratt, H.M.'s 69th regt., to be dep. superint. of revenue survey.

Feb. 24.—Lieut. P. Montgomerie, engrs., has passed the exam. in Telugu prescribed for the public works dept.

Feb. 25.—Mr. C. S. Dudgeon, covenanted overseer, Canara dist., has leave for 3 mo.

Feb. 24.—Rev. S. Wright is admitted a junior minister of the Church of Scotland on this estab., fr. 23rd inst., the date of his arr. at Madras.

Feb. 25.—Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, A.B., chaplain of Cuddalore, has leave for 3 mo.

Rev. W. W. Lutyens, A.M., chaplain of Calicut, has leave for 3 mo.

Rev. T. Deatry, A.M., joint chaplain of Bangalore, has leave for 3 mo.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Feb. 16.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. T. Lavie, art., fr. Nov. 22, Madras (via Calcutta), m.c., prep. to Eur., m.c.

Maj. J. Stewart, 7th N.I., fr. Feb. 2, 1859, to Feb. 1, 1860, Neilg., m.c.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language.

Lieut. H. Fraser, 3rd light cav., Bellary, passed for the general staff.

Lieuts. R. J. C. Marter, H. M.'s 1st drag. guards, Bellary; E. J. Storey, H. M. 66th regt., Cannanore; H. J. Bell, 2nd Eur. Lt. I., Arcot; J. K. Clubley, 18th N.I., Arcot; C. M. Smith, 32nd N.I., Kampsee; A. G. D. Logan, 37th grenadiers, Madras; and Ens. C. J. O. Fitzgerald, 42nd gren., Secunderabad—creditable progress.

Corn. C. Beadon, 1st L.C.; Capt. J. L. E. Baynes, H. M. 3rd batt. 60th Rifles; Lieut. H. Fane, H.M.'s 81st regt.; Lieut. A. Chrystie, 18th N.I.; Ens. R. C. Kinchant, 32nd N.I.; Vet. surg. F. Delany, H. M.'s 1st drag. guards—passed exam. prescribed, and for vet. charge.

The Moonshoe allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Fraser, Marter, Storey, Bell, Smith, Clubley and Logan, and Ens. Fitzgerald.

Lieut. T. Moxon, 45th N.I., relieved fr. being a member of the Pres. Military Hindoostanee committee.

Feb. 19.—Capt. brev. maj. H. Congreve, 2nd N.V.B., is transf. to Eur. vets., and will join the art. vet. comp. at Palaveram.

Removals in the artillery:—

Capt. W. F. B. Lauria, fr. 4th batt. C co. to 2nd batt. A co.—Staff.

Capt. C. L. Yeoman, fr. 2nd batt. A co. to 4th batt. C co.—To join at Secunderabad.

The unexpired leave, on m.c., granted to Lieut. W. P. Dicken, 6th N.I., in G. O. Aug. 26, 1857, is cancelled from Jan. 6, the date of his being placed on duty in Bengal.

Lieut. R. A. Baker, H.A., to join hd. qrs. of horse brig. at Bangalore, on expiration of 3 mo. furl. to Calcutta, granted him in G. O. 8th inst., No. 62.

Lieut. C. G. Gunning, 37th N.I., do. du. sappers and miners, is app. to act as adjt. of 2nd N.I. depot at Arcot, dur. abs. of Lieut. H. A. Graham, on leave.

Ens. A. H. Laurie, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is perm. to join his corps, *via* Calcutta.

Feb. 23.—The following removals are ordered:—

Asst. surg. J. G. Gibbs fr. 14th N.I. to 2nd extra regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. E. D'A. Evezard fr. d. d. 48th N.I. to 45th N.I.; to join.

Asst. surg. R. W. Cockerill from d. d. 12th N.I. to 14th N.I.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. G. B. Roberts, 7th lt. cav., 1st asst. adjt. gen. of the army, fr. Feb. 12, 1859, to Feb. 12, 1860; Neilgherries, m.c.

Capt. W. J. Cooke, 8th N.I., fr. March 15 to Sept. 15, 1859; Bangalore, Neilgherries, and Madras.

Lieut. H. A. Graham, 2nd Eur. L.I., adjt. Arcot recruiting depot, fr. Feb. 20 to June 20, 1859; Bangalore and Neilgherries.

Capt. R. R. Ricketts, 18th N.I., is app. to comd. of recruits of 2nd Eur. L.I., and will proc. with detach. to Trichinopoly; on completion of this duty Capt. Ricketts will join his regt.

The order directing the appt. of Capt. H. H. Bell to proceed to join the head qrs. 1st batt art. at the Mount, and the removal of Lieut. J. McNeil from A. comp. 2nd batt. to the B. company 1st batt. art. is cancelled.

Lieut. R. A. W. C. Stuart, 17th N.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

Lieut. J. Lidderdale, 38th N.I., is appt. adj. of that regt.

Lieut. H. G. Woods, 1st Madras fus., is granted 30 days' privilege leave to remain at Madras, commencing from 23rd inst.

The undermentioned officers now doing duty with the 3rd batt. H.M.'s 60th rifles at Bangalore, are appointed to do duty with the 1st Madras fusiliers, and will join the latter regiment on its arrival at Bangalore:—

Ens. J. C. Doveton, 1st N.I.; Ens. M. C. Poole, 5th N.I.; Ens. W. C. Bayley, 6th N.I.; Ens. L. Owen, 16th N.I.; J. H. Maw, 27th N.I.; Ens. F. L. Halem, 37th N.I.; Ens. J. P. James, 38th N.I.; Ens. G. Harvey, 42nd N.I.; Ens. D. W. Williams, 48th N.I.; Ens. S. E. Akkinson, 50th N.I.; Ens. S. H. Mackay, unposted; Ens. R. F. Doing, unposted.

Feb. 25.—Postings ordered:—

Lieut. J. W. Woodhouse fr. late prom. to 1st N.V. Batt.

Lieut. J. Bradley fr. late prom. to 2nd N.V. Batt.

Ens. J. B. Gahan, 20th N.I., is removed fr. doing du. with H.M.'s 44th regt., to do du. with 2nd Eur. L.I. at Trichinopoly; to join.

Leave of absence from their corps and stations:—

Maj. gen. D. Macleod, comdg. ceded districts, from Feb. 26, 1859, for 50 days' priv. leave, Madras.

Capt. C. R. W. F. Harris, 8th L.C., act. interp. 3rd batt. H.M.'s 60th rifles, in continuation till March 25, 1859, Madras, and to enable him to rejoin at Jackatalla.

Lieut. C. W. Dun, 43rd N.I., fr. date of departure for 2 mo., Madras.

#### Removal of Restrictions on Leave.

Fort St. George, Feb. 15.—The restrictions on the grant of civil furloughs contained in the notification of the Government of India, under date Sept. 4, 1857, No. 1,742, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, have been withdrawn, and such furloughs are available to applicants on the usual conditions.

#### BIRTHS.

BENNETT, wife of W. Bennett, daughter, at Kandy, Feb. 25.

BLAKE, wife of Dr. Blake, daughter, at Cawnpore, Feb. 6.

BRODHURST, wife of W. H. Brodhurst, son, at Puneah, Feb. 2.

BRODIE, wife of G. Brodie, daughter, at Pusalawa, Feb. 24.

BROWN, wife of J. Brown, daughter, at Howrah, Feb. 14.

CAMPBELL, Mrs. P. son, at Hong Kong, Feb. 9.

CHANDLER, wife of E. J. Chandler, son, at Cawnpore, Feb. 23.

CONNOR, wife of W. Connor, daughter, at Allyghur, Feb. 17.

DALBY, wife of G. E. Dalby, son, at Chatterpore, Feb. 6.

DE RUBEN, wife of C. E. De Ruben, son, at Borella, Feb. 26.

EDDIS, wife of W. U. Eddis, daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 9.

FITZGERALD, wife of J. Fitzgerald, son, at Murriion, Feb. 1.

FITZ GIBBONS, wife of H. W. Fitz Gibbons, daughter, at Allahabad, Jan. 31.

GOMEZ, wife of L. Gomez, daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 12.

HARKNESS, wife of Capt. G. Harkness, 25th Madras N.I., son, at Perambore, Feb. 16.

JONES, wife of S. Jones, daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 20.

LOW, Mrs. R. A., son, Hong Kong, Feb. 11.

MERRITT, wife of J. H. Merritt, son, at Tranquebar, Jan. 31.

MICHAEL, Mrs. J. H., daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 20.

NEWLAND, wife of C. E. Newland, son, at Vellore, Feb. 20.

PERRY, wife of James Perry, son, at Hooghly, Feb. 15.

ROSAIRO, wife of J. P. Rosaio, daughter, at Colombo, Feb. 21.

SMEDLEY, wife of E. H. Smedley, son, at Marandahn, Feb. 18.

STEVENS, wife of J. B. Stevens, son, at Cannanore, Feb. 5.

TALMAGE, Mrs. J. V. N., son, at Amoy, Jan. 11.

TIMBRELL, wife of Capt. C. W. Timbrell, daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 7.

TURNBULL, wife of G. Turnbull, daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 10.

VANDENBERG, Mrs. J. B., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 19.

WALLER, Mrs. J. P. Waller, daughter, at Vepery, Feb. 19.

#### MARRIAGES.

BAYLE, J. to Emiliania M. P. Flores, at Hong Kong, Feb. 10.

DEAN, Rev. W. H. to Mary, daughter of J. Edge, at Madras, Feb. 15.

GREGORY, W. H. to Sophia, daughter of J. Hall, at Madras, Feb. 26.

HALLPIKE, J. to Charlotte E. Reynolds, at Hong Kong, Feb. 5.

HALL, Rev. G. to Mary, daughter of the late M. Young, at Madras, Feb. 13.

HEATHCOTE, A. S. to Mary H. daughter of C. Thompson, at Deyrah Dhoon, Feb. 5.

LE MESSURIER, H. to Mary A. E. daughter of C. W. West, at Coonoor, Feb. 21.

LITTLE, J. W. to Hannah S. daughter of C. R. Cocq, at Matara, Feb. 23.

MORISON, H. G. to Laura J. daughter of H. Kennedy, at Madras, Feb. 24.

MYLNE, Capt. W. C. R. to Sophie, daughter of Capt. Hansbrow, at Bareilly, Feb. 17.

SMITH, E. C. to Estha M. widow of the late C. Kirchhoff, at Cawnpore, Feb. 12.

STEVEN, S. M. to Mary M. daughter of G. Birnie, at Galle, Feb. 23.

TROTTER, W. H. to Miss S. H. Boote, at Calcutta, Jan. 31.

#### DEATHS.

ANTHONY, Emma M., inf. daughter of A. Anthony, at Allahabad, Feb. 12.

BAKER, Alice, inf. daughter of Capt. W. T. Baker, at Almora, Feb. 13.

BENNETT, Julia, wife of W. Bennett, at Kandy, Feb. 22.

BURR, John, at Colaba, aged 26, Feb. 3.

CHANDLER, Henry G., at Cawnpore, Jan. 24.

DOEG, Mary A., wife of H. T. Doeg, at Howrah, aged 30, Feb. 10.

GERRARD, Lavinia S., wife of Capt. J. Gerrard, at Coonoor, aged 32, Feb. 14.

HASTINGS, Henry, at Monghyr, aged 48, Feb. 19.

HIGGS, Mrs., wife of Capt. Higgs, at Colombo, Feb. 19.

JOHNS, Mary, at Pondicherry, aged 63, Feb. 12.

KEEGEL, Jane, wife of P. L. Keegel, at Colombo, aged 35, Feb. 13.

KING, Thomas N., inf. son of M. G. D. King, Feb. 9.

LUXION, Lieut. Kenneth, 3rd Eur. L.C. from a wound received in action near Chandnee Chowk, Jan. 31.

SALISBURY, Anne E. wife of J. M. Salisbury, at Trichinopoly, Feb. 13.

SALISBURY, inf. daughter of J. M. Salisbury, at Trichinopoly, Feb. 8.

STONHOUSE, Corinne L. G. wife of J. Stonhouse, at Berampore, aged 19, Feb. 7.

TUCKER, Sarah A. wife of W. H. Tucker, at Meerut, aged 27, Feb. 5.

VANDENBURGH, inf. son of J. B. Vandenberg, at Calcutta, Feb. 19.

WALTON, Capt. N. B. H. M.'s 17th Foot, at Galle, Jan. 29.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 25.

3rd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. C. Costobadie, fr. 1st drags., to be lieut., v. P. Yates, who exch., March 25.

6th Drags.—Lieut. D. M. M. Inge, fr. the 18th lt. drags., to be lieut., v. S. Orde, who exch., Jan. 20.

7th Lt. Drags.—Asst. surg. T. A. Thornhill, m.s., fr. 42nd foot, to be asst. surg., v. Lynch, dec., March 25.

18th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. W. J. S. Orde, fr. 6th drags., to be lieut., Inge, who exch., Jan. 20.

Royal Art.—Asst. surg. L. Carey, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Milton, dec., March 25.

6th Foot.—Ens. J. Giffard to be lieut. by purch., v. Bolton, prom., March 25.

7th Foot.—Capt. B. C. Russell, fr. h. p. unatt., to be capt., v. C. E. Thornton, who exch., March 25.

10th Foot.—Lieut. H. Henderson to be capt., without purch., v. Cator, dec., Feb. 24; Lieut. F. B. Sandwith to be capt., without purch., v. Ward, dec., March 13; Ens. H. L. W. Phillips to be lieut., without purch., v. Henderson, Feb. 24.

18th Foot.—C. Dawson, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Thacker, prom., March 25.

29th Foot.—Asst. surg. St. J. Killery, fr. the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Mackinnon, app. to 42nd foot, March 25.

42nd Foot.—Asst. surg. W. A. Mackinnon, fr. 29th foot, to be asst. surg., v. Thornhill, app. to 7th lt. drags., March 25.

43rd Foot.—Capt. J. Hudson, fr. 15th foot, to be capt., v. Robinson, who exch., Jan. 14.

59th Foot.—H. T. Herchermer, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Wakefield, who rets., March 25.

70th Foot.—Lieut. A. Saltmarsh to be capt., by purch., v. Cumberland, who rets.; Ens. A. B. Wright to be lieut., by purch., v. Saltmarsh, March 25.

87th Foot.—A. H. H. Smith, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Devereux, prom., March 25.

98th Foot.—The first Christian name of Lieut. Wolseley is "George," and not "John," as stated in the *Gazette* of March 18.

Rifle Brig.—Lieut. J. B. B. Coulson, fr. grenadier gds., to be capt., v. Grey, who exch., March 25.

THE "MOFUSSILITE" is to return to Meerut, where it was originally established. Mr. John Lang, it is said, is about to resume his post at the helm.



\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1859.

### SICK AND WOUNDED OFFICERS.

THOUGH much has been done of late for sick and disabled soldiers, the scarcely less pitiable condition of wounded subalterns does not appear to have attracted the slightest amount of public sympathy. That the private and the non-commissioned officer should receive the most tender and careful nursing, whether suffering from wounds or stricken by disease, is only just and reasonable, and any shortcoming in this respect would indicate a mean and base ingratitude on the part of the nation. It is well, therefore, that this much of thought has been taken for the gallant defenders of their country, but something more yet remains to be done. As a general rule, officers of the royal army are possessed of private means which enable them to maintain their position as gentlemen, a feat which no amount of economy could achieve if they trusted to their pay alone. But even the expenses of medical treatment, especially where surgical operations have to be performed, are oftentimes ruinous to the young subaltern, usually in advance of his income. Far worse, however, is the case of officers of the Indian Army, who seldom have any property of their own, and are consequently compelled to exercise much forethought in order to "make the two ends meet," on the reduced allowances payable to them east of the Cape. While in the enjoyment of health it is just possible for them to live in a quiet and moderate manner; but if they have come home on sick certificate, they have no alternative but to exceed their income, or to deny themselves the best medical treatment. They are thus constrained to content themselves with the pottering skill of some village apothecary, or with the scarcely less dangerous timidity—or rashness—of a country practitioner, perhaps totally inexperienced in the treatment of gun-shot wounds, and quite as little versed in the diseases engendered by a hot climate. The hardship is one of daily recurrence. Since the outbreak of the mutinies in India very many officers have been sent home, exhausted by fatigue and exposure, or crippled in action with the foe. Their recovery has depended on unremitting attention, on the highest order of medical skill, and sometimes on the most delicate operations. For all this money is wanted, and in no stinted measure; but how was this to be furnished out of a net income not exceeding £100 a-year? Truly the lot of the private is preferable. He at least is certain that all that science can accomplish will be exerted in his favour, and that if he finally succumb it will be because his cure is beyond the province of human knowledge. But why should the State take less care of its officers than of its private soldiers? No one asks that they shall be tended altogether gratuitously, though even that would be no exorbitant demand. Let there be a sliding

scale of charges according to their regimental rank and pay, but in return give them the option of availing themselves of the best treatment which the medical department of the British army can afford. Why should there not be an officers' ward to every military hospital, accessible to officers of every branch of the Imperial service? If this suggestion be, from any cause, impracticable, at least let some steps be taken to mitigate the mental and bodily sufferings of those who have done their duty to their country in the noble and chivalrous manner characteristic of the British officer.

### PATCHWORK.

ON Friday last, March the 25th, Lord Ellenborough called the attention of her Majesty's Ministers to the deplorable condition of the Indian exchequer. All sorts of expedients had been resorted to in the vain hope of supplying the ever-growing deficiency, but to no purpose. The expenditure of the Indian Government has assumed the form and dimensions of a bottomless abyss. It is like those four things mentioned by Solomon, which are never satisfied, and which never say, "It is enough." The more money that is raised, the more urgent appears to be the necessity for an additional supply. Only the other day the Secretary of State for India created a painful sensation in the House of Commons, and an uneasy feeling in commercial circles, by applying for power to raise a loan of seven millions in this country to meet the deficiency in the financial year 1859-60. Before this Bill could be passed, though no opposition was made to it, intelligence has been received of the financial vagaries of the Governor-General in Council. Having failed to obtain sufficient subscriptions to the five per cent. loan, though on terms that were equal to an additional one per cent., recourse was had to Exchequer Bills at 5½ per cent. But when the native capitalists, puzzled and rendered distrustful by these repeated changes, or expecting still more advantageous terms, continued to stand aloof, a Government notification is issued announcing a new loan of five millions at 5½ per cent. Lord Canning seems, indeed, to have felt that confidence was not likely to be restored by this fresh appeal for money—*rem, quocunque modo rem*—and consequently added an assurance that no further loans would be opened for the present year, *unless* in obedience to instructions from England. It is not often that one is able to laugh over financial statements, but there is something irresistibly comical in the style of this Beggar's Appeal. It is precisely in the manner of a fast young man applying to the friend upon whom he habitually sponges for yet another £10, having already promised a dozen times that he would never again trouble him. "Only this once, my dear fellow, and I pledge you my honour I won't ask you for another shilling for months to come—unless that confounded tailor duns me for last year's bill, or that thief of a scrivener presses me for something on account." Of what value can such assurances be in the eyes of the native community when they consider the financial system that has been pursued for some years past in India? The word "system," indeed, is a misnomer, for no systematic action has been instituted or followed. Whenever money

has been wanted, and that has been a matter of frequent occurrence, a loan has been opened, and thus the annual expenditure, and consequently the annual deficit, has gone on steadily increasing. To such a height has this recklessness now attained, that while the Home Government are appealing to British capitalists for an amount assumed to be sufficient for the requirements of the year, the Indian Government is having recourse to native capitalists, on almost any terms, to stop the gaps that present themselves from day to day. It is now admitted that at least three, and probably five millions more must be raised in this country, independently of the seven millions voted by the House of Commons. We do not, and cannot, impute any blame in this matter to the noble lord the Secretary of State for India. It was manifestly impossible that he could have anticipated such fatuous blundering on the part of Lord Canning or his financial advisers. But we do earnestly hope that the noble lord will now take heart of grace, and gather courage for a bold and comprehensive measure. The further continuance of these reiterated patchings and make-shifts can result in nothing but disgrace and bankruptcy. There is but one course to pursue, and it is one that at once recommends itself to every honest and straightforward Englishman. Take the bull by the horns. Face the difficulty boldly and firmly. Tell the people of England, without further circumlocution, that sooner or later they *must* make good the deficiencies of the Indian revenue. The only question is, will they undertake ninety or one hundred millions now, or wait till the debt is two hundred millions? That is the real and only question at issue. By prompt action it is still possible to restore the balance of Indian finance—a few years later it will be impossible to do so. Let the House of Commons at once affirm that the Indian debt is guaranteed by this country, and the interest may immediately be reduced to 3½ per cent. Let there be no more a confusion of loans, some in India, some in England. The loss of native subscribers need cause no regrets or dismal anticipations. Revolutionists will not be deterred from rebellion by the possession of Company's Paper or Funds, or the Rajah of Bithoor would never have joined the mutineers. A paper currency, indeed, is more likely to produce a consolidation of interests; but too small a proportion of native capitalists will ever be induced to invest money in Government securities, to affect in any way the stability of the British empire in the East. But not only would we have the existing debt transferred bodily to the funded debt of Great Britain, we also trust that a loan of twenty or thirty millions may be opened, for the purpose of prosecuting remunerative public works in India. It is not by pettifoggery taxes on stamps and tobacco that the annual deficit can be avoided, but through the operation of good roads, extended irrigation, the development of the mineral and agricultural resources, and cheap and expeditious transit. A strict economy must likewise be introduced, the army brought down to a peace standard, and the settlement of Europeans on the hills warmly encouraged. What is really needed is a bold and powerful intellect that shall grapple, with a firm grasp, with the difficulties of the crisis,

and not fence and play with them in a dilettante manner, as if sufficient for the day was the evil thereof. The statesman who would save India from irretrievable ruin must be daring in counsel, rapid and resolute in execution. It is too late to make things pleasant, but there is yet time to retrieve the past and make secure the future by an honest and single-minded policy that shall be open to no reproach.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE LATE OVERSIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—That article among your leaders in the *Mail* of the 16th inst., headed "An Oversight or a Wrong," calls for the acknowledgments of the retired field officers of H.M.'s East Indian artillery and engineers; at least of those veterans among them who have been so much and so long superseded; and I only hope it may be seen and well pondered in the proper quarters. It is a farce to talk of assimilating the Home and Indian services, and yet to leave such a disparity existing as the one you describe. The privilege of not being superseded by their juniors in the effective ranks of the corps has long been enjoyed by the retired field officers of the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines of H.M.'s Army; the warrant of Oct. 14, to which you allude, was merely repeating it; and the omission of any mention of the retired officers of those branches in H.M.'s Indian army must have been rather the fault of the Secretary at War, or the Royal Commission, than of Lord Stanley, who has nothing to do immediately with rank or promotion in the army of India, though it will devolve on him perhaps to point out to the proper authorities the oversight complained of, in order to its being rectified. From the very old dates of rank of many of the retired full-pay Indian field officers, it will be rather difficult to ascertain exactly how they would have stood had the rule in question been in existence all along (as in the Queen's); but without noticing all the intermediate promotions, it will be easy enough (and in nearly every case quite satisfactory) to take the different corps of the three Presidencies (Engineers and Artillery) as they are now, and place each retired regimental field officer in his proper position *as to rank*, that is, just above (but of *same date* with) his next junior *now living* in the effective strength of the corps.

The curious innovation that took effect from Nov., 1854, of giving a step in rank to every retiring full-pay officer *throughout the army* (above the grade of subaltern), whether his last commission was by brevet or actual, adds to the difficulty in some measure; in fact, I have a notion that to carry out the newly-sought boon properly, that system must be discontinued, and the honorary rank cancelled in our cases; for by it many of us *supersede* our late comrades remaining in the service, which is contrary both to right and reason. How much better would it have been to have given *all* retired full-pay field officers their *one step* of honorary rank only on the promotion of their next junior of the same rank, and to have carried it on *ad infinitum* in the scientific branches as in the Royal army.

The only officers who would just now be benefited by the application of the (to us) new rule, are the old retired veterans who were included in the first large batch promoted one step under date Nov., 1854 (see *Gazette* of Feb. 6, 1855). Such as have retired since then have mostly got *quite* the start of their brethren in the service, and for years to come would derive no advantage from the boon now sought. Several of them held only brevet rank on retiring; some who were but majors regimentally (or had only just got the lieutenant-colonelcy) are, by the help of the numerous and rapid brevets of late (especially in Bengal), *general officers*!

Taking, therefore, the honorary major-generals, colonels, and lieutenant-colonels of Nov. 28, 1854, of

the Artillery and Engineers (three Presidencies), I find there are three major-generals (retired colonels), twenty-seven colonels (retired lieutenant-colonels), and twenty-five lieutenant-colonels (retired majors), who were promoted on that occasion. Some few of these, even, had only brevet rank on retiring; and, curious enough, one or two of them, though *somehow* promoted in that *Gazette*, and with that date, actually had not retired at the time, nor for a month or two after! Even of the above fifty-five, therefore, not all of them would come under the operation of the new scheme, but rather have to descend. The results would be something like the following:—

- 1 major-general would become a lieutenant-general.
- 2 " " would gain older commissions of major-generals.
- 10 colonels would become major-generals.
- 2 " " would gain rank.
- 12 " " would be just where they are.
- 3 " " would go back to lieutenant-colonels.
- 13 lieutenant-colonels would become major-generals.
- 10 " " would become colonels.
- 2 " " would be as they are.

The officers, not a few in the whole lists (since 1854), who would descend in rank properly under the new system, might be allowed to retain their several ranks, but only as honorary, and to be placed at the bottom of their grades.

These few hints from yours very faithfully,

A LIEUT.-COLONEL,

BUT CLAIMING TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL,  
Retired List.

Provinces, March 25.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 22.

LORD CANNING.

Mr. SALISBURY asked the Secretary of State for India if the despatch No. 5, 1858, dated the 9th December, having been submitted to the Indian Council for consideration before its transmission to Lord Canning, had met with the sanction and approval of that body or otherwise?

LORD STANLEY said that the despatch in question was sent out by the secret department—that was to say, it was sent out on the responsibility of the Secretary of State. He had communicated it to the council for their information, but he did not submit it for their consideration, nor was any opinion passed upon it by them.

Mr. SALISBURY: Did not the council protest against that despatch before it was sent out?

LORD STANLEY: No protest whatever has been received from any quarter.

Sir G. LEWIS wished to know why the despatch was sent out from the secret department, seeing it did not—as the Act required that all such despatches so sent should—relate to questions of war and peace or to the foreign relations of the country?

LORD STANLEY said the former despatch had been sent through the secret committee, and, as he had before stated, this despatch was sent through the secret committee also.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 25.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH moved that there be laid before the House copies of all the notifications issued by the Governor-General of India in Council from the commencement of 1857 to the present time relative to the terms on which the Government of India would receive money on loan, and to call the attention of the House to the state of the money-market in India, as affected by the more recent of such notifications. In drawing the attention of the House to this subject, he could not refrain from commenting on the continued fall of the public securities in India since last Jan. This unparalleled depression was not, in his opinion, to be attributed to political difficulties, but to the mode in which the Indian Government had attempted to raise money. So great had these difficulties become, that it was reported that the salaries of Government officers in Oude had not been paid, but only that part which was called subsistence money. The embarrassments of the Indian Government had been increased by their

depreciation of former stock in endeavouring to raise fresh loans. It was stated that in raising a loan at 5½ per cent. they had allowed the holders of 4 per cent. stock, in subscribing to the new loan, to pay the 4 per cent. stock in at par. The steps the Government of India had taken to remedy these evils had been totally inadequate, and they had at last reached that point that it was absolutely necessary for the Government of this country to come to their assistance. He thought her Majesty's Government would have been justified in asking for means to raise £12,000,000 at once instead of only £7,000,000. He thought that this course must ultimately be adopted, and hoped to hear a confirmation of his views from her Majesty's Government. It struck him, however, as strange that, after all we had heard of free trade, in buying money we always contrived to do so in the dearest market.

LORD DERBY regretted that the Indian finances were not so prosperous as could be wished, and confirmed the extremely lucid and accurate statement of Lord Ellenborough. In respect to the question of open loans, he had great doubts as to their propriety, for he thought nothing could be more objectionable than keeping up an open loan of indefinite amount at a specified rate of interest. He was sorry to inform the House that it would be necessary to ask Parliament this session for power to raise a further sum for Indian purposes. He proceeded to explain the correspondence which had taken place between the Governor General and her Majesty's Government on the subject of these financial difficulties, and observed that a deficit of £11,500,000, in round numbers, had to be provided for. Deducting £1,000,000 that would shortly be forwarded to India, there would remain £10,500,000, which would be further reduced by another million from a reserve fund of £12,000,000. This would leave £9,500,000, which the Governor General proposed to reduce to £8,000,000 by imposing a slight tax on imports, stamps, and home-grown tobacco. These eight millions were to be paid off by a loan in India of £5,000,000, and the Governor General looked to this country to forward £3,000,000 in addition to what had been already forwarded. Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government had come to the conclusion that it would be necessary to ask for leave to raise a further sum than the £7,000,000 at first contemplated. What the exact sum would be he could not yet say; it would be at least £3,000,000, and perhaps £5,000,000. This was exclusive of prize money and compensation. Looking to the effects of railways in India, he concluded that the gloomy state of Indian finances would soon assume a brighter hue. As to the report about the retention of salaries of officers in Oude he had received no information. The only information he had received was that the Indian Government intended to raise a 5½ per cent. loan. He deprecated any attacks on the Government because they had not at once asked for the whole of the sum since found to be necessary, as it was impossible for the Government then to foresee the present demand.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE attributed the financial embarrassment in India to maladministration rather than to the recent mutiny, and insisted on a complete change in the financial system of that Government.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE was of opinion that not only the financial system but the entire system of government in India must be revised; but he protested against the doctrine that England must make good the deficiencies in the revenues of India.

LORD MONTEAGLE believed that the people of England would do well to accustom themselves to the idea that they are responsible for the debts of India. Without the exercise of great economy, it would be impossible to restore the balance of Indian finance.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH suggested that the Government should send out a competent person from the Treasury, the Board of Customs, and the Board of Trade, to institute a real investigation into the accounts and finances of India.

The Earl of DERBY expressed his approval of Lord Ellenborough's suggestion, and stated that the Government had taken into consideration the propriety of sending out an efficient person to make such an investigation.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 25.

##### THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Mr. V. SMITH rose to ask the Secretary of State for India to lay on the table any minutes or regulations he had made for the transaction of business in the Council of India, under the 20th section of the Act 21st and 22nd Vict., c. 106. The right hon. gentleman said that in the course of the discussions last year upon the India Bill the noble lord the Secretary for India had told them that he proposed to adopt such regulations as might be found convenient for the division of labour among the members of the Indian Council; and it appeared to him to be desirable that they should at present learn how far that determination of the noble lord had been carried into effect. A case had recently arisen which showed the advantage which would follow from their possession of accurate knowledge upon that point. The noble lord had addressed an important despatch, dated the 9th of December, to Lord Canning, which had recently been laid upon the table; and he thought it was very desirable that they should know whether that document had been the production of the noble lord alone, or whether it had received the sanction of the Indian Council.

Mr. SALISBURY wished to ask the noble lord the Secretary for India the questions of which he had given notice—namely, whether he had received Lord Canning's despatch, No. 264, of 1858, and dated the 17th June; also, if any minute or memorandum had been placed upon the books of the Indian Council in respect of the despatch No. 5, of 1858, and dated the 9th of December; and, if so, whether the Government were prepared to lay a copy of such minute or memorandum on the table of the House. He had been informed that the despatch alluded to in the first part of the question had been received in this country before Parliament was prorogued, and, therefore, ought to have been submitted to the House; and, also, that when the despatch of the 9th of December was submitted by the noble lord to the Indian Council, although there was no positive declaration upon the subject, yet it was the opinion of the council that that despatch ought not to have been sent out.

Lord STANLEY said that he had no objection to lay upon the table of the House the minutes which had been referred to. It was merely a minute authorising the division of the council into committees for the transaction of business with greater facility. The arrangement in no way interfered with the power vested by the House in the Secretary of State of sending out despatches upon his own responsibility in connection with the secret department; but he quite accepted the suggestion that some indication should be made to the council that such despatches had been sent out, and it was a mere inadvertence that that system had not been adopted before. With respect to the question of the hon. member below him (Mr. Salisbury), all he could say was, that the despatch to which he alluded did not reach him until the 4th of August, when Parliament was not sitting, and when, of course, it could not be submitted to it. But it was thought unnecessary that any delay should take place in consequence, and that it would be far better if the Governor General of India were made acquainted with the opinion of the Government at once. With respect to the second question, the only paper which touched upon it was a minute of the political committee to which this branch of the subject was referred. No protest was made against the despatch he had sent out to the Governor General of India, and no protest could have been made, because the despatch was sent out in the secret department, on the responsibility of the Secretary of State for India. The House would not expect him on the present occasion to enter into a defence of his conduct. He stated, distinctly and plainly, that nothing could

have been further from his mind at the time of writing that despatch, or at any other time, than to take any steps which might give personal offence to, or which would be calculated to wound the feelings of, his noble friend Lord Canning. If there had been any such effect, he could only say that he very much regretted it; but with regard to the expression of opinion contained in the despatch, he could only say that it was an opinion formed after a deliberate judgment, and it was the duty of a person holding the office which he had the honour to hold to take care that the views of the Government were fully and unequivocally expressed to the noble lord.

#### SCINDE RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of this company states that the prosecution of the undertaking proceeds in such a manner as to justify their expectation of having the whole of the Scinde line completed in the course of next year. The remainder of the permanent way material and a large additional portion of the rolling stock has been shipped for Kurrachee. On the 31st of January last a small portion of the line was opened for the use of the railway between the landing place, near the harbour, and the workshops of the company at the town and camp of Kurrachee. The measures hitherto adopted by the Government for working the coal field near Kotree, the upper terminus of the line, have not been so successful as to warrant an entire dependence on that source for a supply of fuel. The importance and capacity of the harbour of Kurrachee is now generally acknowledged. The Secretary of State for India in Council has sent instructions for the immediate commencement of the works at Kurrachee. The trade of the port and the population of the town continue to increase in an almost unprecedented manner. The report on the Indus Steam Flotilla states that the trial trip was made in the early part of last month, and the result was in the highest degree satisfactory. The boat is flat-bottomed, having two engines of 120 nominal horse power, and a deck-house which almost covers the entire vessel. Her length over all is 200 feet, her beam thirty-eight feet, and draught of water one foot ten inches. As a passenger-boat, and with average cargo, her speed is equal to thirteen miles an hour, and with barges containing 500 tons cargo in tow she can give an average speed of eight miles an hour. Messrs. Richardson and Co., of Stockton, are now under contract to deliver at Kurrachee before the end of this year six additional steamers similar to the model vessel, with seven accommodation flats. In addition to the above, six tug-boats and thirty-three cargo barges have been for some time under construction at Liverpool, and two of the steamers are packed and ready for shipment. One of these vessels was recently tested on the Mersey, her draught was seventeen inches, and speed in still water averaged eight miles an hour, towing four barges carrying 450 tons. It is considered that these vessels are not only of the utmost importance for the conveyance of the permanent way materials for the Punjab Railway, but are well adapted to meet the commercial requirements of the countries drained by the Indus and its tributaries. Since the last report, the contract with the Secretary of State for India in Council with this company has been executed, granting, with other privileges, the guarantee of 5 per cent. per annum upon such additional capital as may be required to complete the flotilla, in addition to £250,000 already guaranteed.

The report on the Punjab Railway states that the construction of the earthworks on the line between Lahore and Umritsir had been proceeded with by means of native contractors in a highly satisfactory manner, at a moderate cost. It is believed that this portion of the line, thirty-two miles in length, will be ready for rolling stock in the course of next year. Arrangements are being made for proceeding with the construction of the line to Mooltan. The directors have, on the part

of the shareholders, accepted the contract for a line 270 miles in length from Lahore to Delhi, traversing generally a fertile, level, and populous country, with a large existing traffic, nearly the whole of which, there is every reason to believe, will pass over the Punjab and Scinde Railways to Kurrachee. Every facility has been afforded by the Governments of Scinde and the Punjab for the prosecution of the undertakings of this company in their respective provinces. The capital account of the Scinde Railway shows that £841,735 had been received, and £537,233 expended, leaving a balance of £304,502. The capital of the Indus Flotilla Company shows that £80,140 had been received and £16,819 expended, leaving a balance of £63,321. The capital account of the Punjab Railway shows that £165,198 had been received, and £13,138 expended, leaving a balance of £451,070.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

OTTOMAN BANK.—At a general meeting last week a dividend was declared for the half-year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of 12s. per share.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At the usual weekly meeting of the society, held on the 23rd inst., J. B. Smith, Esq., in the chair, the paper read was "On Cotton in India; its present growth, and prospects of future supplies to this country," by Dr. J. Forbes Watson. The author said that, in endeavouring to illustrate the capabilities of India for the growth of cotton, two lines of inquiry naturally presented themselves. In the first place, it was necessary to show that the climate and soil were suitable, and could afford the fundamental elements necessary to the full development of the plant. In the second, he had to reply to the practical question—to what extent is cotton cultivated in India? In reference to the first point, he proceeded to investigate the various peculiarities of soil and climate which so vast a country as Hindostan necessarily possesses. Detailed analyses of the different soils were given, which tended to show that a very large extent of the country was either at present adapted for cotton cultivation, or might be rendered so by irrigation and other means. There was reason to believe that from time immemorial the cotton plant had been grown in all parts of India, and had always afforded suitable covering to the people of the country. It was calculated that there could not now be less than 24,000,000 of acres under cotton cultivation, though these calculations were necessarily based on data involving some degree of uncertainty. With regard to the quality of the cotton produced, though doubtless that known as New Orleans cotton was more suitable for many branches of our manufacture, he believed he was correct in stating that it was now generally admitted that Indian cotton, with all its imperfections, was capable of being employed in the production of 75 per cent. of our manufactures. It was most desirable, however, that the New Orleans variety of the cotton plant should, as far as possible, be cultivated in India, and this subject, for nearly fifty years, had received the earnest attention of the Government. The experiments that had been made had certainly shown that this variety might be successfully introduced in many districts, if sufficient care was bestowed on its cultivation, but the author was of opinion that the most important point was to extend the cultivation of an article which, though not of so fine a quality, was still practically available for most purposes. One great difficulty was the want of an adequate means of transit, but this there was now every reason to hope would be supplied, and indeed he felt justified in the conclusion that the day was not so very far distant when India will render in abundance, not only cotton, but every product of the vegetable kingdom required either in art or manufacture. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. J. G. Frith, Dr. Riddell, Professor George Wilson, Mr. Bryce, Colonel Sykes, M. P., and the Chairman, took part.

**THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—War Office, March 22.**—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Maj. gen. J. Michel, C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath. Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to make and ordain a Special Statute of the said Most Hon. Order authorising the following appointments to the said Order:—To be an Extra Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, viz.:—Col. C. S. Stuart, C.B., of the Bombay inf. To be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, viz.:—Cols. M. W. Smith, 3rd drag. gds.; J. A. R. Raines, 95th regt.; A. I. Lockhart, 92nd regt.; Lieut. cols. E. Price, royal art.; W. Parke, 72nd regt.; H. E. Longden, 10th regt.; R. D. Campbell, 71st regt.; W. Hope, 71st regt.; R. H. Gall, 14th lt. drags.; E. Steele, 53rd regt.; A. Scudamore, 14th lt. drags.; Maj. J. R. Gibbon, royal art.; Cols. J. K. McCausland, 66th Bengal N.I.; G. Le G. Jacob, 31st Bombay N.I.; J. Liddell, Bombay inf.; T. W. Hicks, late of the Bombay art.; Lieut. cols. G. Malcolm, 1st Bombay N.I.; C. J. Owen, 3rd Bombay lt. cav.; E. S. Blake, Bombay art.; G. H. Robertson, 25th Bombay N.I.; W. A. Orr, Madras art.; Maj. T. F. Wilson, 13th Bengal N.I.; J. D. Woolcombe, Bombay art.; H. D. Abbott, 31st Madras N.I.; G. Hare, 20th Madras N.I.; J. G. Lightfoot, Bombay art. F. S. Arnott, Esq., M.D., surg. on Bombay estab. of H.M.'s Indian military forces. W. Mackenzie, Esq., M.D., surg. on Madras estab. of H.M.'s Indian military forces. The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Maj. R. L. Taylor, 18th Bombay N.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of Third Class, or Companion of the most Hon. Order of the Bath.

**THE REVENUE OF INDIA.**—A return to the House of Lords, printed on Friday, shows that for four years there has been a net deficit in the revenue of India, after deducting the charges in England. This deficit is set down as follows,—viz., in 1853-54, £2,044,117; in 1854-55, £1,707,364; in 1855-56, £972,791; in 1856-57, £143,597. In 1847-48, there was a net deficit of £1,011,986; and in 1848-49, of £1,473,225. In four years (1849-50 to 1852-53) there was a continuous surplus, varying from £354,187 to £531,265. The deficit appears to arise from the charges in England being included, as otherwise there has been a large net surplus in India itself over 1847-48, varying from £1,104,086, to £3,386,076; thus, in 1856-57, the total income was £20,702,854, and the expenditure £26,316,778, leaving a net surplus of £3,386,076. The total debt of India on the 30th of April, 1857, amounted to £52,074,986, and the annual interest actually paid to £2,100,554. The registered debt is £45,369,120. Treasury notes figure for £1,126,644, temporary loans for £210,656, and deposits for £5,359,566. The sum total of the balances in all the treasuries in India amounted, on the said 30th of April, 1857, to £13,000,664, or Rs. 13,87,69,749.

**RECRUITING FOR THE INDIAN FORCES.**—It appears from a return just issued that the number of recruits now in England for her Majesty's Indian service consists of 86 cavalry, 231 infantry, and 283 artillery, making a total, inclusive of 143 for Engineers, of 743. The same return shows that during the last six years 4,379 recruits were raised for the artillery, 11,315 for the infantry, and 3,535 for the cavalry, making together 19,229 recruits.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 19. Ideal, Le Gros, St. Helena; Diligentia, Porter, Manila.—21. Blue Jacket, Frost, Mauritius; James Smith, Calcutta; George Kendall, Farley, Calcutta; Royal Lily, Scott, Manila; Suomi, Westralholde, Maulmain.—22. Belle Alliance, Andersen, Mauritius; Britannia, Krause, Singapore.—23. Activ Jansen, Mauritius; Wellesley, Smith, Calcutta; James Pickington, Dobson, Bombay.—24. Clarence, Vail, Calcutta.—25. Celestial, L'goe, Whampoa.—26. City of Perth, Heller, Calcutta.—28. Akbar, Fraser, Mauritius; Str. Dane, Hoffman, Cape of Good Hope.—29. Spirit of the Age, Billing, Foo-chow-foo; Merrie England, Kelly, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Behar, from Southampton, March 27, to proceed per str. Salsette, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Col. and Mrs. Warde, five children, and governess, Messrs. T. B. Christian, Throckmorton, J. Waye, Lieut. W. H. Morgan, Mrs. Clark. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. V. Webb and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. Oatman, Mr. Gossett, Mr. E. H. Wallace, Col. and Mrs. Sutton, Mr. W. Gabb, Mrs. E. Alban, Capt. and Mrs. T. Phillips, Miss West, Messrs. D. Campbell, F. Burn, M. McIver, Lieut. H. B. and Mrs. Urnston and infant, Mrs. Harper, and Mrs. Sterry.

Per str. Ellora, from Marseilles, April 6, to proceed per str. Salsette, from Suez.—For BOMBAY.—Sir J. and Lady Arnould, Lieut. F. A. Campbell, Messrs. T. Bromley, W. Sillar, J. Lawrence, Fairleigh, Denney, and Dalton.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

ASHTON, the wife of Maj. J. T. late Madras Artillery, daughter, at Florence, March 17.  
CRAUFORD, the wife of J. H. late Bengal C.S. son, at South Cerney, Gloucestershire, March 22.

### MARRIAGES.

DIXON, Robert, to Julia L. daughter of the late Capt. George Ellis, Bengal Artillery, at St. Saviour's, Maidenhill, March 23.  
MOTTA, Signore Innocente, to Anne E. daughter of Shirley Newdick, formerly of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at Milan, March 10.

### DEATHS.

BRETT, Brev. maj. Reginald B. Bombay Artillery and the late Turkish Contingent, on board the *Eastern Monarch* at sea, aged 38, Feb. 13.  
GORDON, Caroline E. daughter of the late Capt. James T. 15th B.N.I., at Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, aged 17, March 22.  
HINE, John, late of the Bombay Medical Establishment, at Leckford House, Budleigh, Salterton, aged 82, March 18.  
MCANALLY, Acheson Archibald, late Surgeon Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at his residence, Warrenpoint, co. Down, Ireland, March 19.  
POWELL, Capt. Frederick T. asst. superintendent of the Indian Navy, in Pulteney-street, Bath, aged 53, March 20.

## East-India House,

March 25, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. N. D. Barton, 3rd Cav.; Capt. H. Finch, 31st N.I.; Capt. H. C. Roberts, 31st N.I.; Capt. D. A. Chase, 64th N.I.; Lieut. G. G. Thain, 2nd N.I.; Surg. E. B. Thring.  
*Madras Estab.*—Maj. G. M. Gurney, Art.; Capt. D. Scott, 8th N.I.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—A. Hall, 3 mo.  
*Bengal Estab.*—W. Galloway, 6 weeks.

#### NAVAL.

Mate J. G. Lakes, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. C. S. Maclean, 10th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. H. W. Robinson, 6 mo.; Capt. E. Goodridge, Bengal Invalids, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. R. Brown, 29th N.I., 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. S. J. Whitehall, 29th N.I., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. T. Taylor, 14th N.I., May 4.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. A. R. Fraser, 3rd Cav., April 20; Maj. F. H. Scott, 8th Cav., May 20; Capt. G. C. Robison, Art., Marlborough; Lieut. J. O. Hasted, Engrs., April 20.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### NAVAL.

Mate J. S. Goodman, Pilot Service, March 1, 1859.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. J. Macdonald, 66th N.I., April 1, 1859.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. V. B. D. Carter, 12th N.I. April 1, 1859.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Gordon S. Forbes, March 22, 1859.

### APPOINTMENT.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Rev. W. C. Bromhead, asst. chapl.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Indus*, March 19.

	Gold.	Silver.
Gibraltar .....	£7,120	—
Ceylon .....	1,654	—
Madras .....	1,375	£25,000
Calcutta .....	—	620,273*
Penang .....	—	440
Hong Kong .....	—	15,978
Shanghai .....	—	2,360
Manilla .....	—	750
	£10,149	£664,799

Per Steamer *Behar*, March 26.

Bombay .....	£11,539	£611,070
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\* £269,698 of this amount shipped by the Government of India.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0½. ½ 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d. 1,034 6 8
Madras ..	2s. 0½. 2s. 0d.	2s. 2d.	
Bombay ..	2s. 0½. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2½d.	343 19 0

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per cent. East-India } Sicca Rs.	—	—	1 9
Transfer Loan Stock	—	—	1 10½
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	—
4 per cent. Loan of 1852-53 .....	—	—	1 7½
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 .....	—	—	—
4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
India Stock .....		230	
India Loan Debentures ..		97½ to 98½	
India Debentures (2nd is.) ..		99½ .....	
India Scrip (2nd issue) .....		14s. pm.	
India Bonds (£1,000) .....		18s. pm.	
Ditto (under £1,000) .....			
RAILWAYS.			
18 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	13½	to ½ dis.	
18 Ditto Additional Capital, A ..	6	to ½ dis.	
18 Ditto B .....	4½	to ½ dis.	
20 Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) ..	1.3	par to ½ pm.	
20 Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ..	5;	to ½ pm.	
20 Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ..	5	to ½ dis.	
20 East Indian .....	100	to ½ dis.	
20 Ditto E. Ext. ....	15	par to ½ pm.	
20 Ditto Jubbulpore ..	6	.....	
Stock Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	100	100½ to 101½	
20 Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	½ dis. to par	
20 Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	2		
20 Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	all	17½ to 18	
20 Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	all	19½ to 20	
20 Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) ..	all	18½ to 18½	
20 Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	10	½ to ½ dis.	
20 Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	5	½ to ½ dis.	
20 Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) ..	7	to ½ dis.	
20 Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	20 to 21	
20 Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	15	par to ½ pm.	
20 Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	all	20 to 21	
20 Ditto (New) .....	10	½ dis. to par	
20 Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	10	½ to ½ dis.	
20 Punjab (5 per ct.) ..	5	½ to ½ dis.	
BANKS.			
100 Agra and United Service .....	50	68 to 70 x. d.	
40 Australasia .....	all	.....	
25 Bank of Egypt .....	all	24½ to 25 x. d.	
20 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ..	10	1½ to 1 dis.	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all	40½ 4 bus. d.	
20 Ottoman Bank .....	all	21½ to 21½	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
20 Eastern Steam .....	all	.....	
20 Indian & Australian Tel. Co.	2	to ½ pm.	
20 Madras Irrig. and Canal ..	1	to ½ dis.	
10 Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..	all	5 to 6	
1 N. B. Australasian Company ..	all	to 1	
1 Oriental Gas .....	all	to 1	
1 Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to par	
10 Oriental Inland Steam B. ...	10	.....	
60 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ...	all	58 to 55	
50 Ditto New .....	10	13 to 14 pm.	
20 Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..	8	to ½ pm.	
1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	to 1 x. d.	
1 Ditto Registered .....	all	to 1 x. d.	

**CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.**—CALCUTTA.—*Foreign Office*, March 22.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Jules Bartholomy Lombard as Consul at Calcutta.



## ADVERTISEMENT.

India Office, March 25, 1859.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**  
in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE,

That, on and after the 1st MAY next, PROMISSORY NOTES of the Indian Loans which have been entered for payment of Interest in London by Drafts on India, may be registered in Books to be opened in this Office, so as to admit of the sale and transfer of the whole, or any portion of such property, in even hundreds of Rupees. When holders may desire again to receive their Interest in India, a certificate of the amount standing in such Register will be given to them, to be exchanged in Calcutta for Promissory notes as before.

This Notification is not intended in any way to interfere with the essential conditions of the several loans.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

East-India House, London,  
24th March, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC**  
WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 1st Proximo, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

125 Tons of COPPER SLIPS 2½ inch wide and 1-10th in. thick.  
125 ditto ditto 2½ ditto and 1-12th ditto.

Also,  
500 COPPER SHEETS, ½ inch thick.

And that the Conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 1st day of APRIL, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

East-India House, 29th March, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC**  
WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on or before TUESDAY, the 12th day of APRIL next, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

SERGE,  
ANKLE BOOTS,  
LEATHER GLOVES, and  
WORSTED STOCKINGS.

And that the Conditions of the said Contracts (four in number) may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 12th day of APRIL, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London,  
25th March, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 1st APRIL next, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the burthen of 400 Tons Register, and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

405 Tons of Dead Weight (including 210 Tons of Coal, and some Heavy Ordnance).

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East India House, London,  
25th March, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 1st APRIL next, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Kurrachee, at Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in Bombay on the delivery of the Stores at Kurrachee, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

32 Tons of Dead Weight { 29 Tons Shells.  
3 " Miscellaneous.  
10 Tons of Measurable Stores.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London,  
25th March, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 1st APRIL next, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

210 Tons of Dead Weight (Coals).

J. COSMO MELVILL.

**TO PARENTS RESIDING IN INDIA.**

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**THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL**  
**REPORT, CASH ACCOUNT and BALANCE-SHEET to 31st**  
**December last, as laid before the Members of THE MUTUAL**  
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# THE APRIL NUMBER OF THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE,

CONTAINS:

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|--|---|
| 1. ANGLO-ROMAN AND ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY.                    | 5. MILL ON LIBERTY.                     |
| 2. CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.                                  | 6. PRIVATE LIFE OF A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.  |
| 3. WHIGS AND TORIES.                                       | 7. PHILOSOPHY AS AN ELEMENT OF CULTURE. |
| 4. REALISTIC NOVELISTS: GEORGE ELIOT AND ANTHONY TROLLOPE. | 8. THE ITALIAN QUESTION.                |
|  | 9. THE SESSION.                         |

## THE MARCH NUMBER

CONTAINS:

- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. LITERATURE AND LIFE.           | 6. HENRY HALLAM.              |
| 2. RUSSIA AND THE WEST OF EUROPE. | 7. "THE WANDERER."            |
| 3. INDIAN FINANCE.                | 8. PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE. |
| 4. CHRISTMAS PIECES.              | 9. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.     |
| 5. THE HOMELESS POOR.             | 10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.       |

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This publication stands on quite a different ground from the other monthlies, and affects no rivalry with them. We beg to add our own recommendation to those it has already received. Though the conductors disclaim the idea of filling any vacuum, they certainly do so. They evidently also possess good information, and deal with most of their topics in a serious and searching spirit.—*Press*, March 5, 1859.

If it proves to be, what from the first number seems likely, a publication appealing more to the higher class of readers, whose wants are at present only supplied by the Quarterly Reviews, its chances of success will certainly be very considerable. There is no conceivable reason why articles written by and addressed to thoughtful men should only make their appearance four times in the twelvemonth, but, on the contrary, every reason to suppose that a monthly collection of such would meet with a ready and extensive sale. The purely political articles are on "Indian Finance" and "Parliament and the People," the last, especially, very ably written.—*Globe*, March 2, 1859.

First of all, let us bid welcome to the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," published by Messrs. Allen and Co., of 7, Leadenhall-street. It is sought to establish a sort of English "*Revue des deux Mondes*." This design is strictly carried out.—*Literary Gazette*, March 5, 1859.

Its articles, which are of a thoroughly miscellaneous character, are promising enough.—*John Bull*, March 5, 1859.

It is a new monthly magazine, that brings itself modestly into the world without any flaming announcement of the wonders it intends to do. . . . We are very glad to see in the first number a quality which gives it a full title to existence, viz., good sense, as opposed to the ordinary affectation of omniscience, superciliousness, or an unflagging *vis comica*. . . . We welcome any novelty in literature which promises to be sensible, well-informed, and gentlemanlike. There are several articles of merit in this number. That on "Literature and Life" is perhaps the best. Its remarks on Mr. B. Hope's notion of making literature a profession are perfectly sound. The very clever and much-wanted article against the silliness of our present Christmas pieces for the stage should be read by all who fancy they like going to see such things. The article on "Parliamentary Reform" we have had occasion to notice elsewhere; that on "Indian Finance" deserves attention; and that on "Hallam" is sure to get it without deserving it so much.—*Spectator*, March 5, 1859.

The first number of a new monthly publication, the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," deserves a cordial welcome. Professedly based upon the plan of the "*Revue des deux Mondes*," it exhibits much of the scholarly spirit, the freedom and independence of thought, and the thorough geniality of tone, which mark its distinguished prototype. The opening article on "Literature and Life" is remarkable, hitting the case to a nicety, taking the middle course between the reckless Mohockism of Bohemia, and the affected kid-glove refinement of the *Saturday Review*. All the articles are excellent; but I would specially point out a well-deserved attack on "Christmas Pieces," a biographical notice of "Hallam," and a review of Owen Meredith's "Wanderer."—*Literary Lounger* in the *Illustrated Times*, March 5, 1859.

The best brief notion we can give of the publication is to say that it promises to become to the English reader what the *Revue des deux Mondes* is to the French, with an indefinitely wider latitude of topics and freedom of opinion. The soundness of its judgment on the question of Parliamentary Reform is displayed in the ablest and most thoroughly constitutional article that has yet appeared in any of our periodicals on the subject—an article which acquires additional value from the fact that it foreshadowed the whole of the scheme of the Government two days before the Reform Bill was brought forward. Let us have at least one English periodical, written with integrity and good taste, to which we may confidently look for fearless and honest opinions. The "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" promises to realise those expectations, and we heartily wish it the success which it deserves.—*Home News*, March 3, 1859.

It may with truth be said of it (the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW"), that the opening number promises well. There is a good healthy, manly tone about it (no small thing), and literary ability of no common order. We heartily wish it success.—*Overland Mail*, March 3, 1859.

The "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" seems to combine, in an eminent degree, the amusement of the monthlies and the grave literature of the quarterly reviews. We regret that we cannot devote more space to the work, for we could not praise it more than its merits deserve.—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*.

The papers are well written.—*Patriot*.

All the articles are written in an unaffected, free, and genuine style, on subjects of general current interest, not of common place material. The article on "Henry Hallam" is made truly interesting.—*National Standard*.

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12 Dessert Forks ... ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons ... ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons ... ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 08 0
2 Sauce Ladles ... ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon ... ..	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do ...	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ... ..	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ... ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife ... ..	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle ... ..	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) ... ..	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service ... ..	10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

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Ivory Handles ... ..	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
1 Dozen Full Size Cheese ditto	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Pair Regular Meat Carvers ...	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
1 Pair Extra Sized ditto ... ..	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Pair Poultry Carvers ... ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
1 Steel for Sharpening ... ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service ... ..	4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 388.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Mar. 2	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Feb. 16
Madras .....	" 3	Bombay .....	Mar. 12
Agra .....	" 5	Ceylon .....	" 1
China (Hong-Kong) .....	Feb. 15.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 6d.	4 oz. 4s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d.	3 oz. 3s. 6d.	5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 4d.; under  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 6d.; under 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 6d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 9d.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d.	1 oz. 2s. 6d.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 6d.; under  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 1s.; and for every additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

By the Bombay mail of the 12th of March, we learn that Brigadier Horsford has returned into the British territory, being unable to pursue the rebels any further, owing to want of carriage and mountain artillery. The fugitives are reported to have fled into the Gorruckpore Passes, in a state of utter disorganisation.

In Central India Tantia Topee has disappeared, after assuming the name of Ram Sing. His followers are said to have dispersed in all directions, while Rao Sahib has tendered his submission, and claimed to be included in the terms of the royal amnesty.

The Bheels of Guzerat alone appear to be really troublesome, and it must be admitted that they have some reason to complain of the harsh treatment to which they have been subjected. Several indecisive skirmishes have taken place, but without producing any other result than that of augmenting the exasperation, and even the confidence, of the insurgents.

The Rohillas in the Nizam's dominions, though still ready to take advantage of any opportunity for indulging in riot and outrage, are kept in awe by the strong force that has been sent against them. It is probable that it will be long before disturbances cease to be caused by those fierce marauders.

The unsettled state of India, and the lurking animosity between the native and foreign races, have been painfully illustrated by the murder of two railway officials near Kirwee. Small bands of rebels, or robbers, continue to infest the Upper Provinces, and render life and property insecure even in the neighbourhood of European stations.

The Commander in Chief was to leave Lucknow on the 1st March for Umballa, whence his lordship proposed to proceed to Simla for the benefit of his health. Bronchitis appears to be the complaint from which he chiefly suffers. In another part of this paper we give Lord Clyde's farewell address to such of her Majesty's regiments as are about to return to this country after a distinguished and glorious career in the far East.

The total abolition of the use of the leather stock by the royal troops, and by her Majesty's

Indian forces, will be hailed as a tardy homage to common sense and public opinion.

Sir John Lawrence arrived in Bombay on the 9th March, and is among the passengers to England by the present mail. His reception will certainly be gratifying to himself and worthy of the great services he has rendered to his country.

The Bombay papers mention a visit from the Governor General of Portuguese India, who was received with all due honours, and entertained as a guest, at Government House, Parell.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the conduct of the Bombay Government towards the Rajah of Jamkhundee. That young chieftain has lately been released, after a twelvemonth's confinement on suspicion. His liberation is described as being effected in a manner as insulting as his imprisonment was unjust and illegal—at least, if the statements of the Bombay journals are supported by facts.

The financial crisis shows no signs of amendment. The Indian Government is driven to extremity for funds to meet immediate demands, and it is even hinted that a temporary suspension of cash payments is by no means impossible.

A very important document appears in our present issue. It is no other than a Royal Warrant regulating the promotion of combatant officers in her Majesty's Indian forces. We beg to draw the attention of our military readers to a paper of such great interest to themselves.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. col. Thomas C. Timins, H.M.'s 70th regt., at Muchdoompoore, aged 43, March 5. Dr. R. Dowse, on voyage to Kurrachee, February 4.

BOMBAY.—Capt. D. Stevenson, 14th N.I., killed by the accidental discharge of his revolver, on Feb. 20, at Fort Dohud, Malwa.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

Mrs. Faithfull and child, Messrs. J. H. Morris, A. A. Jacob, Warren, Kirke, Brandreth, Laudon, and Capt. Sir John Lawrence, Bart., Lieut. col. Vialls, Mr. and Mrs. Berkley and three children, Col. Prior, Rev. W. Winchester, Maj. and Mrs. Stegmann, Maj. and Mrs. Wood and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Col. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Bigwood, Capt. Henry, and Lieut. Napier.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Pera, April 10.—Mr. Musgrave, Capt. Birch, Lieut. Maiden, Mr. Tuille, Mr. Neill, Col. O'Brien, Capt. and Mrs. Ogilvy, Mr. Coates, wife, and infant, Mr. Macaulay, Captain Purchase, Mr. Crawford, Capt. and Mrs. Mitford, Lieut. Boyd, don't two children, Lieut. F. Wright, Lieut. Harman, Lieut. Strong, Mrs. Chitty and infant, Lieut. W. Boyce, Mr. F. W. and infant, two children, Rev. R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Vanrennen and two children, and Mrs. Rankin and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Col. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Chester and child, Lieut. Pope, Mrs. Myle and two children, Lieut. Hogg, Mr. Chase, Mr. J. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Smyth, Mr. Prodgers, Mr. Nesbitt and two children.

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

From the Political Secretary, Bombay, to J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

## CENTRAL INDIA.

Intelligence has just been received from Seronge that the rebels with the Rao Sahib crossed the Betwa on the night of the 7th inst., and are at Mehidpoor; that the agent of the Rao has come in to arrange for his submission, agreeably to the Royal proclamation.

It is also reported that Feroze Shah is not with the rebel force.

Major General Michel is moving on Bhopal. Bombay Castle, March 11.

EAST INDIA RAILWAYS.—A very interesting return has been made, showing the number of miles of new roads or navigable canals opened for traffic in the several presidencies of India since the year 1848, and the total amount of money expended on their construction. We give the results of the return. The cost of construction is given in rupees.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN JUNCTION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A special report has been issued by the directors of the European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company, in which it is announced that in consequence of the Turkish Government having determined themselves to attempt to construct the telegraph from Constantinople to Bussorah, and the Council of India having decided that the Government of India shall prepare and lay down the cable from Bussorah to Kurrachee, it is proposed at once to divide the remaining funds in hand, which will allow a return of 5s. per share, after an equitable deduction for expenses. Shareholders who are desirous of complying with this recommendation are to deliver their scrip at the offices of the company on and after the 11th instant. Although for the present it is remarked that the agency of this company will not be required for constructing the telegraph to India by the Persian Gulf, measures, it seems, have been taken for preserving the company as a corporation, so as to be in a position to carry the object contemplated should an opportunity offer. The capital received was £9,826, which together with interest, £607, from the National Discount Company and £18 for sale of stores, makes a total of £10,450. Of this amount £5,150 has been expended, leaving £5,300 to be divided in the way proposed.

TANTIA TOPEE.—Native, but rather circumstantial, reports, says the *Delhi Gazette*, state that Tania Topee, under the travelling name of Ramsing, had separated himself from the Rao Sahib's camp, near Deedwarra, in Bhikaneer, with a few principal men and about 200 followers; they were supposed to be moving about stealthily through part of Scindiah's country, with a view of concealing themselves in Bundelcund or Jahloun.

THE BHIKANEER TROOPS.—The *Lahore Chronicle* learns that the Bhikaneer troops behaved shamefully, when sent by the Maharaja to attack the rebels. The Maharaja sent out four or five thousand troops, with four guns, but it is said the leader of these troops did nothing but follow the rebels from place to place, encamping always within three or four miles of them. A report has also reached our contemporary that in one place the cordiality between the Maharaja's troops and the rebels was so great that they peacefully drank water from the same well at the same time!

SHAHGUHR DISTRICT.—Colonels Apthorp and Beece's detachments have been all over the Shahguhr district, and entirely cleared it of rebels. It is, however, stated that a number have been driven down on the Dumoh district from the direction of Puna and Nagode, to the amount of about four thousand, with two guns, four or five hundred of the enemy being sepoys. They are in the hills not far from Jutta Sunker, and will doubtless be attacked as soon as the Dumoh position has been strengthened by a company of European infantry, the General probably trying to hem the rebels in from the Nagode side.

## BENGAL.

## COVENANTED AND UNCOVENANTED.

The *Dacca News* says:—"If the Moonsiff with his Rs. 100 monthly pay is 'not as honest as the district judge with his Rs. 30,000, or the puisne judge of the Supreme Court with his Rs. 60,000 a year, the fault is immediately attributed to the soil of India.'" Quite right; it is the soil of India that does it all, and it did just as much at the expense of European integrity until Europeans were put above temptation. When they were ill paid by the State, they paid themselves well—just as the Moonsiff will now as respects his own countrymen whenever he can. Leaguers, we suppose, will deny this; but it must not be taken to be in a spirit of mendacity, for very few of them, if any, know anything more of the country than they may happen to remember since they honoured it with their first footfall. Macaulay (let us sink the Lord, for he was no Lord when he spoke it in Parliament) tells a very characteristic story of Lord Clive's time:—"There was a tradition in Calcutta, where the story was very circumstantially told and generally believed, that a man came out with a strong letter of recommendation from one of the ministers to Lord Clive; and when Lord Clive saw that he was not only unfit for, but would positively do harm in any office, his lordship said, in a way peculiar to him, 'Well, chap, how much do you want?' Not being accustomed to be spoken to so plainly, the man replied, that he only hoped for some situation in which his services might be useful. 'That is no answer,' chap," said Lord Clive. 'How much do you want? Will £10,000 do?' The person replied, that he should be delighted if, by laborious service, he could obtain that competence. Lord Clive then wrote out an order for the man, and told the applicant to leave India by the ship he came in, and, once in England, to remain there." Macaulay went on to say—"I think the story is very probable, and I also think that the people of India ought to be grateful for the course Lord Clive pursued; for though he pillaged the people of Bengal to give this man a large sum, yet the man himself, if he had received an appointment, would not only have pillaged but misgoverned the people." This anecdote supplies two morals: the one that officials must not be expected to be honest on bad pay, and the other—most pertinent to the present time—that home influence in the distribution of Indian patronage would be a curse to the country. The story was introduced by the following:—"Looking over, only yesterday, for another object, a file of newspapers of 1771, I was struck by a paragraph stating that Mr. So-and-So, who went out with the Governor General only three years ago, had just landed with £40,000. These were the sort of men who took no office, but simply got the Governor General to pay a species of ransom, laying upon him a sort of tax—what the Mah-rattas call *choret*, and the Scotch black mail; that is, the sum paid to a thief, in consideration that he went away without doing harm." Times have much improved since then, yet it will always be prudent to remember certain cases of much more modern date, when disposed to be severe on the misconduct of ill-paid natives. Mr. Macaulay, perhaps one of the most thoroughly liberal men in England, politically speaking, was an earnest advocate for a close civil service. It may not be uninteresting if we republish a passage from the same speech from which we have just quoted.

Some gentlemen, for whose ability I have great respect, though I cannot agree with them, think the best mode of improving the Government of India is by giving the public appointments to the Governor General, and letting him choose his instruments for the administration. There will be no want of ability, they say, if you only give him their freedom to choose those who serve under him. There is something

plausible in the proposition that you should allow him to choose able men wherever he finds them. But my firm opinion is, that the day on which the civil service of India ceases to be a close service will be the beginning of an age of jobbing the most monstrous, the most extensive, and the most perilous that ever existed. Every Governor General would, in such case, carry out with him, or would soon be followed by, a crowd of relatives, nephews, first and second cousins, friends, and political hangers-on; while every steamer arriving from the Red Sea would carry to India adventurers bearing with them letters from some powerful man in England, all praying for employment. Then upon these persons so recommended the Governor General would have it in his power to distribute residencies, seats in the Council Board, and places of from £4,000 to £6,000 a year upon men without the least acquaintance with the character or habits of the natives, and with only sufficient knowledge of the language to be able to call for a bottle of pale ale, or desire their attendants to pull the punkah harder. These men would be sent to exercise authority in different districts. One might be sent to a great station as ruler; and Mysore, not inferior to Scotland in extent and population, might be made subject to his absolute power.

No doubt; and those who were the bitterest enemies of the Company would have gladly faced all this risk, rather than that body should not have been deposed. Macaulay does not appear at this time to have seen that it was possible to have a close service, that is, a service into which needy adventurers could not be thrust, without perpetuating the exclusive patronage of the court. The competitive system has kept the service close while throwing it open: patronage at home can now do nothing, and patronage in India can do nothing except as it is exercised on worthy men, if not the worthiest; the service is open to all the talents, and it is closed to the mere nominees of influential men; this being so, it will gradually become more open without danger to its integrity, and while incapables can never be intruded, men of ability and vigour, who have proved themselves in the uncovenanted branch, cannot long be denied offices which claim them in the interests of the State. But such men must not be too sanguine; many now starving must starve on and accept a comparative pittance and subordinate place, while men, probably in no way their superiors, are growing rich and great in advancement; the entire transformation cannot be wrought at once; but having achieved the conquest of the principle, place for merit, it cannot stop at London appointments, but must eventually be extended throughout the length and breadth of the Empire.—*Indian Field*.

## THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The Indian Artillery is not to be increased. The measure, after a long delay, had been recommended as earnestly as wisely by Lord Canning. It was received with favour by the Indian Council. It was not resisted by the Secretary of State. So general, in fact, was the assent, that the increase was regarded as an accomplished fact, and was announced at home with demi-official authority. The *Overland Mail*, sure, for well-known reasons, to be thoroughly informed on such a point, now states that the project has been folded up. Lord Stanley has yielded to an irresistible pressure, and the increase is to be made in the Royal Artillery. Large reinforcements of this arm will be immediately despatched to India, and an application is to be made to Parliament for a permanent augmentation. A 15th and 16th battalion, it is said, will be added to the regiment, and each four battalions will be organised as a separate division, which will occupy a separate station with its

own complete regimental staff. One of these stations it seems certain will be India, and the Commander in Chief would scarcely sanction a change of organisation to meet a demand he did not consider permanent. For the future, then, India is to be occupied by the royal artillery.

The incident may serve to convince our readers of the strength of the Horse Guards when exerted not against Parliament, but against a single department. It is almost certain that the change of plan has been carried in direct opposition to Lord Stanley, and his defeat on such a point is ominous of the fate of the larger question, the constitution of the European army in India. That question, of course, can be settled only in Parliament, but the decision of Parliament is by no means so certain as some writers would have us believe. Not to mention the members, some seventy in number, who are themselves officers, there are few members and fewer peers who have not sons, or cousins, or nephews bearing the Queen's Commission. The nation at large is careless, or if it has an opinion it is one favourable to the uniformity of military arrangements. The radicals who might oppose are put on such questions out of court by their peace theories, and a large though quiet minority with a European struggle inevitable will not be displeased to see an army of reserve maintained out of the sight, and away from the taxes of Great Britain. A determined exertion of the influence of the Crown may, under such circumstances, turn the scale, and the first contest has been already won.

The matter, as we have before observed, is one rather of the services than of politics. The Royal artillery will hold India as well as the Indian artillery. Whatever differences of discipline, or of materiel, or of professional education may exist must be readily remediable. Both regiments, while equally manned by Europeans, must be equally superior to any conceivable force of native Indian artillery. But neither the country nor the services can bear two regiments equal in duties, in organisation, in pay, and in renown, but only one of which is favoured by its rulers. As matters stand, the Indian artillery is told that it shall never advance, that no matter what its services or the public need, it is to remain stationary, while all augmentations are bestowed on the sister and rival service. This cannot last. Either the unfairness must be remedied, or the Indian artillery must be taken over to share in its new form the favour now refused. To maintain two services, one always depressed, the other always rewarded, is simply to perpetuate military anarchy. A depressed service is an inefficient service, and the safety of India depends on the efficiency of its artillery. For the present there is nothing for it but patience; but we warn our Indian readers once more that the struggle between the two opinions, between the Horse Guards and India, is more equal than they have been educated to believe.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE KING OF DELHI.**—A report has been made to Government that the King of Delhi is in a state of destitution at Rangoon. Orders have accordingly been given that he shall receive a sufficient allowance for his suitable maintenance.

**CENTRAL INDIA.**—From Brigadier Somerset's camp near Boorah we hear that the rebel leaders had sent in two messengers to negotiate a surrender, and that, with General Michel's concurrence, terms had been offered to them, and four days had been granted in which to complete the act of surrender; these four days would expire on 27th February. On that day other gatherings of rebels near Julra Puttan, in the Kotah territory, were reported, but under other leaders, and apparently endeavouring to effect their escape in the direction of Seronge, in Ameer Khan's country.

**BOHILCUND.**—Letters received from Rohilcund mention that the rebel bands still infest that neighbourhood, and Lieut. de Kantzow has been directed to guard the district with his force.

**THE LUCKNOW GARRISON.**—The following is a disposition list of H. M.'s troops to be cantoned in Lucknow for the year 1859:—Disposition List: H. M.'s 23rd Welch Fusiliers; H. M.'s 88th Connaught Rangers; H. M.'s 37th Foot (now lying at the Moosabagh); H. M.'s 90th Light Infantry. European Cavalry: H. M.'s 2nd Dragoon Guards; H. M.'s 4th Light Dragoons; 2 troops of Horse Artillery; 3 companies of foot Sappers and Miners; 4th company of Royal Sappers; 2nd ditto of Delhi Pioneers.

**RAO SAHIB AND FEROZE SHAH.**—A letter from Goonah, dated 28th February, informs us (*Bombay Gazette*) that on the 25th, Rao Sahib and Feroze Shah, with 700 followers, all mounted, were reported to be at Jahnah Puttan, marching in a N. W. direction, and from Naharghur, south of Neemuch; while, on the other hand, the startling news had reached Goonah, that the Rao had sent in to General Michel an offer of his willingness to surrender, and that the General had actually left Neemuch, in company with Captain Shakespear, of Gwalior, in his political capacity, if possible to arrange terms with the rebel leaders. It is much to be hoped that Capt. Shakespear will succeed in arranging matters; for then the many hard-worked brigades—Smith's, Parke's, Honner's, Somerset's, and the Mhow field force—which have been in the field so long, could be spared to be sent to quarters before the hot season, now so close at hand, sets in in earnest; thus saving, no doubt, many valuable Europeans to the State who have already so cheerfully endured unprecedented hardships and privations. General Napier was at Naharghur, north of Chuppra, and in the direct course the rebels were likely to take, as it was supposed they were making for the Pardone jungles; while one hundred men of the 95th, under Capt. G. V. Brooke, had left Goonah on the 20th, direct for Jhalra Puttan, to join the regiment, and would, most likely, meet the rebel force on their way. Major Chetwode's force of H. M.'s 8th hussars, and 200 of the 95th, have gone a road-making, to open the jungle between Goonah and Pardone, and Shahabad and Naharghur. The 64th were expected to arrive at Goonah on the 1st, and halt there on the 2nd; the 86th "Royal County Down," having passed through about ten days before, are en route for Poonah. The skeleton of Smith's brigade would arrive at Chuppra on the 3rd, having left Kotah on the 25th of February, and Colonel Becher's regiment of Beatson's horse would be at Sonail, south of Jhalra Puttan, on the 28th of February, or 1st of March.

**THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.**—We understand the members of the Uncovenanted Service seriously contemplate making a representation to Lord Stanley, in reference to their position and prospects. Doubtless the memorial will meet with attention, if properly drawn up; and as the late Court of Directors even acknowledged, though somewhat reluctantly, the value of the Uncovenanted Service, we are disposed to augur much good from this movement. If the uncovenanted do but evince a little more energy than they have hitherto done, with regard to the grievances they complain of, in time the invidious distinctions now existing between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted must be swept away. But there must be a great deal of "external pressure" to effect this, and we fear that there must be a large infusion of new blood fresh from our own little seagirt-isle, before the apathy and listlessness which are the besetting sins of the body can be got rid of. No one helps those who will not help themselves. If anything is to be done, it should be done at once. Talking will not mend matters.—*Englishman*, March 1.

**GENERAL VAN CORTLANDT**, after a long and honourable service of thirteen or fourteen years—a service marked by gallantry in the field and zeal in his civil capacity—proposes to retire so soon as the dispersion of the rebels, who have lately been in the neighbourhood of his district, shall have been effected.

**CAMP KIRWEE, March 1, 1859.**—You will be sorry to hear that Mr. Evans, chief engineer, and Mr. Linnell, district engineer of the railway department, marking out the Allahabad and Jubbulpore line, were murdered on the 26th inst. at Eentowa, in the Banda district, about twenty-four miles south of Kirwee, by a band of rebels under Rummust Sing, a Rewa Sirdar. Rummust Sing was down in the Jubbulpore district. Driven out of that, he joined Fuzund Ally in the Adjgurh district, and apprehensive of an attack from Maj. Gen. Whitlock at Nagode, they made a flank movement on the General, marched rapidly to the north as far as Bichone, and then turned eastwards, and got into the jungles to the south of the Banda district. There, hearing of the railway encampment at Eentowa, the thirst for plunder induced them to attack it. The movements of the rebels were too rapid to allow of the Banda authorities sending information to the railway people at Eentowa, which is seventy miles from Banda, but the zemindars of Eentowa warned them some four hours before the rebels arrived. Mr. Evans unfortunately did not believe them, and the rebels were soon on them. Messrs Evans, Linnell, and Campbell mounted and rode off. They were pursued, and Mr. Linnell falling off his horse, Mr. Evans went to his assistance. They were surrounded, and Mr. Evans was killed then and there, and Mr. Linnell was taken prisoner and murdered at the next village by order of Rummust Sing. Mr. Campbell arrived in safety at Manikpoor, and has gone into Allahabad. Major Babington, with one company H. M.'s 97th, two companies 17th M. N. I., and one squadron Madras cavalry, arrived to-day at Kirwee, and is going after the rebels, who are still in the Tirolan Pergunnah. By a later account we learn that Messrs. Kelsey, Murton, Strong, and Heywood, who were with the other engineers, effected their escape to Banda.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**LORD CLYDE ON DRESS.**—The following general order by the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief upon the subject of uniforms, interests all our military readers:—It has been brought to the notice of the Commander in Chief that, owing to the long protracted field service in which the army has been engaged during the last two years, a great laxity has come to be a habit amongst the officers of the army as regards dress, uniform, &c. His Excellency knows that this could not be helped in many cases, and he does not attribute blame; but the time has arrived for reasserting the regulations, now that all difficulty has subsided with respect to replacing uniform. Officers in command of divisions, brigades, and regiments, will therefore be good enough to insist on officers appearing dressed in uniform in places of public resort, according to the orders applicable to the season; the sword being worn on all occasions with uniform. This rule is not to interfere with the dress of officers when they may be engaged in sport, or during their morning rides when off duty. The Commander in Chief takes this opportunity also of enforcing on commanding officers the necessity of strict attention to these considerations, as regards all ranks of their regiments. Much of the discipline of an army depends on the manner in which orders are carried out on matters affecting the appearance and decorum of officers and soldiers.

**MAJOR HASSELL**, who raised the Muneyore regiment in Assam, has been removed from the command of the corps by Lord Clyde, for not obeying with promptitude some orders that were forwarded to him. The regiment has been now placed under the control of the civil power.

**A BI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER** is about to be started at Lucknow with the title of the *Lucknow Herald*. There is also a rumour that a new paper is to be established at Delhi.

**THE NANA.**—According to the latest intelligence received at Gorruckpore, Nana is encamped at the foot of the hills with 3000 troops at the outside. It is reported that he has now no power, but goes about from place to place disguised, and is known to very few of the rebels. He now fears treachery.

**NEPAUL.**—The following is from Brigadier Horsford's column, Nepaul, dated 11th February, 1859:—"The brigade moved from Sundhara Ghaut on the 9th, where we had lain for some time, totally inactive, and is now encamped fourteen miles across the Raptée, on the Nepaul side. On the 10th we completely routed the Nana and Begum from the strong position which their forces in conjunction held in a valley, taking eleven guns and a mortar, without the slightest opposition having been offered; they evidently had not the slightest intimation of our proximity to them, our sudden appearance among them consequently had a very nice effect. Baneé Madhoo is said to be prowling about with a small force, acting independent to the two culprits mentioned. A very large number of prisoners have been taken within the last week or so, and many are giving themselves up.

**RAWUL PINDEE.**—The subadar major of the 58th (a disarmed corps) received one night by dak a letter, purporting to be from the native officers of the 18th irregular cavalry, urging him to get his regiment to rise, and promising the aid of the 18th and also of the 2nd irregular cavalry, which corps was passing through. The letter was at once given up. The 18th was paraded, and a reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered by the native officers of that corps for the conviction of the writer. Within two hours a trooper of the 18th shot himself. On searching his house a *fac simile* of the letter was found, also the seal used, and other letters written to various people with a view to get their regiments to rise.

**THE OUDE COMMISSION.**—Mr. S. N. Martin, deputy commissioner, Lucknow, goes on furlough, and Mr. P. Carnegie, from Sultanpore, succeeds him. Lieut. J. Perkins, assistant commissioner, Lucknow, has gone as the officiating deputy commissioner, in lieu of Mr. Carnegie; Mr. H. E. Perkins succeeds Lieut. Perkins; Mr. C. R. Crommelin goes to Roy Bareilly instead of Mr. Perkins; Mr. P. Walter, ex-assistant from Roy Bareilly, is transferred to Pertabghur; and Mr. W. F. St. C. Williams, ex-assistant from Lucknow, to Seetapore, so that our Oude Commission will now stand nearly as follows: Mr. C. J. Wingfield, officiating chief commissioner, and Mr. G. Campbell, judicial commissioner. Commissioners: Lieut. col. Abbott, Lucknow division; Major Barrow, C.B., Khyrabad; Mr. St. George Tucker, Fyzabad, and Mr. W. A. Forbes, officiating, Baraitech. Deputy commissioners: Mr. P. Carnegie, Lucknow; Mr. G. H. Lawrence, Oonam; Capt. A. P. Orr, Roy Bareilly; Lieut. E. Chamier, officiating, Duriabad; Capt. J. W. Carnegie, Mullaou; Mr. Balmain, Mahomdee; Lieut. E. Thompson, officiating, Seetapore; Mr. E. O. Bradford, Fyzabad; Lieut. J. Perkins, Sooltanpore; Mr. Stuart Hogg, Pertabghur; Capt. Steel, Baraitech; and Capt. Ross, Gondah. — *Bengal Hurkaru*, March 1.

**OOJEIN, Feb. 28.**—"After three months' wandering after Tania and Rao Sahib I have arrived here. I am glad to write you the following happy news, which I have learned from the Nawab of Jowra, who is with our force:—Rao Sahib, Tania, and Feroze Shah are at Ren Ghat, about fifty miles from this, and have sent in several messages to say that they wish to surrender themselves under the terms of the amnesty. Colonel Somerset and Captain Showers are very close to them. The Nawab has sent his right-hand man with a letter to Feroze Shah, saying that all should give themselves up, and that he, the Nawab, will be responsible for them after they do so." From another letter we learn that Colonel Somerset had ridden down some 200 cavalry, and compelled them to surrender. His whole line of march was traced out for him by these miserable rebels lying exhausted on the wayside. The colonel's force was in admirable order—men and horses—out of upwards of 600 Europeans there was not a dozen sick. The career of these marauders seems now to be nearer a close than it was at any time within the last nine months. We may soon expect the troops to be told off to their different stations. — *Bombay Gazette*.

**FORGERY.**—We learn that the Agra and United Service Bank has been defrauded to the amount of about 19,000 Rs., by having paid a cheque forged in the names of Messrs. Maneekjee Nusserwanjee and Kessow Jadowjee, who are trustees of the fund of the late firm of Kheemchund Moteechund, which is deposited in this bank. The perpetrator of this audacious crime has not as yet been discovered.

**ARTILLERY MOVEMENTS.**—On the 28th Feb. orders were received at Agra for the 2nd Company 5th Battalion Artillery and No. 21 Light Field Battery to march to Gwalior to take the place of four guns Bombay Light Field Battery, which are being withdrawn towards their Presidency, the battery to march from this on arrival of the 2nd Company 6th Battalion Bengal Artillery, with Light Field Battery now en route from Mhow; orders have arrived to send the recruits for the 2nd Company 6th Battalion forthwith to Agra to await the arrival of the battery.

**DELHI.**—It has again been proposed to pull down the fortifications and the palace of Delhi, and to erect barracks on the site of the latter. This was previously objected to, on account of the expense. Perhaps the hope of hidden treasure may have outweighed the certain cost of demolition.

**RAJAH SHERE SING.**—Government has ordered payment of the debts of the late Rajah Shere Sing, to the extent of Rs. 4,000.

**THE NANA'S SISTER.**—It is reported that one of the daughters of the late Bajee Rao, who is commonly called the sister of the Nana, has been caught, and declares that she has been friendly to this Government.

**HORSES FOR INDIA.**—The *Indian Field*, of the 26th of February, makes the following suggestions on the importation of horses from Australia:—"During the last eighteen months there have been a number of shipments of horses from Sydney and Melbourne to Calcutta, and in many cases these have been attended with considerable loss. Horses undoubtedly are a precarious freight, yet we cannot but think that with proper care and attention, and a judicious selection of superintendents to take charge of them, this loss might be much diminished. In proof of this we hear from Madras that a ship lately arrived there with horses for the artillery from Sydney. She sailed from the Sydney Heads on the 17th November, having on board one hundred and ten horses under the superintendence of Mr. King, late an officer in the 9th Lancers. She encountered much bad and stormy weather off the south-coast of Australia, with strong head winds; however, she arrived in Madras Roads with a loss of only five horses; three of these were killed during a gale of wind, in consequence of the fittings being defective; two horses only died from disease. Many of the horses were in better condition when they landed than when they were put on board; all who saw them on landing were struck with their appearance. These horses averaged £25 in Sydney. Their passage was £15 a head, and about £12 for superintendent's fee, grooms, forage, medicine, fittings, &c., making a total cost of Rs. 520 when landed in India, so that according to this calculation the Government can import from Australia cheaper and better horses than they can breed at the studs. The risk is small, where gentlemen who understand the business are employed in shipping and bringing the horses, the greater portion of the loss generally arising from carelessness or ignorance. With proper management, the loss ought not to be more than six per cent. Ships should not leave Sydney or Melbourne before the middle of November or later than the middle of January; the passage through Torres Straits is decidedly objectionable. This is a subject which demands the attention of the remount agents, and also of the private dealers. Some ships have lost half their cargo, and many a third, and the majority of those that arrive look more like worn-out skeletons from a knacker's yard than fresh horses brought up for sale. There is no city in the world where there is such a great demand and small supply of good moderate-priced horses as in Calcutta."

**NEEMUCH, Feb. 22.**—General Michel and his quartermaster general arrived here yesterday; we are now in treaty with the rebels. After the fight near Soojet they came towards us, through the Chutter Bhooj Pass, Kankrowli tank, Heeta, and Burra Sadri; at this place they were checked by Captain Heycock, made for Jeerun, where they arrived last Saturday, the 19th, and sent in to us for terms. Brigadier Somerset, who, unknown to us, was in full pursuit, arrived at Jeerun on Sunday, and found his hands tied. At present the rebels have three days' grace, after which if they do not come to terms they are to have four hours' notice, and then we are to be after them again. Tania Topee is not with this party; he is supposed to have returned to Hindustan from Seekhur disguised. The Rao, the late Sudder Ameen of Allyghur, the Nawab of Jourah's brother, the Nawab of Mallaghur, and the Bukshée of Neimbhara, are in the camp. — *Delhi Gazette*.

**OUDE. — BANKS OF THE RAPTEE, Feb. 23.**—We have only just returned from Nepaul; the expedition was very successful; we captured sixteen guns, without any casualties at all on our side; this was the more to be wondered at, as the rebels had posted themselves in a strong position in jungle on the banks of the river Raptée, and fired upwards of twenty rounds of canister and round shot at our men, as they advanced over rocky and stony ground; several of the rebels were killed, and hakeries, and various odds and ends were taken. We remained in Nepaul a week, and on our return found the 1st Bengal fusiliers encamped on our old ground. The 7th Queen's own hussars left us this morning, en route to Umballa; the parting between that gallant regiment and the 2nd battalion rifle brigade was quite touching, the band playing them out of camp for a mile, the men following and bidding farewell to their old friends. When they reached the nullah they formed up and cheered as only Englishmen can; this was responded to by the 7th in the most enthusiastic manner, and so they parted, never having been separated a day since March, 1858, and having kept up the friendship which has always existed between these two regiments. We deeply regretted parting with the gallant 7th, but, at the same time, are delighted, for their sake, that the long-expected order has arrived, that would transport them to so good a station as Umballa; we wish them a hearty farewell, and a pleasant march to the best station in India, and only have to add, that they deserve being sent there. Our work, as far as fighting is concerned, appears to be at an end, and we are all looking forward to the pleasant prospect of good stations, and something better than canvas for covering during the approaching hot weather. — *Delhi Gazette*, March 1.

**NEGLECT OF DUTY.**—We (*Mofussilite*) regret to hear that a young man, who, for his services at Lucknow during the siege, had an adjutancy of mounted police conferred upon him, has arrived in Agra under a guard in order to be tried by court-martial. He had charge of the Nawab of Furruckabad from Cawnpore to Futteyghur, and while on the road an attempt at bribery was made through the adjutant's servant, who reported the matter to his master. The adjutant refused to listen to the offer, and eventually delivered his prisoner in safety. The charge upon which he is to be tried is for not having reported officially to his superiors the attempted bribery, which only became known in private conversation long after the event.

**CASHMERE.**—Jowallah Shah, the prime minister of Maha Rajah Rungbeer Sing of Cashmere, had lately an interview with the lieutenant governor of the Punjab on the subject of the late disturbance at Cashmere. Rajah Jawurhir Sing also waited upon his honor, who advised Jowallah Shah to recommend his royal master to send the families of Rajah Jawurhir Sing to an estate called the Doaba, and to make it over to them for their support and maintenance, which is likely to cut off all communications with the belligerent young rajah. The prime minister, it is said, has consented to this proposal.



**DINAPORE.**—The following movements have taken place in the Dinapore division. The left wing of the 29th has gone to Sasseram. The right wing and head-quarters are at Palamow with Lieut. col. Turner's force. The regiment of Loodians has moved to Dehree, from Benares, and after numerous orders and counter orders, it is expected the head-quarters of the 2nd battalion of the 60th rifles will move from Arrah to Benares. The 77th are still under canvas at Sasseram, waiting for orders.

**FUTTEGHUR, March 3.**—The trial of the rebel Nawab of Furruckabad, which began on the 14th of February, still continues. The case for the prosecution closed on the 24th, and time for the defence to be prepared was granted to Monday, the 28th. On that day the prisoner's counsel appeared with several statements relative to the informal wording of the charges against the prisoner, and submitted that the prisoner's allegiance to the Government and the names of the murdered parties, or their being British subjects, were not established by the prosecutor, who had no evidence on the main point, as the amnesty excluded from the pale of mercy persons convicted of such crimes; and after going on to analyse the depositions of the prosecutor's witnesses, and some of the documentary evidence, read to the court a narrative he had taken under prisoner's dictation, which not being easily deciphered was returned, in order that a fair copy of the same be submitted; and, as it was of some length, the court, to give time, proposed to assemble on Tuesday at noon. Mr. W. H. Robertson, the public prosecutor, has availed himself of the leave he obtained, and having shown the court his authority, Mr. Hammond, of the civil service, has taken up the case of the Nawab.

**BABOO HEMCHUNDER DUTT KEZANCHEE**, of the Treasury, has received a highly complimentary letter from the directors of the bank of Bengal, for his successful exertions in exposing and prosecuting a native officer of the bank, who systematically cashed stolen notes. The commercial community of Calcutta should, we think, offer a large reward for such information as will lead to the detection of the accomplices of the convicted Omlah. It is beyond belief that Brijonauth Bose could alone and unaided have perpetrated frauds of this nature. There are others in the business, which is a very profitable one, for the published account of the bank shows that stolen notes to the amount of Rs. 20,000 were recently cashed. Who took this money? Brijonauth Bose is a beggar, and he could not have swallowed the entire amount. The commissioner of police ought to make a stir, and discover the two or three gangs of receivers of stolen notes who are defrauding the community. It is useless transporting or hanging Brijonauth Bose or men like him, if those who are materially benefited by these frauds are not exposed and punished.—*Englishman*, Feb. 22.

**THE MUNNEEPORE CHIEFS**, who are now residing at Kishnaghur, lately petitioned Government that they be permitted to draw a higher rate of subsistence allowance than that granted to them. The petition was referred to Mr. Allan for report, and that officer stated that the allowance to the Munneepore chiefs was fixed by the superintendent of Cachar at about double the sum they have been in the habit of expending for their maintenance in Cachar, and that these allowances were considered sufficient for their decent support in any of the regulation districts of eastern Bengal. As, however, the prices of articles of consumption at Kishnaghur have risen very high, Mr. Allen was of opinion that the increase of allowance petitioned for may with propriety be granted as long as they reside at Kishnaghur. The Bengal Government, concurring with Mr. Allen, recommended it to the Supreme Government, and the Government of India sanctioned the increased subsistence for Chowrutton Sing and his fellow-countrymen during their residence at Kishnaghur.

H.M.'s 61st REGIMENT proceeds to England, via Kurrachee, immediately.

**LUCKNOW, March 1, 1859.**—Our good old Commander in Chief, Lord Clyde, leaves Lucknow to-day for the hills, where it is to be hoped he will soon recruit his health and strength. They say he has been suffering from an attack of bronchitis and other ailments, by which he was for a time utterly prostrated, but is now well enough to be able to travel. In consequence of his departure, the neighbourhood of "Dilaram," where he had his encampment, was a scene of animation. Elephants were seen proceeding with their ponderous loads, strings of camels pacing along with an undulating motion, horsemen careering in gallant style, and foot-soldiers moving on with a steady tramp. Our officiating chief commissioner proceeds to-day on a tour into the interior of the province, where his presence will be of much use; personal inspection is frequently far better than voluminous correspondence. It saves much time, and leads to an earlier decision on matters of importance. Mr. Wingfield is evidently a man of great energy, and his administration will, no doubt, tend to much good. He is accompanied on his tour by his military secretary, Captain Hutchinson, of the engineers, whose experience and opinion on subjects connected with the public works department will be of advantage in concocting local improvements. Mr. P. Carnegie has just taken charge of the deputy commissionership of Lucknow, and has thereby relieved Mr. S. N. Martin, who is going on furlough. Mr. Schilling, the principal of the Martinière College, has just returned to India, after a trip to England, whither he proceeded shortly after the relief of the Lucknow garrison. Mr. Schilling is expected daily at this place, if he is not here already. His arrival will be the signal for active operations in re-establishing the institution of which he is the head. He will not be here a day too soon, for some sort of stimulus has long been needed to set up the college, the want of which is much felt by parents. We have had strange and unusual weather for some time back. Clouds appear and disappear. It looks dull and gloomy for a day or so. It then clears up, and a bright sunshine succeeds. It is at times cold or chilly, and then becomes close and sultry. We are occasionally regaled with a sprinkling shower, just sufficient to settle the dust.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL MEASURES.**—We may state, upon the authority of one of our principal merchants, that a letter has been addressed to the Chamber of Commerce by the leading shroffs and bankers of the bazaar headed by some of the wealthiest native families who are not in business, but are large holders of Government securities. The letter highly approved of the resolutions of the chamber, and its address to Government on the recent financial measures, at the same time entirely disapproving of the treasury notification since issued. They state that they have no confidence whatever in the measures of the present Government, and will have nothing to do with any loans which they may announce. We are also informed that a copy of this letter was forwarded by the last mail to Lord Stanley, and will, no doubt, have his serious attention.—*Englishman*, Feb. 28.

**A BOLD EXPERIMENT.**—It appears that the Punjab Government has introduced English as the language of law into all the courts of the province. It was first tried for three months as an experiment, and was confined to civil suits under Rs. 100 and above 1,000, and to petty criminal cases.

**MILITARY PAY OFFICES.**—The *Hurkaru* gives currency to a rumour that several of the military pay offices both in the Upper and Lower Provinces of Bengal are to be abolished, and that some officers, most probably uncovenanted ones, will be appointed at a salary of two or three hundred rupees at some of the military depots for the purpose of paying the troops.

**YEOMANRY CORPS.**—Donations and rewards have been granted to the yeomanry corps who fought with the rebel troops under Feroze Shah, and pensions ordered for the families of those who were killed.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—In order to provide additional means of passage to England for the military officers of Government, who may desire to avail themselves of furlough, the Governor General in Council has agreed to charter the steam-ship *Hindostan* to proceed from Calcutta to Suez on the 30th April, provided that by the 20th March, a sufficient number of applications from military officers be received, to defray a considerable proportion of the expenses of the trip. The passage-money will be to Suez, Rs. 750. From Suez the means of proceeding onward by the Mediterranean continental routes are always available.

**MUSSOORIE, Feb. 11.**—We have had but two falls of snow here. In January we had more sunny days than cloudy; this month we have had repeated indications of snow, but none has fallen. Last Monday we had a storm of thunder and lightning; the thunder was awfully loud, and the lightning struck Captain Chilcott's cottage, on the road leading to Rajpore, about 4 o'clock P.M. The cottage burned for several hours, and was entirely destroyed. Notwithstanding the number of houses here, people, encouraged by the large concourse of visitors during the last two seasons, are still building. A cheeta was caught in a trap here the other day and shot.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 25. Forfarshire, Fairweather, Bombay.—28. Str. Nemesis, Paterson, Suez.—March 1. Atalanta, Walker, Rangoon.—2. Punjab, Corner, Mauritius; Gipsy Bride, Murphy, Cape Town; Talbot, Spence, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Gipsy Bride.—Lieut. Ramsay, 17th N.I., Lieut. Sheil, H.M.'s 5th Regt., S. Boucher, staff asst. surg., Gr. mr. Kettles, H.M.'s 31st Regt., Mrs. Kettles, Mrs. Dun and child, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Turner, Mrs. Murphy and two children. Per Bushire Merchant.—Mrs. Lark. Per Atalanta.—Mrs. Walker and child, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Walmer and children. Per Nemesis from Southampton.—Miss Lambert, Messrs. Bagge, Harden, H. Low, Parker, Young, Ommoney, Darrack, Dakin, Ridges, Eades, Whinfield, Baylis, Marshall, Isaacs, Stobart, Meade, T. Taft, J. Mackley, G. Hayes, J. Carruthers, A. Low, P. Brown, Tuesdale, Mr. and Mrs. Willcock, Miss Dupuis, Miss Garrett, Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Weston, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade, Mrs. Collett, Miss Baker and two children, Mrs. Forysth, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Blanchard, Capt. Percy, Mrs. Meade, Ensign King, Lieut. Townley, Capt. William, Mrs. Bainbridge, Mrs. Smith. From MARSEILLES.—Messrs. Burkin, Lushington, Mackinnon, Bolder, Mrs. Payn, Col. and Mrs. Ratcliffe, Miss Blomergue, Miss Alen, Mrs. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Hemfrey. From HONG KONG.—Lieut. Lovekin. From GATEWAY.—Mr. Ipeyer, Mrs. Maitland and two children. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Lushington, Capt. and Mrs. Elliot, Lieut. col. Waters, Ens. Lawrie, Lieut. Carew, Dr. Sam, and Mr. Peyton.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per ship Gosforth.—Mr. Teal and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson and five children, Mr. Macquard's two boys, Capt. and Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Jones and child, Lieut. Martin, Mr. G. S. Jones, two ladies, and four children, Lieut. Alexander, Mr. Monckton, Mr. Martin, Mr. M. A. Russell, Capt. H. Strachey, lady, and child.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 3, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent. ....	Nominal.	
Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	23 0 to 24 0	
Sicca Rupee 4 do. ....	23 0 to 24 0	
Company's Rupee 5 do. ....	13 8 to 13 0	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	8 per ct.
On deposit of Good. &c. ....	9 per ct.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value, at Co.'s Rupees.
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	2300 to 3350
Agra Bank .....	500	125 to 150
North-Western Bank .....	500	130 to 140
Delhi Bank .....	500	nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000	2500 to 3325
Ganges Company .....	1500	1700 to 1750
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1450 to 1500
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1000	775 to 800
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	par, no sale.
Rounded Warehouse Association .....	445	325 to 335
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	825 to 850
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10	par.
Assam Company .....	200	320 to 330
East-India Railway Company .....	£20	Rs. 10 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	20	par.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 4½
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 ¼ to 2 2
American Bills under credit, do. ....	2 ¼ to 2 1½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight, .....	2 0 to 2 0½
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	2 0

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100	70
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100	70
5 ditto ditto .....	100	85
New Treasury Bills .....	100	95

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	3 to 10 4
Doubloons .....	23 0	to 33 4
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	16 8	to 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs .....	21 12	to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs .....	15 2	to 15 4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	2 to 16 4
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	16 2	to 16 4
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	104 8	to 104 10
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 221	0 to 222 0
Mexican do. ....	220 8	to 221 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 15s. to £1. 17s. 6d.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BERAR FIELD FORCE.**—TUMSAH, 10th Feb.—Since my last we have been making long marches of thirty and twenty miles from Buswuntnugger to this place, Tumsah. Three miles from this is the strong fort of Digris, in which, until the other day, were 500 Arabs under a chieftain of the name of Shaik Ahmed, from the city of Hyderabad. These Arabs had seized upon a Koonbee and put him in a palanquin, and gave out that he was the grandson of the famous Nosajee Naik, who, in former years, gave a good deal of trouble, and was the cause of the great fight at Nowar some thirty-five years ago in this part of the country, when the Arabs received severe punishment from the Nizam's army. They (the Arabs) had been here fifteen days, and a Mogal army of some 700 strong with two guns, under the Naibs of Omerkheir and Niomull had been attempting to fight them, but with no success. We left Buswuntnugger on the morning of the 8th instant, after a march of thirty miles encamped at Hunah, and on the following morning came on here, to learn that the rebels had fled from Digris the same day that we left Buswuntnugger. They took away with them a great deal of plunder which they had discovered in the place. Had they stood, not a man would have escaped us; from the nature of the surrounding ground and the position of the Gurrie our horse artillery and cavalry would have cut them up to a man. The shelling of the howitzers and 5½-inch mortars would in a very short time have rendered the place too hot to be tenable. This would have been a glorious finale to our little campaign. The rebels have now retired into the impenetrable jungles of Nirmull, having been traced there for thirty miles by a jemadar of the 3rd cavalry, H. C. Wilayat Ali Beg, who distinguished himself in the campaign in Central India last year, and was particularly noticed by Sir Hugh Rose. The reason for these proceedings on the part of these rebels is said to be, that in former years Nosajee took refuge with the father of the Potal of Digris, and entrusted three lacs of treasure to his keeping, and sometime after came to receive the money back, but the Potal denied ever having received it, and quietly turned Nosajee out of Digris. Now they are taking their revenge on his descendants. The amount of loot is said to be more than two lacs, and the place from which it was dug is fully capable of containing three times that amount. The tortures that the Arabs put some old women, relations of the Potal, to, to make them show where the treasure was concealed, is so atrocious that they surpass description. The loot now taken will suffice to keep them quiet during the hot weather, and in the jungles we could not exist, as no supplies can be procured, although the rebels manage to get what they require from the Brinjarees, who readily give it

to them though we might whistle for it. Sir Hugh Rose is now, I learn, on his way to take the field against the rebels in this part of the country. I am afraid the gallant general will only have a useless march, as there is not a single rebel in these parts. We are now employed in destroying the Fort of Digris, and then I think the Berar Field Force will be broken up.—*Madras Spectator*, Feb. 21.

**HINGOLEE, Feb. 28.**—There is nothing new or of importance to communicate from these parts. The Arabs and Rohillas have apparently dispersed in small bodies, and rumour says they have gone in the direction of Hyderabad; while other reports state that they have fled towards Neernull. There appears to be a cordon of detachments north of the Godavery, from Omerkair to Mrizy Pybom; but whether true or false is not known.

**THE FUSILIERS.**—The proposal to present the Madras Fusiliers with a silver standard has been objected to on military grounds.

**MALWA.**—The *Spectator* has been informed that Malwa, a large town in the Nizam's country, was plundered on the 2nd March, and 40,000 rupees in hard cash carried away. Malwa is only eighteen miles distant from the assigned districts.

**A TRUE ESTIMATE.**—A writer who has published in the *Vizagapatam Chronicle* a very readable account of the proceedings of the Central India field force, says that just after the mutiny at Mhow even Holkar was in doubt. Like a true Indian he consulted his astrologer, and received the following reply, "If all the Europeans save one are slain, that one will remain to fight and reconquer."

**ANTI-MISSIONARY MEETING.**—The *Madras Times* mentions a rumour current for some days in Madras that certain of the leading Hindoos and Mahomedans at the Presidency have arranged the preliminaries for a monster anti-missionary meeting. Their Brahmins and Moulvies are to be summoned in large numbers from the Mofussil to lend the movement the sanction of their authority, and aid it with their counsel and rhetoric. The conduct of Mr. Levinge in reference to the recent tragedy at Palamcottah is the ostensible grievance and the expulsion of missionaries from India the real object of the promoters of the intended agitation. For the redress of their supposed wrongs and the attainment of their remedy a memorial is to be presented to the Secretary of State for India.

**OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—The Government of India has appointed Mr. J. L. Lushington, 1st assistant accountant general at Madras, to be officiating civil auditor at Madras, and Mr. H. A. Mangles, 2nd assistant accountant general to the Government of India, to be 1st officiating assistant accountant general, Madras. These changes have been ordered in consequence of Mr. Lushington, civil auditor, having proceeded on duty to Calcutta.

**MAJOR GENERAL LOGAN.**—A salute of eleven guns was fired from the fort on Tuesday evening, March 1st, on the occasion of the embarkation for England of Major General A. S. Logan, of the Madras army, on board the steamer *Candia*.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 3, 1859.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ..	5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months .....	6 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1½
Credit, to 6 months' .....	2 1½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months .....	2 0
" " " 3 do. ....	2 0
" " " 1 do. ....	2 0
" " " Sight .....	2 1½ to 2 0
H.M. Treasury Bills .....	nominal
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	par to 4 an. dis.
Do. on Bombay .....	1 to 1½ prem.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan for public work .....	1856-57	12 to 13 dis.
4 per cent. ....	1852-53	15 to 15½ dis.
" .....	1853-54	
" .....	1854-55	25 to 26 dis.
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....		No transact.
Tanjore Bonds .....		5 to 5½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .....		9½ pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	88 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. ....	78 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	78 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca .....	78 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....	78 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. do. ....	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. ....	95 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1 to £2.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**POONA MISSION.**—We (*Bombay Guardian*) have received the report of the Free Church Mission at Poona for 1858. We learn from it that there are four Marathi services on the Sabbath; and that the Rev. Mr. Mitchell frequently on other days addressed the people in the streets, at temples, schools, &c. It is now thirty-six years since Mr. Mitchell came to this country to preach the Gospel to the natives, and for this long term of years he has been enabled, by the good hand of his God upon him, to continue with scarcely any interruption at his post and at his work. The report mentions that one of the native assistants was assaulted, on one occasion, as he was preaching in the streets. The offending parties were summoned to appear in the sessions court, when the judge (the present Acting Chief Justice) summarily dismissed the case because Mr. Ramchunder, the party assaulted, would not swear to his statement by kissing the Bible. He desired to be sworn according to his conscience, by holding up his hand to heaven. The Judge undoubtedly erred. Ramchunder was not the only witness; but the Judge would examine none of them. We are happy to say that, in Bombay, native converts who have been similarly assaulted have had no difficulty in obtaining redress; and that now such instances are less common. The native church, connected with the Free Church Mission in Poona, contains thirty-six members, communicants. Four were baptised last year. Attached to the Report is an appeal for aid to build an edifice for the accommodation of the Institution, and for a preaching place. A friend in Scotland is ready to give Rs. 5,000 if Rs. 3,000 be raised in this country; thus the required sum would be provided. We trust that there will be no difficulty in the way of raising the needed sum.

**HIS EXCELLENCY VISCOUNT TORRES NOVAIS**, Governor General of Goa, arrived in Bombay on the 5th March, by the steamer *Victoria*. A salute of nineteen guns was fired from the receiving ship *Achar*, on his disembarking into the Governor's barge, which was towed by the steamer *Snake* to the Apollo Pier, and on his landing a similar number of guns was fired from the saluting battery. His Excellency was accompanied by two of his staff, the Governor's aide-de-camp, and the town major, and an Indian navy officer, and was received by a guard of honour, the band of the 1st Grenadier regiment N.I. playing the national anthem. He proceeded in the Governor's state carriage to Government House, Parell, where he resided during his short stay here. His Excellency came to Bombay on his way to the Portuguese settlements of Diu and Demann, where he proceeds on a tour of inspection. His Excellency took his departure on the 8th on board H.M.'s steamer *Victoria*, I.N., for Demann. Lord Elphinstone accompanied him in the barge to the steamer.

**THE REV. MR. CANDY**, having received an appointment as Association Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, has assigned the pastorate of Trinity Chapel, Bombay.

**HER MAJESTY'S 40TH REGIMENT.**—The right wing and head-quarters of H.M.'s 40th regiment, under the command of Lieut. col. Vesey, embarked at Keammarree, on board of a river steamer and flat on Saturday, the 19th, for Mooltan. The left wing, under Lieut. col. Campbell, will remain in garrison until after the arrival of the 1st Bombay European regiment (Fusiliers), from Mooltan.

**A KAFILA.**—During the past week 203 camels, 8 horses, and 65 men, arrived from Cabul and Kandahar, with wool and merchandize.—*Sind Kossid*, March 1.

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**—The 14th Regiment Native Infantry has been directed to hold itself in readiness to embark for Jooria Bunder en route to Ahmedabad. One hundred rounds of ammunition per man to accompany the regiment. The order for the march of H.M.'s 64th regiment's depot from Belgaum has been countermanded for the present. It is rumoured that two more European regiments will be stationed at Belgaum, in addition to those that are at present in the station.

**BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS.**—We are glad to learn that Lord Stanley has kindly consented to forward to India, free of charge, all cases of books and tracts for the British soldiers, which may be sent by the Soldiers' Friend and Army Scripture Readers' Society. Our readers are aware that Mr. McKinlay is an agent of the above society in this Presidency. He is with the 33rd, at Deesa.

**SHIKARPORE, Jan. 21.**—The collector of Shikarpore reports that on his tour through the districts he has been well satisfied with the exertions made last season in the extension of cultivation. The new lands brought under the plough in the Larkana and Shikarpore divisions exceed those of any previous seasons, and will considerably enhance the revenues of these districts. In the Kere or left bank districts, where the inundation was much less than usual, a great diminution in the cultivation is manifest, and the wheat-crop is comparatively small. The present season is favourable for all agricultural operations. The canal and bund works are being speedily executed throughout the Zillah.

**ARRIVAL OF SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.**—Sir John Lawrence, Bart., Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening, the 9th March, by H. M. steamer *Feroze* from Kurrachee. His excellency was accompanied by the Governor's aide-de-camp to the Apollo pier in a boat of the steamer *Feroze*, and was received by a guard of honour, the band of the 7th regiment N.I. playing the national anthem. He proceeded in the Governor's state carriage to Government House, Parell, where he will reside during his short stay here.

**MR. HENRY PRENTICE** was sworn in on the 10th of March to practise as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of her Majesty's supreme Court at Bombay.

**A SENSIBLE HINT.**—The last *Government Gazette* contained a warning to officers in the public works department against indiscriminate correspondence with railway projectors, who, it seems, sometimes make capital out of the opinions of public officers. Lord Stanley, disapproving of the practice, desires that all officers may conform to this advice.

**THE LATE REV. P. ANDERSON.**—The following appropriate memorial of the late much respected chaplain of Colaba, the Rev. Philip Anderson, has been placed in the Colaba Church:—

IN MEMORY OF  
PHILIP ANDERSON, M.A.,  
CHAPLAIN OF COLABA  
FOR SEVEN YEARS,  
DEPARTED THIS LIFE 13TH DECEMBER, 1857,  
IN THE 42ND YEAR OF HIS AGE.  
IN LIFE HIS PEOPLE LOVED HIM, IN DEATH THEY  
BLESS HIS MEMORY, AND PRAY THAT  
THEY TOGETHER WITH HIM MAY  
ATTAIN THE RESURRECTION  
UNTO ETERNAL  
LIFE.  
ERECTED BY THE CONGREGATION.

**PUBLIC WORKS IN SCINDE.**—During the past ten days the collector and deputy collector of Shehwan have been encamped in the neighbourhood of the great Munchur Lake, for the purpose of making arrangements for digging the new drainage canal. The Munchur Lake is filled during the inundation by two back-water channels from the Indus, viz., the Western Narra and the Arul. This latter channel, when the inundation subsides, is reversed, and acts imperfectly as a drainage channel. On the borders of this lake (which in the inundation is thirty and forty miles in circumference) the finest wheat, barley, jumba, sursee, and other crops are grown, and the extent of cultivation is greatly dependent upon the rapid drainage of the lake after the inundation, for, as the water is drained off, so rich cultivable land is exposed. The Arul has been found to act imperfectly, and it has, therefore, been determined to cut a new drainage channel from a deep part of the Munchur near Boobuk, to the Arul near Sehwan, a distance of about fourteen miles, eight of which have to be excavated and cleared. To carry out this important work, the deputy collector, Captain Lionel Dunsterville, called upon all the Munchur Zemindars to supply workmen; and so excellent were his arrangements, that in five days one thousand six hundred and eleven men were collected, and are now working most willingly and systematically. It is quite a sight to see so large a body of men cutting out the canal in steps with every man in his allotted place. While the men for this work were assembling, Mr. A. F. Bellasis, in company with Captain Lionel Dunsterville and Captain Pirie, paid a visit to the hills near Teyoo, where ibex were said to be abundant. The result of two days' sport was, that Capt. Pirie killed a large panther, which had been committing great ravages among the goats and cattle of the hills. Mr. Bellasis shot three ibex and one deer, and Capt. Dunsterville two deer.—*Scinde Kossid*.

G. R. BALLINGALL, Esq., M.D., professor of surgery in the Grant Medical College, intends to leave for England in April or May next, on leave of absence, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

**CIVIL AUDITOR'S OFFICE.**—It is rumoured that on account of the heavy rent charged in the fort, the Civil Auditor's Office is to be removed to Mazagon, near the Sudder Foudjaree and Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.

**COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.**—Mr. F. Hutchinson, collector of Bombay, has applied to Government for one year's leave of absence to proceed to Europe. Mr. Hutchinson's health, which, we are sorry to state, has been failing for the last few months, compels him to seek relief in a change of climate.

**HYDRABAD IN SCINDE, Feb. 13.**—The canal clearances progress satisfactorily. The Rubbe crops continue, for the most part, to be promising; but owing to the want of moisture felt in eastern localities, some fears of a scanty out-turn are apprehended. The extent of Rubbee cultivation is much in excess of any preceding year, owing to the late favourable inundation, and a few showers of rain would now be most seasonable. The indications of rain observed last week have all cleared off, and no rain is reported to have fallen; the clouds have disappeared, and appearances, at least at present, are not in favour of an early fall. The weather has been agreeable, but is sensibly becoming warmer. The health of the people is gradually improving. The collector, during the week, visited the eastern part of the Sukkurund Talooka, bordering on the Narra, and he was struck with the immense track of rich soil lying waste purely from want of water. The land hereabouts being of a dead level, with hardly any underwood or jungle which would require to be cleared, presents facilities for cultivation rarely met with in the Collectorate. Any outlay would, therefore, be amply repaid. A project for the irrigation of this locality by means of the water which now runs to waste in the Narra Dunds has been submitted for the consideration of the Superintendent of Canals. No cases of snake bite reported.

**THE GERMAN LEGION.**—We are informed that the German Legion, consisting of thirty-two officers, and 1,400 rank and file, are to be disbanded. The officers, if their services are not required in India, will receive a passage back to the Cape, to revert to their original condition, and the men will be permitted to enlist in any of the existing European regiments of the three Presidencies.

**A NEW LEGAL PARTNER!**—We learn that Mr. Henry Prentice, who was sworn in as a solicitor of the Supreme Court on Thursday, the 10th March, joins the firm of Messrs. L. and S. L. Acland, the senior member, Mr. Lawford Acland, being about to proceed to Europe.

**LIBERALITY OF COWASJEE JEHANGIR READY-MONEY, Esq.**—This public-spirited and wealthy gentleman has placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Gymnastic Academy, recently founded by a number of intelligent Parsees, the sum of Rs. 500, the interest of which is to be devoted to the advancement of that institution.

**MAJOR W. L. MEREWETHER** has been appointed Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Scinde.

**TROOPS.**—The ship *Northumberland*, with the reinforcements of H.M.'s various regiments, consisting of 10 officers and 300 men, under the command of Major Welman, of H.M.'s 86th regiment, arrived in Bombay on the 5th March from Cork, which port she left on the 21st October last:—Major H. Welman, H.M.'s 86th foot; Captain J. Williams, H.M.'s 28th foot; Cornet the Hon. F. Amhurst, 14th light dragoons; Cornet W. S. Browne, 14th light dragoons; Cornet T. Fitzsimons, 6th Inniskillen dragoons; Ensign J. O'Brien, H.M.'s 28th foot; Ensign W. Athill, H.M.'s 89th foot; Ensign R. B. Morrow, H.M.'s 40th foot; Ensign G. Poole, H.M.'s 18th foot; Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Leslie; 32 men 8th hussars; 10 men 92nd highlanders, 14 men 18th foot, 90 men 28th foot, 25 men 33rd foot, 38 men 46th foot, 12 men 57th foot, 12 men 86th foot, 40 men 88th foot, 95 men 95th foot, and 2 sergeants.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24. Frank, Very, Boston; Ferdinand Max, Venosionk, Aden; Robertson, Janica, Cardiff; Amelia, Pare, Madras.—25. Northumberland, Smyth, Cork; Typoon, Salter, Aden; Abbelino, Hull, London; Edgar, P. Stringer, Windsor, Glasgow; Ulysses, Chivas, Calcutta; Santiago, Eames, Colombo; Etheldreda, Cross, Aden; Affghan, Colebank, Calcutta.—27. P. and O. Co.'s str. *Northam*, Stead, Aden.—28. *Martha*, Sampson, Calcutta; Sovereign of the Seas, Cruickshanks, Calcutta; Emma Lully, Parnall, Aden; Storm Cloud, Campbell, Calcutta; Numa Vidal, Cass, Singapore.—March 1. *Mary*, Balch, Woolberry, Singapore.—2. *Salle*, Ellis, Singapore; Colporteur, Bernard, Bordeaux.—4. *Accelerator*, Delmolino, Mahi; Bengal, Sumnerfield, Singapore; Lorenza, Cornhill, Adrossan.—5. H.M.'s sloop *Elphinstone*, Fraser, Kooria Moorla.—6. *Glenavil*, Muir, Liverpool.—8. *Heet Viliene*, Couteur, Bordeaux.—10. P. and O. str. *Pekin*, Burne, China.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Northumberland*.—Maj. H. Welman, H.M. 86th foot; Capt. J. Williams, H.M. 28th foot; Cornet the Hon. F. Amhurst, 14th lt. drag.; Cornet W. S. Browne, 14th lt. drag.; Cornet T. Fitzsimons, 6th Inniskillen drag.; Ens. J. O'Brien, H.M. 28th foot; Ens. W. Athill, H.M. 89th foot; Ens. R. B. Morrow, H.M. 46th foot; Ens. G. Poole, H.M. 18th foot; Staff asst. surg. W. Leslie.  
Per *Amelia*.—Capt. Chase.  
Per *Sovereign of the Seas*.—Mr. S. Worthington.  
Per *Storm Cloud*.—Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Sayers.  
Per *Mary E. Balch*.—Mr. W. Evans, Mrs. Philthet and child, Mr. and Mrs. Angus and child.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Northam*, from *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Lieut. Bartholomew, 20th regt., Mrs. Cooper and infant, Mr. W. H. Bruce, Mr. Prentiss, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Lucas, Messrs. Malden, P. G. Grant, C. Stone, W. Robinson, J. Calvert, F. East, G. Hepburn, R. G. Knight, W. Phillips, Jos. Stone, L. Proudfoot, W. Clarke, T. A. Cox, J. P. Clatten, W. Luke, Rev. Page, E. May, Purkis, Ramsden, Mrs. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Cloete, Jas. Piggett, H. G. Corke, R. J. Strong, W. Sinclair, Thos. Oliver, W. Britten, J. Hayward, W. Walker, H. Swift, Thos. Roberts, Thos. Jones, K. Greitham, L. Thornton, L. Asquith, Jno. Haley, Jas. May, William Bailey, Thos. Taylar, Jno. Kinsman, J. Turnour, J. C. Duttonquoy. From *MAARSEILLES*.—Lieut. Slaughter, a n., Mr. A. Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. Hawkin, Mrs. Wright and child, Miss Gabouril, Mr. Eades, Punjab Railway, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Messrs. Sturrock, Armstrong, Huater, Dawson and son. From *Suez*.—Mr. G. B. Bruce, Mr. B. P. Jones. From *ADEN*.—Messrs. Villiers Stuart, Middleton, H. Mullen, 57th regt., H. Currie, a.n., and Beville.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28. Str. *Phlox*, Clarke, Surat.—25. *Millbrook*, Bennett, Mauritius; Kate, Henderson, London; P. and O. Co.'s str. *Ganges*, Bowen, Suez.—26. *Hope*, Dodd, Mauritius; Anna Foam, Robertson, Calcutta.—27. *Valentine*, Souchan, Marseilles; Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Campbell, Liverpool; Prompt, Nicholson, Liverpool.—March 1. P. and O. Co.'s str. *Singapore*, Carling, China, &c.—*Dinnes Afire*, Harvey, Marseilles.

Julia, Baker, Rangoon; Earl of Balcarras, Bremner, London.—S. Fearnought, Hogg, Liverpool; Primoguet, Roux, Marseilles; H.M.'s sloop Olive, Sedley, Zanzibar; str. Carthage, MacGregor, China.—S. Floating Light, Slay, Liverpool; Forerunner, Gibson, London; Malakoff, Cherry, Liverpool; Khimjee Oodowjee, Guthrie, Liverpool; Echo, Body, London; Malvium, Langie, Marseilles.—4. Harmonie, Dumes, Marseilles; Jane Pardew, Cavanagh, London; P. and O. Co.'s str. Madras, Dundas, Suez.—5. Himalaya, Alexander, Liverpool; Flora, Warsaw, China; Algiers, Morris, Liverpool.—9. H.M.'s str. Punjab, Foulerton, Madras and Calcutta.—12. P. and O. Co.'s str. Benares, Scottow, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Madras.—For KURRACHEE.—Messrs. C. Stone, J. Calvert, G. W. Hepburn, R. W. Eades, F. East, J. P. Chatten, W. Robinson, J. F. Phillips, J. Stone, J. C. Proudfoot, W. Clarke, T. A. Cox, R. G. Knight, R. Page, W. Luke, E. May, R. Strong, W. Sinclair, T. Oliver, W. Britten, J. Hayward, W. Walker, H. Swift, T. Roberts, T. Jones, R. Grethau, L. Thornton, L. Osquith, T. Trilour, Thinsman, J. Raby, J. May, W. May, W. Dally, J. Turner, Fulcher, E. Beville, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Knight, For ADEN.—Miss Foster and Mr. H. Nelson. For SUZ.—Mr. H. Gishorne, Signor Descauze, and Capt. Methven. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Musgrave, Capt. Birch, Lieut. Malden, Lieut. P. M. Guille, R.A., Mr. McNeill, Mr. W. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. Coates and infant, Col. O'Brien, Capt. Purchase, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Ogilvy. For ALEXANDRIA.—Col. Butler.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Benares.—For ADEN.—Dr. and Mr. Forster, Capt. Fuller.—For SUZ.—Col. Russell, Capt. Henry, Messrs. Landon and J. Lyon. For MAURITIUS.—Mr. L. G. Adam. For LISBON.—Mr. and Mrs. Esteve and child. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Faithfull and child, Messrs. I. H. Morris, A. A. Jacob, Warren, Sir John Lawrence, Bart., Lieut. col. Vials, Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley and three children, and Mr. Kirke. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. A. Shea, Capt. Chase, Mr. A. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Acland and two children, Rev. R. B. and Mrs. Watson and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Mitford, Lieut. Gordon's two children, Lieut. F. Wright, 20th regt., Lieut. J. R. K. Horman, 60th rifles, Lieut. O. H. Strong, Mrs. Chitty and child, Lieut. R. Boyce, 4th regt., Mrs. Woolley and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Vanrenan and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Ranken and four children, Dr. Sandwith, Lieut. Clarke, Col. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Lieut. Pope, Mrs. Mills and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and two children, Lieut. Hogg. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Reid and three children.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, March 12, 1859.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan	Rs. 87½
4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 76 100 Sa.
4 " " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 76 100 Sa.
4 " " " "	1835-36 Rs. 76 100 Co.'s
5 " " " "	1842-43 Rs. 76 100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 100 do.
New 5 " " "	Rs. 93 100 do.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	37½ pm. ex. div.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	48 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	1 per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	8½ per cent. pm.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	prem. 33 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	— 8 per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 21,000
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	" 23,500
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600 do. " 2,900
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do. " 2,000 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	1,900 do. per share 450 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. 9,800
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. 37 dis.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £20 prem. in England—Rs. 12 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-18 1 at £2 per share—2 pm.	

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at		
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2½d.		for Doc. Bills.
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2s. 2½d.	for Cred. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	96	
30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	97½	
at sight	98	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	97½	
at sight	98	
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 213 per 100 dols.	

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-15
Bank of England Notes	per Rs. 10-2
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 230
Republic Dollars	" 213½
German Crowns	" 216
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 17-2-6

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 12s. to £1. 15s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, £1. 12s. to £1. 15s. per ton.

IMPORTS (Bombay, March 12).—Cotton Piece Goods.—Our import market has remained unaltered, and we have no improved business to report this time. In Grey Shirtings there has been a moderate business done; Grey Long Cloths are scarce and in demand; and Grey Madapolams are in moderate inquiry. Yarns.—The prices have declined, although there is a demand at the reduced rates. Metals.—The market is generally dull. Iron is steady; Tin Plates are in inquiry; and Lead remains dull.

EXPORTS (Bombay, March 12).—Cotton.—There has been a considerable fluctuation in the prices; but the prices are now looking up, and command great attention. Oil Seeds.—These have, upon the whole, been neglected during the period of report, though Rape is dearer than before. Linseed has fallen in price.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Fort William, Feb. 19.—No. 218.—Capt. S. R. J. Owen, of the late 19th N.I., has leave to Europe on m.c., for 2 years, old regts.

No. 219.—Brev. Maj. R. H. Miles, invalid estab., has leave to Neigherries, for 6 mo., new regts.

No. 220.—Maj. J. Sleeman, 73rd N.I., has leave to Europe on m.c., for 15 mo., new regts.

Feb. 21.—No. 221 of 1859.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be an assist. surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—

Mr. A. F. Richmond is admitted into the service as an assist. surg.; arrived at Fort William, Jan. 8.

No. 222.—The appt. of Capt. W. J. F. Stafford, 36th N.I., to be 2nd in commd. 1st Sikh Inf., announced in G. O. Jan. 13, is cancelled, Capt. H. Batty having reverted to that appt.

No. 224.—Surg. T. R. Strover has leave fr. Mar. 1 to May 1, to Bombay, prep. for leave to Europe, on m.c., new regts.

No. 225.—Lieut. W. H. Solly, 2nd Eur. L.C., retd. to duty; arrived Feb. 12.

No. 226.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted into the service and promoted to rank of cornet and ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commission for future adjustment.

Cavalry.—H. M. Buller, arrived Feb. 12.

Infantry.—M. Mc N. Riud, A. J. D. Hawes, A. F. Lindsay, E. P. Ommanney, R. Moseley, B. Thomas, W. Batty, A. W. Christian, arrived Feb. 12.

No. 227.—The following order issued by the commissioner of the province, to the Nagpore irreg. force, is confirmed:—

No. 4, dated Feb. 1, 1859.—Appg. Lieut. Walford, 7th Madras L.C., to act as adjt. of Nagpore irreg. cav. regt., fr. 1st inst., v. Nutthall.

No. 228.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proceed to Eur., on leave of abs., m.c.

Lieut. G. C. Udney, 5th European regt., for 15 mo., under new regts.

Brevet maj. T. F. Wilson, 13th N.I., dep. asst. adjt. gen. Cawnpore div., for 15 mo., under new regts.

Feb. 22.—No. 230.—The serv. of Lieut. C. J. Griffiths, 72nd N.I., are placed at disposal of foreign dept.

Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 19.—Mr. E. C. Craster, c.s., has leave to Europe on m.c., for 3 years.

Feb. 21.—Mr. R. H. W. Dunlop, c.s., has 3 years furl. to Europe on m.c.

Feb. 22.—Sir A.H. Laurence, Bart., c.s., is reported qual. for pub. serv., and attached to N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude.

Mr. C. Trotter, c.s., has 15 mo. leave to England without pay. This cancels the order of 12th inst., permitting Mr. Trotter to resign H.M.'s civ. serv.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Feb. 18.—Lieut. F. W. Graham, 11th N.I., is perm. to resign his appt. as asst. commd. Oude milly. police.

Feb. 22.—Lieut. F. Acton, ass. ch. of his appt. as 2nd asst. to pol. agent at Reway on the 14th inst.

Public Works Dept., General Estab., Fort William, Feb. 17, 1859.—The undermentioned officers having been made available by the C. in C. for employ. in public works dept. in Oude, they are ranked and posted as follows:—

Lieut. M. Hall, 1st Bengal fus., is re-appointed an exec. engr. of 3rd class, and posted to Baraitch.

Lieut. H. Goodwyn, Bengal engr., is re-appointed an exec. engr. of 4th class, and posted to Lucknow garrison.

Lieut. F. E. B. Beaumont, royal engr., to be a special asst. engr., posted to Fyzabad.

Capt. J. T. N. O'Brien, H.M.'s 20th regt., is re-appt. an asst. engr. of 1st class, Lieut. E. D. Malcolm, royal engr., to be 2nd class asst. engr. Posting to be notified hereafter.

Lieut. G. Swetenham, royal engr., to be 2nd class asst. engr., posted to Lucknow.

Lieut. D. Ward, Bengal engr., to be 2nd class asst. engr., posted to Fyzabad.

Lieut. C. C. S. Moncrieff, Bengal engr., to be probationary asst. engr., posted to Seetapore.

## TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

Capt. A. Cadell, Bengal engr., exec. engr. 2nd class, app. Dec. 26, 1858, to Oude, is posted as exec. engr. to Fyzabad.

Capt. W. S. Oliphant, Bengal engr., exec. engr. 2nd

class, is transf. fr. Punjab to Oude, and app. exec. engr. of Roy Bareilly. This cancels transf. of Capt. A. W. Garnett of Dec. 26, 1858.

Lieut. J. U. Champain, Bengal engr., exec. engr. 4th class, transf. to Oude Dec. 26, 1858, is posted to Gonda.

Lieut. R. C. B. Pemberton, Bengal engr., is app. exec. engr. 4th class, and posted to Seetapore.

Mr. G. Nolan, exec. engr. 4th class, posted to charge of Cawnpore and Lucknow Road.

Mr. W. B. Harington, asst. engr. 1st class, transf. to Oude Dec. 21, 1858, is posted to Sultanpore.

Mr. H. M. A. Kelly, asst. engr. 2nd class, is posted to Seetapore.

Lieut. M. G. Clerk, 4th Eur. regt., probationary asst. engr., is posted to Gonda.

Feb. 21.—Capt. J. T. N. O'Brien, 20th foot, re-appt. 1st class asst. engr. in Notification No 31, of 17th inst., is transf. to Punjab, to join at Lahore and report himself to chief engr.

Mr. R. J. Clarke, sub. engr. 3rd class Agra div. public works, is prom. to asst. engr. 1st class.

Lieuts. R. G. Smyth and P. Lambert, probationary asst. engr., dept. public works, having passed examination, are appt. asst. engr. 2nd class fr. 24th ult.

Ecclesiastical.—Rev. W. Garden Cowie, asst. chaplain, has been appt. a surrogate for granting episcopal licences for marriage in this diocese.

Foreign Dept., Feb. 23.—Asst. surg. J. Houston, of the Madras mod. estab., has been appt. to charge of Nagpur div. in Mysore dur. abs. on leave of Asst. surg. R. Oswald.

Maj. J. G. Stephen res. his appointment as div. comdt. in Oude mil. police.

Lieut. E. Kison, 64th N.I., do. du. with Oude mil. police, res. app. in police.

Feb. 25.—Maj. C. Hervey, asst. to gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, to offic. as gen. superint., dur. abs. on leave of Maj. J. Sleeman.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 25.—Lieut. F. C. Taylor, 20th Madras N.I., do. du. with Madras sappers in Pegu, and whose serv. were placed at disp. of public works dept. on Jan. 4, is app. a probat. asst. engineer in pub. works dept., and posted to Hyderabad, to join.

Mil. Dep., Feb. 22.—No. 232.—The undermentioned officers are transf. to the corps specified:—

Ens. G. P. Cumming, fr. 41st N.I., to 4th Eur. regt., as 3rd ens.

Ens. J. Finnis, fr. 29th N.I. to 5th Eur. regt., as 4th ens.

Ens. A. H. F. Campbell, fr. 13th N.I. to 4th Eur. regt., as 4th ens.

Ens. G. Logan, fr. 32nd N.I. to 4th Eur. regt., as 5th ens.

Ens. G. Young, fr. 28th N.I. to 66th, or Goorka, light inf. regt., as 2nd ens.

No. 233.—Promotions.—Regt. of Art.—Capt. F. Turner, c.b., to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 14, 1858, v. Grant, prom. to maj. gen.; Capt. H. A. Carleton, to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 14, 1858, v. Abbott, prom.; Capt. W. H. Delamain, to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 21, 1858, v. Fitzgerald, ret.; Capt. G. Kirby, to be lieut. col. fr. Jan. 2, v. Mallock, ret.

Brought on the Estab. of Capt.—Regt. of Art.—Capt. A. Bunney, to be lieut. col. fr. Sept. 2, v. Bristow ret.; Capt. W. M. Gowan to be lieut. col. fr. Sept. 27, v. Hogg, prom.; Capt. W. J. Gray, to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 14, v. Turner, prom.; Capt. J. S. Tulloch, to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 14, v. Carleton, prom.; Capt. G. R. Brown, to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 21, v. Delamain, prom.; Capt. W. R. Fitzgerald, to be lieut. col. Jan. 2, v. Kirby, prom.

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. St. G. W. Tucker, to be surg. fr. Dec. 22, v. surg. A. Paton, dec.

N.B.—G.G.O. No. 60, 14th ult., and G.G.O. No. 1746 of Dec. 30, affecting Capt. W. J. Grey are hereby cancelled.

Alterations of Rank.—Art.—Lieut. col. C. Hogge, fr. Dec. 27, v. Lieut. col. J. H. Campbell, ret.

Med. Dept.—Vice surg. John N. Tresidder, Oct. 30, v. Christie, ret.

No. 241.—Capt. H. Strachey, 66th or Goorka regt., has leave for 2 years to Cape, Australia, and New Zealand, on m.c., under old regts.

No. 243.—Promotions.—1st Eur. Bengal Fus.—Lieut. G. Price to be capt., and Ens. W. L. Noverre to be lieut., fr. Feb. 21, v. C. R. Wiford, res.

No. 244.—Lieut. col. J. C. Hannington, 63rd N.I., to be dep. mil. auditor gen., v. Ramsay, to Europe.

Feb. 24.—No. 245.—Returned to duty:—Surg. E. T. Downes, med. dep. assay master, Bombay Mint; date of arr. at Bombay, Feb. 11.

Lieut. H. A. W. Waterfield, 27th N.I.; date of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 22.

No. 246.—Admitted to service as a cadet of inf., and prom. to ensign, Mr. R. E. K. Money, date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 17.

No. 248.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

Feb. 5.—No. 96.—Granting leave to Europe, on m.c., to Capt. J. G. Spark, 21st N.I., for 15 mo., under new regts.

No. 249.—Maj. C. Boulton, of invalid estab., has leave for two years, to Australia and New Zealand, on m.c., under old regts.

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No. 250.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Punjab Irregular Force, No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery. Lieut. W. R. Craster, art., to do du. dur. period Lieut. Cumberland may be employed on service.

4th Punjab Cav.—Lieut. B. W. Ryall, 63rd N.I., acting comdt. 3rd Sikh cav., to be 2nd in comd., v. Clogstoun, to Europe.

1st Sikh Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. A. A. Dick, of 52nd N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. R. Beadon, res.

Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, 14th N.I., at present with the corps, to do du., v. Codrington, res.

Lahore Light Horse.—Lieut. O. J. Travers, 70th f., to be adjt., v. Shepherd, res.

Lieut. R. Wingham, 70th f., to do du.

2nd Sikh Inf.—Lieut. R. E. Boyle, 46th N.I., to do du.

3rd Sikh Inf.—Lieut. T. L. Roberts, H.M.'s 87th regt., offic. 2nd in comd., to be 2nd in comd.

Lieut. F. T. Bainbridge, 64th N.I., to do du. temp., v. Harrison, app. act. adjt.

4th Sikh Inf.—Lieut. J. B. Stainforth, 61st N.I., at present with corps, to be adjt., v. Wheeler.

Lieut. E. C. Codrington, 57th N.I., to do du., v. Hewitt.

1st Punjab Inf.—Ens. W. Snow, 63rd N.I., to offic. as adjt., v. Angelo, res.

4th Punjab Inf.—Capt. W. Graydon, 16th N.I., to offic. as comdt. dur. leave of Lieut. col. Wilde, v. Stafford.

11th Punjab Inf.—Capt. W. J. F. Stafford, 36th L.I., comdt. Hurreeanah L.I., to be comdt., v. Dennis.

Lieut. L. Wavel, 45th N.I., to do du., v. Phillips.

12th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. J. T. Norgate, 69th N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Waite.

13th Punjab Inf.—Capt. C. Dysart, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to be comdt., v. Beville.

15th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. J. N. B. Hewett, 17th N.I., att. to 4th Sikh inf., to do du., v. Harris.

16th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. R. B. Hill, 60th N.I., to do du.

18th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. T. Gardiner, 98th foot, do du., to be adjt., v. Hunter.

21st Punjab N.I.—Lieut. R. J. Walker, 61st N.I., to do du.; Surg. G. Harper to med. ch., v. Taylor.

23rd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. H. Goschen, 3rd Eur. regt., to do du., v. Chatterton.

No. 251.—Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle, art., attached to ordnance commiss. dept., with effect fr. 1st inst.

No. 253.—Surg. A. Beale, in med. ch. of body guard, to be surg. to the Gov. Gen., v. Leckie, ret.

No. 254.—Returned to duty:—Asst. surg. F. F. Dukes, of the med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 20.

No. 255.—The undermentioned promotions are made consequent on the death of the following officers:—

Maj. gen. R. Benson, C.B., Bengal inf., died Aug. 26, 1858.

Maj. gen. J. J. Farrington, Bengal art., died Oct. 13, 1858.

Gen. J. C. Collette, Madras cav., died Oct. 23, 1858.

Major gen. H. J. Wood, Bengal art., died Nov., 1858.

Major gen. C. Waddington, Bombay, engrs., died Nov. 22, 1858.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. H. W. Trevelyan, Bombay art., to be col. in the army; Maj. H. S. Watkin, Bombay inf., to be lieut. col. in the army, and Capt. H. Richards, Bombay inf., to be maj. in the army, fr. Aug. 27, 1858.

Lieut. col. W. H. Miller, Madras art., to be col. in the army; Major T. McGoun, Madras inf., to be lieut. col. in the army, and Capt. H. J. Willoughby, Bombay inf., to be maj. in the army, fr. Oct. 14, 1858.

Lieut. col. T. K. Whistler, Madras art., to be col. in the army; Maj. E. A. Guerin, Bombay inf., to be lieut. col. in the army; and Capt. A. Wyndham, Madras inf., to be maj. in the army, fr. Oct. 24, 1858.

Lieut. col. G. H. Swinley, Bengal art., to be col. in the army; Maj. F. W. Burroughs, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col. in the army, and Capt. G. A. Fisher, Bengal inf., to be maj. in the army, fr. Nov. 14, 1858.

Lieut. col. J. Abbott, Bengal art., to be col. in the army; Maj. G. Timins, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col. in the army, and Capt. T. J. Gardiner, Bengal inf., to be maj. in the army, fr. Nov. 23, 1858.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Allahabad, Feb. 9.—Mr. C. A. Daniell to be an asst. mag. and coll. in Meerut div.

Mr. R. Manderson temp. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jounpoor, dur. abs. of Horne.

Feb. 10.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. H. Monckton, offic. mag. and coll. of Benares, for 1 mo., prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Feb. 11.—Lieut. J. M. Hog, asst. commr. of Jubbulpoor, is vested with special powers of an asst., subject to the condition of passing the prescribed examination hereafter.

Feb. 12.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. Lean, civ. and sess. judge of Mirzapoor, for 1 mo.

Feb. 8.—The serv. of Capt. N. R. Sneyd, comdt. of the mil. police, in the Chundeyree district, have been placed at disp. of the C. in C.

Feb. 9.—The app. of Capt. Irwin to the com. of the mil. police levies at Suraoon, is to have retrospective effect from Aug. 3.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. C. V. Gordon, asst. comr. of Hoshungabad, has 2 mo. priv. leave.

#### The Rohilkund Horse.

Allahabad, Jan. 20.—No. 664.—The Rohilkund horse, under the command of Capt. Crossman, having proffered their services to Government as a military corps for general service, whether in Hindoostan or out of it, or beyond sea, to go wherever they may be ordered, without reserve of any kind, the right hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to direct that this regiment be borne on the returns as a military corps for general service.

Officers attached to the Rohilkund horse:—Commandant, Capt. F. G. Crossman, 45th N.I.; 2nd in command, Lieut. M. Hunter, 18th N.I.; Adjutant, Lieut. W. B. Barwell, 18th N.I.; and Asst. surg. J. C. Morice.

The establishment of this regiment will be announced in a separate general order, its present establishment being retained till further orders.

#### Farewell Orders.

Id. Qrs., Lucknow, Feb. 25.—The following regiments being under orders to return to England, and the Madras fusiliers to their own presidency, the Commander in Chief bids them a hearty farewell:—

9th "Queen's Royal" Lancers.

14th Light Dragoons.

2nd Battalion Military Train.

The Naval Brigade H. M.'s ship *Pearl*.

10th Regiment of Foot.

29th "

32nd "

61st "

78th "

84th "

86th "

1st Madras Fusiliers.

It has seldom happened that any regiments have been more distinguished than has been the case with all these corps during the years they have passed in India.

1. The 9th Lancers began their fine career with the Gwalior campaign, including the battle of "Punniar," after which they participated in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns, with the battles of "Sobraon," "Chillianwallah," and "Goojerat." In 1857 and 1858 they were most prominent at the Siege of Delhi, having served and driven guns in addition to their other duties during that trying time; at the relief of Lucknow; the battle of Cawnpore; the siege of Lucknow; the campaign of Rohilkund; and the campaign of Oude, ending in the reduction of the province.

2. The 14th light dragoons bore a part in the Punjab campaign, including the battles of "Chillianwallah" and "Goojerat;" they were present in the Persian expedition under Sir James Outram, and have been incessantly and most admirably engaged in Central India till very lately, since the Bombay division first took the field in the autumn of 1857; including more particularly the siege of "Jhansi," the actions of the Betwa and Golowlie, and the relief of Gwalior. Their squadrons and troops have also been engaged in very many minor affairs, in which much honour has been won.

3. The 10th foot were greatly distinguished at the battle of "Sobraon," at the siege of "Mooltan," and the battle of "Goojerat." During 1857 they were employed at Benares and in Behar; and in 1858 they assisted at the siege of Lucknow—having since been frequently engaged in the Azingurh and Shahabad campaigns.

4. The 29th foot gained much honour in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns, including the battles of "Ferozeshah," "Chillianwallah," and "Goojerat."

5. The 32nd light infantry, as is well known, formed the chief part of the illustrious garrison of Lucknow, under the late Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir John Inglis; their previous career in India having embraced the siege of Mooltan, the battle of "Goojerat," and the operations in the Peshawur Valley. Subsequent to the relief of the Lucknow garrison, the 32nd were at the battle of Cawnpore; and in the autumn of 1858 were engaged in the reduction of the province of Oude.

6. The 61st foot won great reputation for themselves at "Chillianwallah" by their extraordinary steadiness at a moment of very great peril. That reputation was well maintained afterwards at the battle of "Goojerat," and again at the siege of Delhi.

7. The 78th foot were in Persia, under Sir James Outram. Without landing at Bombay, they came round to Calcutta, and were among the first, under the late Sir Henry Havelock, to restore confidence in

British arms after the outbreak of the mutiny. Present at the various actions under that lamented officer, and at the first entry into Lucknow for the reinforcement of the original garrison, they completed their service by the siege of Lucknow and the campaign of Rohilkund.

8. The 84th foot and the Madras fusiliers were both sent round from the presidency of Madras when the first note of danger was sounded in 1857. Like their comrades of the 78th, they participated in all the actions of that eventful period. They both took part in the siege of Lucknow; the Madras fusiliers pursuing a campaign in Oude during the subsequent summer, while the 84th foot performed the like arduous duty amid the swamps and jungles of Behar.

9. The 86th have been engaged in Central India under Sir Hugh Rose, having borne a most prominent part in all the principal actions commanded by that officer, viz.—the siege of "Jhansi," the battle of the "Betwa," the action of "Golowlie," the capture of "Calpee," and the relief of "Gwalior," together with numerous smaller affairs.

10. Such is a very slender sketch of the services performed by the above corps. The limits of a General Order render it impossible to do more than allude to the principal actions in which they have been engaged. But it will be a satisfaction to all these regiments to recollect hereafter how well they have deserved of their Queen and country; and that in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, they have well maintained the reputation which was committed to their charge by those who went before them.

11. Let the army well reflect on the meaning of a regimental reputation. In it is contained not only the reputation of every man at present in a corps, but also the reputation of those who lived in it in former days; while the future fortunes of a regiment may, to a great extent, be influenced by it.

12. Feeling this very strongly, the Commander in Chief considers he can pay no higher or heartier compliment to the regiments of which he is now taking leave, than to assure them, in all sincerity, that they have on all occasions during their Indian career proved themselves worthy of the reputation won in former days by men wearing the same numbers and badges as themselves.

13. It remains for the Commander in Chief to notice with feelings of admiration the exploits of the military train, and of the naval brigade of the *Pearl*.

14. The former was converted into a cavalry corps in the midst of war, and learnt to act as cavalry soldiers before the enemy. Their duty has always been done well, and included the relief of Lucknow, various affairs under Sir James Outram, siege of Lucknow, and the campaigns in "Azimghur" and "Shahabad." The battalion of the military train now returning to England will be warmly welcomed by the new corps, of which it may be said to have begun the active career before an enemy.

15. The Naval brigade of the *Pearl*, which for a long time formed the principal European force in the Goruckpore district, has been engaged in numerous actions, in all of which the steady gallantry of the officers and men under Captain Sotheby, C.B., rendered a great and enduring service to the State. They have shown themselves in every respect to be worthy comrades of the famous crew of the *Shannon*, which won such renown before Lucknow, under the late gallant and lamented Sir William Peel.

By order of the right honourable the Commander in Chief,  
W. MAYHEW, lieut. colonel,  
Adjutant general of the Army.

#### MADRAS.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Feb. 15.—The leave granted to Mr. E. Cullin, princ. sudr. ameen of Cochin, on Jan. 18, is cancelled, at his own request.

Mr. J. L. Lushington app. by Govt. of India to act as civil auditor at Madras. Mr. Lushington will also act as superint. of stamps.

Feb. 15.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. H. Bayley, member of the Board of Revenue, for 1 mo.

Rev. J. Richards, chapl. of St. Thomas's Mount, for 1 mo., prep. to Eur., on m.c.

The Hon. W. Elliot, Esq., to be vice chancellor of the Madras University.

Mr. J. A. C. Boswell to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Coimbatore dur. abs. of Mr. Sullivan.

March 1.—The undermen. gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. J. H. Blair, actg. civ. and sess. judge of Masulipatam, for 8 years, to proc. to Europe on furl.

Mr. H. M. S. Grame, head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, for 1 mo., fr. April 9 next, prep. to proc. to Europe on furl.

Mr. M. Norman, dep. sec. to Govt. in the rev. and pub. works dept., for 1 mo., under sec. 12 of the absentee rules.

Mr. H. S. Thomas, asst. to the coll. and mag. of Canara, in ext. up to the 30th April next, under sections 5 and 6 of the absentee rules.

Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple to be shipping master at Madras fr. Feb. 23.

Mr. W. C. Sim to act as dep. secy. to Govt. in rev. and public works dept., dur. abs. of Mr. Norman on leave.

Mr. C. G. Plumer to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput, dur. abs. of Mr. Tod on leave.

March 1.—Mr. T. W. Goodwyn, civ. and sess. judge of Salem, del. over ch. of the court to Mr. W. Hodgson, Feb. 21.

No. 87.—Mr. A. Y. Brooking, now in India, has been app. a cadet of inf. on this estab., subject to his being found qualified.

No. 89.—Maj. B. W. Black to be director of the art. gen. depot of instruction, v. Rowlandson.

Brev. maj. G. Rowlandson, art., to be lieu. col., v. Lavie, ret., fr. Feb. 24. This prom. absorbs Supern. capt. J. H. Elwyn.

Brev. maj. J. H. Bell, engs., to be lieu. col., v. Cotton, ret., fr. Feb. 27. This prom. absorbs Supern. Capt. E. A. Foord.

With ref. to G.O.G., July 1, 1853, No. 130, Lieu. col. G. Briggs, act. director of art. depot of instruction, who, by the retirement of Lieu. col. Lavie, comes upon the pay and allowances of a lieu. col., is pl. at dis. of the C. in C. for regtl. duty.

Lieu. W. H. S. Clarke, 7th L.C., has leave to Bombay on m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

Capt. W. T. Williams, 23rd N.I., ret'd. to duty, arr. at Calcutta Dec. 8.

Lieu. C. C. Taylor, 1st N.I., ret'd. to duty, arr. at Calcutta Feb. 11.

Surg. J. A. Reynolds, ret'd. to duty, arr. at Madras Feb. 23.

Maj. G. Harvey, 2nd Eur. L.I., Capt. J. D. P. O'Neill, 2nd nat. vet. batt., and Lieu. R. A. Walters, have leave to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c., and to embark fr. Madras.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who arr. at Madras on the dates specified, are admitted upon the estab. as cadets for cav. and inf., and prom. to rank of cornet and ens. respectively, leaving dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter:—

Cavalry.—H. M. Clarke, arr. Feb. 22.

Infantry.—H. E. A. Lawford, Feb. 22.

Appointment.—Asst. surg. D. A. Forbes to be zillah surg. of Honore, v. Williams.

Political Dept., March 1.—Appointment.—Capt. W. G. Owen, 11th Madras N.I., comdg. Golconda Sibbundy corps, to be an asst. to agent to Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Feb. 11.—The commissary general has granted privileged leave to Capt. W. Hutchison, dep. asst. comy. gen., for 60 days from the 3rd inst.

Feb. 12.—No. 71.—The undermen. officers are permitted to proc. to Europe on m.c.:—

Maj. gen. A. S. Logan, inf., under new regs.

Capt. W. Down, invalid pension list, under old regs.

Feb. 15.—No. 72.—The rt. hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, alterations of rank, and promotions:—

Capt. G. H. Atkinson, 42nd N.I., to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Guntoor.

Infantry.—Lieu. col. C. Ireland, to take rank from Jan. 7, v. Lucas, dec.

11th N.I.—Maj. G. Sturrock, Capt. G. Girdlestone, and Lieu. C. J. Elliott, to take rank from Jan. 7, in succ. to Ireland, prom.

Infantry.—Major H. Bower, from 52nd N.I., to be lieu. col., v. Cuppage, ret.; date of comm., Jan. 14.

52nd N.I.—Capt. T. P. Walsh to be maj., Lieu. C. W. S. Young to be capt., and Ens. G. A. Strover to be lieu., in success. to Bower, prom.; date of comm., Jan. 14.

1st Madras Fus.—Lieu. G. F. Gosling to be capt., and 2nd Lieu. C. L. Oliver to be lieu., v. Down, transf. to the invalid pension estab.; date of comm., Feb. 11.

7th N.I.—Lieu. E. A. Saunders to be capt., v. Rogers, ret.; date of comm., Sept. 10, 1857.

Lieu. C. F. Moore to take rank from Sept. 10, 1857, in success. to Saunders, prom.

Ens. H. S. Johnson to be lieu., v. Hurst, invalided; date of comm., May 19, 1858.

26th N.I.—Capt. W. H. Welch to be maj., Lieu. A. J. Shulham to be capt., and Ens. D. McNeill to be lieu., v. Bayly, ret.; date of comm., Nov. 5, 1858.

44th N.I.—Ens. G. S. Keith to be lieu., v. Raikes, res. the serv.; date of comm., April 16, 1858.

The retirement of Capt. H. Lawford, art., from Oct. 30, 1858, announced in G. O. No. 67, dated 11th inst., absorbs Supernum. Capt. B. C. Hitchens.

Feb. 15.—Leave of absence:—

Maj. J. Denton, 1st N.V.B., dep. commis. of ordnance, Cannanore, 15 mo., Bangalore and Mysore div., m.c.

Capt. C. C. Mason, 48th N.I., 3 mo., Waltair.

Lieu. W. M. D. Wright, art., fr. Jan. 22 to Sept. 30, Neigherries, m.c.

Feb. 12.—Mr. S. Rule, who arr. at Madras Feb. 8, is admitted on the estab. as an asst. surg.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on m.c.:—Ens. H. Barber, 15th N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Ens. W. J. Pickance, rec. arr., and admitted on the estab., is app. to do du. with Eur. inf. depot at Arcot; to join.

Asst. surg. S. Rule, rec. admitted on the estab., is directed to do du. with 45th N.I.

The following removal is ordered:—Asst. surg. W. H. Roberts, fr. do. do. H.M.'s 1st royal regt., to do du. under suptg. surg. Nagpore force.

Id. Qrs. Choultry Plain, Feb. 26.—Capt. L. A. Brydon, H.M.'s 74th highlanders, is permitted to resign the com. of convalescent depot at Jackatalla.

Lieu. A. M. Davies, 51st N.I., to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 3rd extra regt. N.I., dur. employ. of Lieu. O'Reilly on other duty.

Feb. 28.—The following removals of officers are ordered in the artillery:—

Capt. J. de C. Sinclair, fr. 3rd bn. A co. to 1st bn. B co.

Capt. R. Morton, fr. 1st bn. A co. to 1st bn. D co.

Capt. J. R. Magrath, fr. 5th bn. C co. to horse brig., non-effective.

Capt. G. C. Robinson, fr. 5th bn. D co. to 2nd bn. C co.

Capt. F. Cobbe, fr. 3rd bn. C co. to horse brigade, non-effective.

Capt. C. Elliot, 2nd bn. C co. to horse brigade, non-effective.

Capt. G. Dangerfield, fr. 5th bn. C co. to 2nd B co.

Capt. G. B. Prior, fr. 4th bn. C to 4th A co.

The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Telugu lang.:—Lieu. C. W. Street, 46th N.I., Madras, qualified as interp. The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieu. Street.

Lieu. C. M. Moberly, 2nd Eur. L.I., actg. interp. to H.M.'s 44th regt., is app. to act as qr. mr. of 2nd extra N.I. dur. abs. of Lieu. H. F. de Lousada on m.c.

Lieu. E. M. Norie, 11th N.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

Removals.—Surg. J. A. Reynolds to 49th N.I.

Asst. surg. M. Kane to 33rd N.I.; to join on his services being replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

Asst. surg. J. A. Foy, fr. 24th N.I., to do du. suptg. surg.'s dept., N. div.

Asst. surg. J. Adamson, fr. do. du. suptg. surg.'s dept., Saugor field div., to 24th N.I.

Asst. surg. M. C. Furnell, fr. do. du. suptg. surg.'s dept., Saugor field div., to F tr. horse art.

March 1.—Removals.—Lieu. col. T. A. Duke (staff), fr. 7th N.I. to 45th N.I.

Lieu. col. (bt. col.) R. Shubrick fr. 45th N.I. to 7th N.I.

Capt. E. Hemery, engns., late field engr. to Saugor field div., having been reported fit to return to his du., the unexpired portion of leave, m.c., granted to him in G. O., Dec. 31, 1858, is cancelled.

Lieu. P. A. Carnegie, 39th N.I., has leave fr. Dec. 6, pres. prep. to Eur.

#### Officers' House Rent.

Fort St. George, Feb. 15.—No. 73 of 1859.—Young officers doing duty with the Eur. regt. in Fort St. George, who have received the permission of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. to reside with their relatives or friends, shall be exempted from stoppage of house rent, unless for any periods that they may actually occupy public quarters.

The above order to have effect from Nov. 1, 1858.

H. MARSHALL, col., act. sec. to Govt.

#### Retirement and Furlough.

No. 88.—The rt. hon. the Gov. in Coun. is pleased to notify, for general information, that intimation has been received from the Govt. of India that retirement and furlough are now allowed to officers without restriction, subject only to the exigencies of the public service.

#### BOMBAY.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 22.—No. 153.—Asst. surg. F. Broughton has been appt. asst. garrison surg. of Bombay from Dec. 24, and dep. med. storekeeper at the pres. from Jan. 10.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 23.—No. 155.—Lieu. col. A. S. Hawkins retires on pension to which he is entitled, viz., that of a lieu. col. and not of col. as therein stated, fr. Nov. 27.

No. 156.—Order confirmed:—

By Brev. maj. Mayers, dated camp Damra, March 26, 1858, apptg. Lieu. Fraser, 86th foot, to act as staff officer to a force prog. fr. Mhow to 1st brig. Central India field force, from March 16, 1858.

No. 157.—With reference to G. O. No. 90, dated 3rd inst., Capt. Lucas, dep. asst. com. gen., app. an acting asst. com. gen. fr. date on which he assumed charge

of the commissariat, northern div. of the army, fr. Maj. Shaw.

Dated Dec. 24, 1858.—By Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose, app. Lieu. Ross, 23rd N.L.I., to act as interp. to 72nd highlanders.

Dated Jan. 4, 1859.—By Brig. Hobson, app. 2nd Capt. Barton, art., to act as interp. to 4th batt. art. and 5th N.L.I., dur. the abs. of Lieuts. Brown and Hogg respectively.

Dated Jan. 5.—By Lieu. col. Holmes, app. Lieu. Meccredy, 12th N.I., to act as interp. to the 83rd foot, from Dec. 23, v. Chesshyre.

Dated Jan. 5.—By the senior officer in charge headquarters 15th N.I., app. Lieu. Lloyd to act as qr. mr. to the regt. dur. abs. of Lieu. Goodfellows.

Dated Jan. 7.—By Maj. Travers, app. Lieu. Turnbull to act as adj. to the left wing 23rd N.L.I. dur. separation from hd. qrs. of the regt.

Dated Jan. 16.—By Capt. Field, app. Lieu. Grant to act as interp. to the 6th N.I.

No. 160.—The following promotion is made:—

19th N.I.—Ens. W. Scott to be lieu., fr. Feb. 16, v. Wilkinson, res.

No. 161.—Lieu. H. J. Johnson, 29th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

Feb. 25.—No. 164.—Corn. P. D. Henderson, 2nd Madras L.C., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 165.—Capt. T. R. Teschemaker, regt. of art., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 166.—Capt. Henderson, Bengal engns., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 167.—The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made:—

2nd Eur. L.I.—Adjustment of Rank.—Capt. B. R. Whittaker and Lieu. E. S. Jervis to take rank fr. July 4, 1857, in suc. to Saville, ret.

Lieu. H. B. Edwards to take rank fr. Aug. 10, 1857, v. Twyford, dec.

Lieu. A. M. Shewell to take rank fr. Sept. 2, 1857, v. Macredy, res.

Promotion.—Lieu. R. D. Hassard to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. W. Ducat to be lieu., fr. Oct. 12, 1857, in suc. to Jones, prom.

The rank of capt. by brevet fr. Jan. 1, 1859, assigned to Lieu. Hassard, in G.O. No. 26, dated 13th ult., is cancelled.

16th N.I.—Promotion.—Lieu. A. Giffard, dec., to be capt. fr. July 31, 1858, v. Wilkinson, ret.

Adjustment of rank.—Lieu. L. Russell, to take rank fr. July 31, 1858, v. Gifford, prom.

Promotion.—Lieu. J. Miles to be capt. of a comp. fr. Nov. 28, 1858, v. Gifford, dec. of wounds received in action.

Adjustment of rank.—Lieu. G. Bannister to take rank fr. Nov. 28, 1858, v. Miles, prom.

Promotion.—Ens. J. D. B. Noble to be lieu. fr. Dec. 13, 1858, v. Jones, dec.

Feb. 26.—No. 170.—Maj. H. J. Parkinson, invalid est., has furl. to Neigherry Hills for 2 years, m.c., under new furl. regs.

Feb. 28.—No. 172.—Lieu. R. V. Malden, 19th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

Feb. 28.—No. 173.—Admitted to the serv. as cadets of engns. and inf. on this estab.:—

No. 76.—Engineers.—Mr. A. LeMesurier, date of arr. at Bombay Feb. 11.

Ranked and posted in G.O. Jan. 28 and Feb. 7.

No. 85.—Inf.—Mr. W. Reynolds, date of arr. at Bombay Feb. 11.

No. 106.—Mr. C. D. P. Payne, date of arr. at Bombay Feb. 11.

Brev. maj. W. L. Merewether, 3rd Eur. regt., and comdt. 1st regt. Sind irreg. horse, has returned to du. by permission of H.M.'s principal sec. of state for India in council; date of arr. at Bombay Feb. 11.

March 2.—No. 179.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 27, 1858.—By Maj. McGrigor, appg. Lieu. and Adj. Thoyts, 30th N.I., in add. to his other du., to act as staff officer at Dhoolia.

Dated Jan. 8.—By the officer com. the 1st Belooch batt., appg. Lieu. Beville, in add. to his duties as qr. mr., to act as adjt. dur. such time as Lieu. Hicks may be in com. of left wing of that batt.

Dated Jan. 14.—By Maj. gen. Michel, appg. Ens. Crawford, 13th N.I., to act as interp. to detach. proceeding to Augur.

Dated Jan. 26.—By Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose, appg. Ens. Adam, 22nd N.I., to act as interp. to the 18th (royal Irish) regt., v. Innes.

Dated Feb. 7.—By Brig. Down, directing Capt. Dickson, 3rd N.I., to proc. to join Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose at Aurangabad, as interp.

No. 181.—The following promotion is made:—

31st N.I.—Ens. W. H. Pye, to be lieu., fr. Feb. 23, v. de Montmorency, res.

No. 182.—Promotions, Infantry:—

Brev. lieu. col. C. Birdwood, fr. 3rd N.I., to be lieu. col. fr. Feb. 25, in suc. to Auld, retired.

3rd N.I.—Capt. A. M. Haselwood to be maj., Lieu. H. G. Raverly to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. E. Strong to be lieu. fr. Feb. 25, in suc. to Birdwood, prom.

No. 183.—The following app. is made :—  
1st Eur. Regt. Fusiliers.—Lieut. R. A. Taylor, to be adj. v. Miles.

No. 185.—The following promotions are made :—  
14th N.I.—Lieut. T. Leith, to be capt. of a comp., C. T. Staunton Cakil, to be lieut. fr. Feb. 21, in suc. to Stephenson, dec.

No. 187.—Capt. A. G. Paul, 23rd L.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old furlough regs.  
March 4.—No. 188.—Lieut. W. H. S. Clarke, 7th Madras L.C., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 189.—Capt. D. C. Vanrenen, Bengal art., rev. surv. Nagpore prov., has furl. to Europe for 15 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

March 6.—No. 192.—Lieut. H. R. Parker, inv. est., is placed at disp. of C. in C. of garrison of Bombay for app. to com. of Sion Fort dur. abs. of Maj. Parkinson, on m.c.

March 7.—No. 194.—The following acting appointment is made :—

Lieut. Wood, 17th L.D. (lancers) to be actg. brig. maj. to Brig. Somerset's brigade in the field, with effect fr. Dec. 2, 1858.

March 8.—No. 195.—Capt. A. G. Paul, 23rd N.I., transf. to inv. batt.

March 8.—No. 196.—An order, dated Jan. 19, by the officer comg. at Hyderabad, appg. Capt. McGowan, maj. of brigade, to act as cantonment mag. and superint. of bazars at that station from that date, is confirmed.

No. 198.—Asst. surg. G. R. Ballingall, of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, has furl. to Eur. for 6 mo., under new furl. regs.

No. 199.—Lieut. R. Pope, Madras art., has furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 201.—Capt. E. L. Russell, 12th N.I., and remount agent, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

March 10.—No. 202.—Lieut. G. F. Hogg, 1st Eur. fus., and qr. mr. and interp. of 2nd Belooch batt., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 203.—Capt. H. W. Best, 8th Bengal L.C., has furl. to Eur. for 8 years, on m.c., under new rules.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Bombay, Feb. 22.—Asst. surg. J. G. Nicholson, 17th N.I., to proc. to Bombay on duty.

Referring to G.O. No. 146 of the 22nd inst., Lieut. L. C. Barton, 1st gren. N.I., to proc. and join his regt.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have acquired colloquial proficiency.

Ens. S. B. Miles, 7th N.I. Feb. 19.

#### MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

With the sanction of Government, the following moves of native corps will take place as soon as possible, under instructions from the quartermaster gen. of the army :—14th N.I. from Kurrachee to Ahmedabad, 2nd gren. regt. N.I. from Ahmedabad to Bombay, 1st gren. N.I. from Bombay to Kurrachee, 10th regt. N.I. fr. field serv. to Baroda, 8th N.I. fr. Baroda to Sattara.

Wing 15th regt. N.I. to return to its station at Kolapore when relieved by 8th N.I.

#### Leave of absence :—

1st L.C. (L).—Lieut. F. Stephens, from Jan. 24 to Mar. 23, to proceed to Nussערabad and Bombay, on m.c.

Hd. Qrs., Bombay, Feb. 26.—Engineer Cadet A. Le Messurier, recently arr. from England, is attached to do du. with corps of sappers and miners at Poona, to join.

Feb. 28.—On departure of 46th foot, from Kurrachee, Ens. Myers, at present attached to that corps, is transf. to do du. with 1st Eur. fusiliers, and will join depot.

#### Mar. 1.—Leave of abs. :—

Staff Brig. Smith, comm. brigade Rajpootana field force, from Feb. 14 to April 14, to proceed to Bombay, on m.c.

Staff Lieut. T. C. Alban, dep. judge adv. gen. Rajpootana field force, fr. Feb. 8 to May 12, to Cambay and the coast, on m.c.

Hd. Qrs., Mar. 3.—The undermentioned medical officer is reported to have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated :—

Asst. surg. E. A. Lawrence, medical estab., Feb. 2.

The undermentioned officers having been reported by the garrison surg. Bombay as requiring a further extension of leave at the presidency, have their leave prolonged up to the 31st inst.

Capt. H. P. B. Maxwell, inv. batt., H. R. C. Moyle, 2nd gren. N.I., J. Bates, 8th N.I., H. S. Osborne, art., A. G. Paul, 28th regt. N.I., and T. E. Teschemaker, art.

Lieuts. L. Russell, 16th N.I., R. V. Malden, 19th N.I., A. A. P. Browne, 12th N.I., T. B. Heathorn, art., G. F. Hogg, 2nd Belooch batt., T. Knight, 16th N.I., and W. F. Stevenson, art., and Ens. R. A. C. Hunt, 5th N. L. I.

Inf. Cadet P. D. Malden, rec. arrived from England, is attached to do duty with 57th foot at Malligaum, for 6 mo., to join.

Inf. Cadet E. S. Beville, to do du. with 1st Eur. regt. fusiliers, for 6 mo., and will join depot of that corps at Kurrachee.

The undermentioned officers have leave of abs. :—  
22nd N.I.—Capt. G. F. Taylor, fr. March 1 to 31, in ext., to remain at Mahabeshwur, on m.c.

1st Eur. regt. of fusiliers.—Lieut. G. Nicoletts, 2nd in com. 1st Belooch extra batt., from April 1 to May 12, to Bombay prep. to a furl. to Eur.

18th N.I.—Lieut. F. T. Ross, fr. Feb. 1 to March 10, in ext.

Capt. C. W. Wahab, 14th N.I., is app. actg. instructor of musketry to 1st Eur. fus.; to join depot at Kurrachee.

March 10.—The undermentioned officer has been reported to have acquired colloquial proficiency :—  
Ens. A. H. Sweney, 2nd gren. N.I., Feb. 26.

#### Leave of absence :—

Artillery.—Lieut. W. F. Stevenson, fr. Feb. 16 to March 31, to Bombay, on m.c., under new regs., prep. to Europe, m.c.

#### CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette, Feb. 24.)

Lieut. F. J. T. Ross, acg. adjt. of the Guzerat Bheel corps, is to act as 2nd in com. of that corps.

Lieut. A. C. W. y, third in com. of Sawunt Warree local corps, received ch. of the office of actg. 2nd in com. of that regt., Jan. 29.

Maj. W. L. Merewether, 3rd Eur. regt., is appd. pol. superint. on the frontier of Upper Scinde.

Mr. M. O'Mealy, unconv. asst. to the sec. to govt. pol. and secret depts., resumed his du. 21st inst.

Asst. surg. C. G. Wiehe, m.d., assu. ch. of office of civil surg. at Kolhapoor, 14th inst.

Mr. S. Mansfield, coll. of Khandeish, is allowed to remain in the districts of that collectorate, on duty, for a further period of 4 months.

Mr. A. L. Spens, supern. third asst. to coll. of Dharwar, has leave for 2 mo.

Mr. W. R. Fergusson, C.S., has leave of absence for 2 mo., on m.c., to Bombay.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, coll. of Dharwar, is permitted to remain in the district of that collectorate on duty till the end of the season.

Mr. J. W. Robertson, dep. commis. of customs, salt, and opium, has leave to Europe, for three years, fr. the date of the departure of the first overland mail in next month.

Mr. L. Ashburner, 1st asst. to coll. of Kaira, has leave to Europe for 18 mo., fr. May 13 next.

The Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Government of India have permitted the grant of ordinary furloughs to members of the Bombay C.S. during the season 1859-60.

Lieut. col. J. H. G. Crawford, superint. eng., railway dep., has been permitted to proceed to Kurrachee on railway duty.

Mr. J. H. E. Hart asst. ch. of the office of exec. eng., Nassick district, Jan. 21.

The Rev. F. Gell, 2nd chaplain of Poona, has leave for 3 mo., fr. March 20 next.

The Rev. G. L. Allen is to proceed to Sattara, and to remain on duty there until further orders.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette, March 3.)

Mr. H. Hebbert delivered over ch. of the office of agent for the Gov. of Surat to Mr. G. Inverarity, coll. and mag. of Surat, 21st of last month.

Lieut. J. D. S. Bolton, 3rd in command of the Sawunt Warree local corps, to be an asst. mag. in the Rutnagherry collectorate.

Mr. W. S. Price, asst. to superint. of the rev. surv. and assessment, S. Murattah country, has leave for 1 month.

Mr. J. McFarlan, supern. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara, is placed in ch. of the Khanapoor Talooka, and permitted to proceed into that district on duty.

Mr. W. R. Pratt is appointed to act as 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Broach.

Mr. G. B. Seton Karr, coll. of Belgaum, is permitted to remain in the districts of that collectorate, on general duty, until the end of May next.

Mr. A. Gray, acting coll. of Kaira, is permitted to remain in the districts of that collectorate, on general duty, until the setting in of the monsoon.

Mr. W. G. Pedder, on special duty under the rev. commis. for alienations, assd. ch. of his duties on the 23rd ultimo.

Mr. G. F. Sheppard, 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, has special leave for 6 mo., to England, after the 30th April next.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Dated Jan. 2.—By Brig. Smith, re-app. Lieut. and Adjut. Sexton, 95th regt., to act as postmaster to the brigade Malwa division, vice Goldsworthy, resigned.

Dated Jan. 20.—By Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose, G.C.B., app. Lieut. Dillon, 18th (Royal Irish) reg., in the absence of postal arrangements, to act as postmaster to the force under his command, in addition to his regimental duties.

The following order by Brig. Honner, C.B., is confirmed :—

Dated Dec. 22.—App. Capt. Lucas, in add. to his other duties, to act as postmaster to the force under his command.

The following order by Maj. gen. Michel, C.B., is confirmed :—

Dated Dec. 20.—App. Lieut. Young, 4th N.I. (rifles), to act as postmaster at hd. qrs. in the field, Malwa division.

Capt. J. A. Fuller is appointed exec. eng. at Aden.  
Capt. H. St. Clair Wilkins is app. exec. eng., Northern Concan.

The confirmation of Capt. J. A. Fuller in the grade of 2nd class exec. eng., notified Jan. 19, is cancelled, and Capt. H. St. Clair Wilkins is app. to the vacancy in that grade.

The Rev. E. N. Dickenson, chaplain of Dharwar, is app. to act as chap. of Dapoolie and Rutnagherry, residing at the latter station during the monsoon.

The Rev. H. H. Brereton, chaplain of Sattara, now on privilege leave at the presidency, is app. to act as chaplain of Dharwar.

Mr. J. E. Oliphant received ch. of office of agent for the governor at Surat fr. Mr. Inverarity, on 18th of last mo.

Major W. H. R. Green, 19th N.I., has been appd. to offic. fr. the date of Brig. gen. John Jacob's death until further orders, as political superint. and comdt. on the frontier of Upper Scinde.

Lieut. G. G. Leathes and Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie are respectively appd. to act as 2nd and 3rd assts. to pol. agent in Kattywar, dur. the period of Col. Lang's absence.

Capt. Hodgson, superint. of police, Surat, has leave for 1 mo., fr. the date of leaving Surat, on m.c.

Mr. T. Weeding is appd. to act as first asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. L. Reid, sub. coll. of Colaba, has further leave on m. c., for a period of 15 mo., and is perm. to proc. to Eur.

Mr. F. S. Chapman, first asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, fr. the date of the departure of the last str. in this mo.

Mr. Chapman is also allowed prep. leave from 10th inst.

Mr. G. Inverarity, coll. of Surat, delivered over ch. of his office to his first assist., Mr. Oliphant, on the 28th ult.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard, assist. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum, has been allowed to proceed into the districts on duty, from the 17th ult., whilst in ch. of the current business of the second assist. coll.'s office.

Mr. J. G. White, second assist. to coll. of Kaira, has leave for 1 mo., fr. the 15th inst.

Mr. G. Scott has special leave for 6 mo., to Europe, from the date of the first overland mail in May next.

Mr. J. Robertson, dep. commr. of customs, salt, and opium, is permitted to avail himself of his furl. to Europe, from the date of the last steamer in this month, and is allowed prep. leave from 12th inst.

Mr. W. A. Ritchie to act as senr. dep. commr. of customs, salt, and opium, during the absence of Mr. J. W. Robertson, on leave.

Mr. W. Ritchie to be dep. commr. of customs, salt, and opium, and to act for Mr. Stewart, senr. dep. commr., from date of Mr. J. W. Robertson's departure on furl.

Surg. E. T. Downes, and Surg. W. Cullum, res. oh., on 1st inst., of their duties as assay master and dep. assay master, respectively.

Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker, has furl. to Eur. for three years, from the date of the departure of the last steamer in this month.

Asst. surg. Sylvester, civil surg. Sholapore, is allowed, as a special case, privilege leave of absence from Feb. 15 to March 15, 1859.

Capt. C. T. Boddam, of the engrs., who has been app. to act as exec. engr. of Poona and Kirkee, dur. the employ. of Capt. Close on special duty, assd. ch. of his duties on Feb. 17.

#### NAVAL.

##### SQUADRON ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF I.N.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, Feb. 23.

Lieut. Sedley having arrived from Surat by the str. *Pleind*, appointed to temp. charge of *Clive*.

Feb. 26.—Acting Lieut. Liardet, of *Archer*, is to be transf. to *Berenice* for passage to join the Indus flotilla to fill a vacancy in the estab.

Feb. 28.—Asst. surg. Joynt, *Punjab*, is to be transf. to *Clive*, v. Seaward.

Mr. W. A. Bruce, midshipman, having returned fr. England by P. and O. st. *Northam*, on 27th inst., was attached to *Archer* as supernumerary from that date.

March 1.—Lieut. Twynam, comm. the *Victoria*, is directed to receive on board the secretary to H. E. the Governor General of Portuguese India, for passage to Goa.

Asst. surg. G. E. Seaward, of the *Clive*, was permitted to reside on shore out of the sanitarium, m.c.  
March 7.—Lieut. Crockett, of the *Feroze*, was directed to perform du. of store accountant of that vessel from July 13, 1858.

March 3.—No. 31.—The following temp. arrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz. :—

Mr. G. Peck, acting 1st class 2nd master of the

Indus flotilla, to be act. master, from January 15, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Osborne, late purser of the *Semiramis*, to reside on shore at the sanitarium, m.c., fr. Dec. 16, 1857.

No. 32.—The following officers have been granted extensions of their leave by the home Govt.:

Lieut. S. Child, 3 mo.; Mr. E. Butt, mate, Mr. J. Kitchen, midshipman, 6 mo.

No. 33.—Mr. W. A. Bruce, midshipman, returned to his duty Feb. 27, 1859.

March 9.—Messrs. Midshipmen W. A. Bruce, from the *Acbar*, and A. W. Campbell, from the *Elphinstone*, are to be transf. to the *Pleid*.

Commander Grounds, in charge of gunnery estab. at Butcher's Island, is directed to cause the necessary indents to be preferred for the armament of H.M.S. *Mahi*, I.N., in order that the same may be put on board that vessel with as little delay as possible.

### Removal of Head Quarters.

March 9.

The head quarters of the army, with the concurrence of Government, will be removed to the Deccan on the 18th inst.

The undermentioned officers of the general staff of the army will accompany the C. in C.:

The adjt. general.  
The quarter master general.  
The judge advocate general.  
The actg. dep. adjt. general Home troops.  
The deputy adjt. general Indian troops.  
The actg. assist. adjt. general Home troops.  
The dep. insp. general of hospitals Home troops.  
Col. Rowland, commandant of artillery.  
Col. Buchanan, commandant royal art.  
Lieut. col. Fenwick, royal engs.  
The brigade major Indian art.  
Lieut. Ravenhill, adjt. royal art.  
Lieut. Pearse, quarter master royal art.  
Lieut. W. B. Gosset, adjt. royal engs.

### BIRTHS.

BAKER, Mrs. F. W. son, at Calcutta, Feb. 24.

BEATTY, wife of Lieut. Beatty, engineers, daughter, at Masulipatam, Feb. 19.

BEDDY, wife of L. S. Beddy, son, at Mooltan, Feb. 20.

BOWMAN, wife of H. Bowman, daughter, at Halbad-vaie, Mar. 4.

BROWN, wife of J. C. H. Brown, son, at Bombay, Mar. 8.

BURROWS, wife of R. F. Burrows, daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 9.

CARNEY, wife of M. J. Carney, twins (girls), at Landour, Feb. 26.

COOKE, wife of C. Cooke, daughter, at Poona, Feb. 27.

COOPER, wife of G. J. Cooper, daughter, at Rawul Pindee, Feb. 26.

CRISPIGNY De, wife of Dr. E. De Crispigny, son, at Rutnagherry, Feb. 19.

CUMMING, Mrs. A. son, at Bandora, Mar. 1.

HALLEUR, wife of Dr. H. Halleur, daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 27.

HAMILTON, wife of H. C. Hamilton, daughter, at Ghazepore, Mar. 1.

HENDERSON, wife of A. Henderson, daughter, at Colaba, Mar. 2.

JAHANS, wife of E. Jahans, son, at Allahabad, Feb. 22.

MAIDMENT, wife of W. son, at Bombay, Feb. 23.

MALTRY, wife of E. Maltry, C. S., son, at Madras, Feb. 19.

MCGRATH, wife of Qr. Mr. McGrath, H.M.'s 56th regt., son, at Belgaum, March 2.

MORRIS, wife of R. J. Morris, son, at Kurrachee, Feb. 26.

O'BRIEN, wife of E. O'Brien, daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 23.

PEARS, wife of Lieut. col. A. Pears, son, at Ootacamund, Feb. 24.

PHILLIPS, wife of Capt. G. R. Phillips, 5th L. C. son, at Madras, March 1.

PITTER, wife of A. A. Pitter, daughter, at Vepery, Feb. 15.

PLEDDY, wife of L. S. Pleddy, son, at Mooltan, Feb. 20.

PRUCE, wife of M. Puce, son, at Kurrachee, Feb. 19.

ROBERTS, wife of Lieut. R. H., H.M.'s 33rd regt., son, at Poona, Mar. 2.

ROTHNEY, wife of Major O. E. Rothney, 4th Sikh I., daughter, at Abbottabad, Feb. 25.

SALISBURY, wife of J. M. Salisbury, daughter, at Trichinopoly, Feb. 7.

SALMON, wife of Maj. W. B. Salmon, daughter, at Colaba, Mar. 10.

SATUR, wife of D. D. Satur, son, at Trichonopoly, Mar. 6.

STYLE, wife of Surg. M. Style, daughter, at Bombay, Mar. 4.

TUCKER, wife of W. T. Tucker, son, at Monghyr, Feb. 22.

VIVIAN, Mrs. F. D. Vivian, son, at Simla, Feb. 22.

WAKEFIELD, wife of G. E. Wakefield, daughter, at Peshawur, Feb. 17.

WILLIAMS, wife of Col. Williams, C.B., son, at Ahmedabad, Mar. 1.

### MARRIAGES.

ALDRIDGE, T. P. to Charlotte, daughter of J. H. Mills, at Sealkote, Feb. 21.

BRAMLEY, Alexander H. late 44th N.I., to Sarah M. daughter of Sir William O'Shaughnessy, at Roorkee, Feb. 21.

BROOKS, W. E. to Mary J. daughter of the late M. Renwick, at Calcutta, Feb. 5.

D'CRUZ, P. E. to Isabella, daughter of F. P. Pereira, at Tellichery, Feb. 22.

DEAN, Rev. W. D. to Mary, daughter of J. Edge, at Royapettah, Feb. 15.

FALK, C. to Mrs. R. M. Andrews, at Calcutta, Feb. 20.

FITZGERALD, J. to Patience, relict of the late A. Harding, at Byculla, March 3.

FORBES, J. to Mary J. daughter of the late C. Berlie at Madras, Feb. 24.

GRANT, E. J., to Miss Jane M. McDonnell, at Bombay, Feb. 26.

HAYWARD, Capt. G. F. 17th Bombay N.I. to Helen M. daughter of Lieut. col. W. Anderson, at Baroda, Feb. 26.

LYE, Maj. W. H. C. 13th Bombay N.I. to Georgina J. daughter of Col. G. J. Jameson, at Byculla, March 2.

MCGARRY J. to Henrietta, daughter of T. W. Lett, at Mean Meer, Jan. 26.

PALMER, R. S. to Sophia, daughter of Rev. A. Lambert, at Kidderpore, March 2.

PEREIRA L. to Amy, daughter of Maj. W. H. Ryves, at Calcutta, Feb. 21.

SAVAGE, Capt. G. W. H.M.'s 37th regt. to Frances I. daughter of H. C. Hamilton, C.S. at Ghazepore, Feb. 23.

SIDNEY, Henry M. King's Drag. Guards, to Ellen J. daughter of William Caird, at Madras, Feb. 25.

UNDERWOOD, Lieut. J. A. 49th Madras N.I. to Leonora, daughter of D. McAllum, at Hyderabad, Feb. 26.

WARREN, Thomas, civil engr. to Harriet M. daughter of the Rev. Frances Cole, at Kurrachee, Feb. 16.

WILKINSON, Joseph C. to Elizabeth F. D. daughter of the late Dr. Hanson, at Madras, Feb. 10.

### DEATHS.

BOOTH, Augustus, at Poona, Feb. 24.

COOKE, Cecil H. inf. son of Capt. W. J. Cooke, at Mangalore, Feb. 20.

DITMAS, Cadet T. E. R. Artz, lost at sea, Dec. 26.

DOWSE, Staff Surg. R. D. H.M.'s Med. Dept. on board the st. *Sir Henry Lawrence*, on the river Indus, Feb. 4.

D'SOWZA, Caroline, wife of P. A. D'Sowza, aged 23, Feb. 28.

D'SYLVA, Daniel, at Madras, aged 38, Feb. 20.

FORRESTELL, Anne G. inf. daughter of Qr. mr. serj. Forrestell, Bombay horse art. at Poona, Feb. 26.

FORRESTELL, John W. inf. son of Qr. mr. serj. Forrestell, Bombay horse art., at Poona, March 1.

FRANCIS, W. at Poona, aged 21, Feb. 27.

INMAN, Ann A. inf. daughter of H. L. Inman, at Hyderabad, Feb. 17.

MARCHANT, G. at Penang, Feb. 1.

MARTIN, John, aged 33, March 5.

MCCULLOCK, Alice M. inf. daughter of Mr. McCulloch, at Raneegunge, Feb. 18.

MITCHELL, Elizabeth, wife of W. J. Mitchell, at Trichonopoly, aged 41, Mar. 7.

PYE, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Poona, aged 36, Mar. 1.

SAVI, Miss M. C. daughter of James Savi, at Calcutta, aged 18, Feb. 22.

STEVENS, Catherine, wife of T. P. Stevens, at Rawul Pindee, Feb. 9.

STEVENSON, Capt. D. 14th Bombay N.I., killed by the accidental discharge of his revolver at Fort Dohud, Malwa, Feb. 20.

TIMINS, Lieut. col. Thomas C. H.M.'s 70th regt. at Muchdampore, aged 43, Mar. 5.

WISE, Edward R. on board the *Atlet Rhoman*, at sea, aged 22, Jan. 5.

### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 1.

3rd Drag. Gds.—Maj. F. B. Barron to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Brev. col. Dyson, who ret.; Capt. F. Chaplin to be maj., by purch., v. Barron.

4th Foot.—H. J. M. Williams, gt., to be ens., without purch., April 1.

6th Foot.—Ens. H. Mahony, fr. Kerry Militia, to be ens., without purch., v. O. Robinson, superseded.

7th Foot.—Ens. C. H. Kempson to be lieut., by purch., v. Rumbold, ret.

8th Foot.—T. H. Skinner, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Wheely, prom., April 1; Ens. W. J. Watson to be instructor of musketry, Feb. 17.

10th Foot.—R. M. Dickinson, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Phillips, prom., April 1; S. F. Poole, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Brouncker, app. to 24th foot, April 2.

22nd Foot.—L. R. G. Vaughan, gt., to be ens., without purch., April 1.

23rd Foot.—Lieut. J. de Vic Tupper to be capt., by purch., v. Gillmore, ret.; H. F. Hutton, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Gerard, prom., April 1.

24th Foot.—H. A. Harrison, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. O'Mahony, prom.

38th Foot.—Capt. W. de W. R. Thackwell, fr. 39th foot, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. A. C. Snodgrass, exch., April 1.

51st Foot.—Lieut. C. J. Hughes to be capt., by purch., v. Mitford, ret.; Ens. R. N. Cobb to be lieut., by purch., v. Hughes.

60th Foot.—Ens. G. E. Brace to be instructor of musketry, v. Bulger, prom. in 10th foot, March 4.

71st Foot.—Lieut. J. C. H. P. Callen to be capt., by purch., v. Denny, ret.; Ens. J. H. Leslie to be lieut., by purch., v. Callen, April 1.

73rd Foot.—Ens. J. T. Turner to be instructor of musketry, Feb. 26.

78th Foot.—Lieut. R. C. C. Graham, fr. 89th foot, to be lieut., v. Ewing, who exch.

80th Foot.—Lieut. A. Ewing, fr. 28th foot, to be lieut., v. Graham, who exch.

85th Foot.—G. R. S. Ramsbottom, gt., to be ens., by purch.

91th Foot.—Lieut. W. P. Gaskell to be capt., by purch., v. Buchanan, ret., April 1.

### BREVET.

Capt. T. Rattray, 64th Bengal N.I., to be maj. in the army, April 1.

BAREILLY, Feb. 21.—Sobba Ram, of Bareilly, is to be transported for life. A rebel chief named Kali Khan, or some similar name, was hanged on Saturday morning. He was convicted of the murder of some officers at the first outbreak of the rebellion. On Friday the band of the 78th highlanders met the wing of the 42nd highlanders, and played them through the city, and on Sunday morning the 78th marched en route to Agra. The missionaries have received permission to occupy Cashmere House. They have now a regular line established between Moradabad and Lucknow, by way to Bareilly, Shahjehanpore and Seetapore.—*New Times*.

NUWAB OF FURRUKABAD.—We (*Englishman*) learn from Fattygurh, that the trial of the Nuwab of Furrukabad has commenced, and it is supposed that it will last some time. The Nuwab is arraigned for taking an active part in the rebellion, and is charged with being an accessory to the murder of Europeans. He is defended by Mr. Carruther, the attorney, who hopes to make more in these diggings than in the gold fields at Bithoor. We hope he will remember the treatment of Mr. Phillips and some other advocates, and not pledge himself too far in the cause or the defence of his client. We do not wish to see any man go without his defendant, but we do not envy the Englishman who has to defend the Nuwab of Furrukabad.

A JAPANESE GARDEN.—The garden, though very circumscribed in area, and so situated as to bound the horizon on every side, contained within its limits two ponds, stocked with fish, and ornamented with the lotus in full flower, a bridge, the lawn, shrubbery, kitchen, and flower-garden, and a mountain side, up which a tortuous path led to two or three fine cedars on the summit, from whence an enterprising traveller might contemplate the roofs of two adjoining houses, and the cupola of a Buddhist temple—each, to use a nautical metaphor, about a biscuit's throw distant. No one but a Japanese gardener could have crammed all these objects together into so small a space, and still preserved anything like order and good taste, on neither of which heads could much complaint be made. Many of the trees were, of course, dwarfed, but the skill exhibited in having everything in just proportion, so as to make size and colour assist in the deception practised upon the eye, was, it appeared to us, most remarkable; and, after all, the Embassy garden was but a very inferior specimen of the art of the Japanese gardener.—*Blackwood* for April.



**Affair near Syore.**

From Brigr. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior div., to Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., chief of the staff.

Camp, Goonah, 25th Dec., 1858.

Sir,—I do myself the honour to forward copy of Capt. Rice's report of the complete surprise of the enemy under the rebel Feroz Shah, near Syore, on the night of the 22nd inst.

The rebels flying from Ranode on the 17th inst., went towards Chandeyree, but hearing of British troops at all the outlets to the eastward, Brigdr. Ainslie having moved out towards Ranode from Jhansie, and Col. Liddell from Lullutpore to Chandeyree, they turned suddenly westward, passing south of Esaughur and Pucharr, and when near Rampoor, between Goonah and Seronge, accidentally came upon Lieut. Stack's detach. of forty men of the 1st By. lancers, escorting remounts and clothing to Brigdr. Smith. The rebels captured the clothing of the detach. and one trooper, but Lieut. Stack brought up the rest of his men, and skirmishing with the enemy carried the remainder of his charge back to Goonah.

The rebels then went into the dense jungles of Arone, where they were surprised by Capt. Rice.

Although they did not lose many men killed, the capture of their horses and property must tend greatly to cripple and break up the party. I hear that two of the elephants were left in the Arone jungles, and may be recovered; therefore only two remaining with the enemy, who, after flying westward to near Puprail, have doubled back towards Chuppra, on which place Capt. Rice also is marching from Kunraj, where he was yesterday. I trust, therefore, that we may yet have an opportunity of destroying the remainder of Feroz Shah's party.

I beg most particularly to recommend to the favour of the rt. hon. the C. in C. Captain Rice, comdg. the Goonah detach., and the officers mentioned by him, Capt. Cochrane, Lieut. Festing, R.E., and Lieut. Waller, 35th B. N.I., and also the native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the detachments of the 86th Regt., 25th B. N.I. and Meade's horse, for this very dashing and difficult enterprise, which has taught the enemy to distrust the security even of the deepest jungles, that have so often favoured their escape.

R. NAPIER, Brigdr. genl.,

Comdg. Gwalior Div.

From Capt. Rice, comdg. Goonah column, to Gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior div.

Dated Camp, Arone, 23rd Dec., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for your information that the Goonah column, strength as per margin, marched here from Bared, ten miles yesterday morning, and that a man who had lately been robbed of his horses by the rebels on their retreat past this town yesterday evening at half-past five p.m., reported to me that the enemy, whom he estimated at 2,000 (chiefly cavalry) strong, were encamped in a deep glen, in a very thick jungle, about eleven miles S.W. of this place, near Syore village. This man had just returned from their camp, on an unsuccessful visit to recover his property, and in revenge for being beaten and abused, gave me this, the sole information, I have hitherto been able to obtain from the people of this district regarding the rebels' movements. Leaving my camp standing in charge of forty-two men, the column was ordered at once to march, and left camp very silently by six p.m. Favoured by bright moonlight we arrived at the place indicated by eleven p.m., marching laterly through very dense jungle, and at once attacked the enemy's camp, which was situated in a deep ravine surrounded by vast jungle. Owing to the bad narrow rocky path our two guns could not keep up; pushed forward with the infantry only, consisting of twenty rank and file, roy. engrs., fifty rank and file H.M. 86th foot, and 1,000 rank and file 25th By.

\* 2 guns, 9 pdrs. of the 4-2 B.A., 20 r. and f. R.E., 55 r. and f. H.M.'s 86th foot, 150 r. and f. H.M.'s 25th N.L.I., 140 Mead's horse.

N.L.I., under Lieuts. Feeting and Waller. We shot down the rebel picket, and charged completely through their long winding camp, causing the enemy to flee with the utmost despatch, and seek shelter among the dense foliage on all sides around their position. Owing to the great haste with which they fled merely a very few rebels were killed, but we captured nearly a hundred horses, several camels, many arms, and much clothing, with which the ground was everywhere covered. We had no loss. The rebels made no stand, and scarcely returned our fire. We passed the night on the enemy's encamping ground, and at dawn Capt. Cochrane, with one hundred Meade's horse, started in pursuit, while the rest of the Goonah column returned to Arone, and has just arrived. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Esaughur, 21st Dec., 1858. Brig. Smith, from whom I have just heard, was at Kache-Kaia 22nd Dec., and will be to-day at Seronge. I will communicate with him at once. Lieut. Stack's escort was attacked, as you suppose; his loss I do not know, but have heard two troopers 1st lancers were killed, while some camels and baggage were taken by the enemy. We found in the rebel camp last night some accoutrements belonging to 1st lancers, such as a sword, two carbines, caps, forage, belts, and clothing. I have sent messages by telegraph of my movements to Sir R. Hamilton and Maj. Macpherson. I have presented the guide fifty rupees service money, as promised him, for pointing out the rebel camp. Pending your further orders the Goonah column halts here.

W. RICE, Capt. 25th N.L.I.,  
Comdg. Goonah column.

**Action at Ranode.**

From Brigdr. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior div., to the chief of the staff.

Camp Ranode, Dec. 21, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the rt. hon. the C. in C., that I received, on the morning of the 12th inst., intimation from Capt. McMahon, H.M.'s 14th drags., comdg. a small force near the confluence of the Jumna, Chumbul, and Sindh Rivers, that the rebels had passed into the Lohar Pergunnah of Kuchwazhur. Believing that their course would be up the jungles of the Sindh River, I marched from Gwalior, with a force as per margin,\* at two p.m., on the 12th inst., intending to proceed to Dubbra, on the Jhansi road, and then, according to the information I might receive, to intercept the enemy.

At Autree, where the force rested during part of the night, I received, at two a.m. of the 13th, when on the point of proceeding to Dubbra, an express from the political agent of Gwalior, to the effect that his information led him to believe that the rebels would pass by Gohud to the north of Gwalior. This caused me to halt until I should receive by the morning post precise information from Capt. McMahon. At half-past ten a.m. the Tussildar of Autree informed me he had just ridden in from Dubbra, the very place of my destination, and had seen the smoke of the staging bungalow, which the rebels were then burning, and that they were proceeding in a south-westerly direction. I immediately marched south in pursuit; and at Beettiwar, where I arrived at half-past one a.m. of the 14th, I was informed that the enemy were three kos (in this country eight or nine miles) distant. The force had been on the move for thirteen and a-half hours, and required a rest. Owing to delay in getting grass and disposing of a rear party of the enemy's inf., in which some of the Mahratta horse, under fire for the first time, greatly distinguished themselves, I did not get away until ten a.m.

\* No. 4 By. lt. fd. baty. 2 guns, under Capt. G. G. Brown: 14th lt. drags., 150 non-com. officers and men, under Brev. maj. R. B. Pretijohn; 2nd Gwalior Mahratta horse, 100 sabres, under Capt. F. H. Smith; 71st Highlanders lt. inf., 117 non-com. officers and men, under Maj. J. W. T. Rich; 25th By. N.I., 50 non-com. officers and men, under Lieut. J. F. Forbes; 40 camels Gwalior camel corps, under Capt. H. Templer.

I continued the pursuit through Nurwar, where I left behind the greater portion of the detach. of the 71st and the art., which could not keep up with me, and took on merely the cav. and thirty-eight men of the 71st highlanders on camels, and twenty-five of the Bolundshuhur horse, that were halted at Nurwar, on their way to Kerara, owing to the news of the enemy's approach; and after a very exciting though fatiguing chase we overtook the rebels on the morning of the 17th at Ranode. Their course had been south of Nurwar and through the Amola Pass, and their direction appeared to be along the right bank of the Scinde.

Twice we were encamped within a few miles of them, but owing to the darkness and our ignorance of the country, and to its hilly and jungly character, we could not take advantage of it. They chose the most difficult and unfrequented paths, evidently guided by some one well acquainted with them. Once or twice we were close on their traces and cut off stragglers or took their horses, the riders throwing themselves off, and darting into the dense thickets, which almost closed up the paths. At one moment I believed they were driven into the hands of Col. Scudamore, H.M.'s 14th drags., who, according to the instructions and information I had sent him, had posted his detach. on the right bank of the Sindh, below Kolarus, to intercept them. I expected every moment to hear his guns open, when I found, on getting into a more open country, that the enemy had turned away from the river, and were going towards Ranode. They took a circuitous and difficult road through the jungles, whilst we marched by a more easy and direct one, where the country was more open. I found the people of Ranode in great excitement, and was informed that the enemy was close at hand, and in full march to attack them, guided by Byroo Sing, of Tehrea, a rebel zemindar, whose fort, a few miles off, had been recently destroyed by Scindiah. The enemy advanced in an irregular mass, extending in a front of nearly a mile. Their numbers must have increased since they crossed the Jumna. Their guide, Byroo Sing, as we have since learnt, had promised them plenty of plunder and an easy prey.

We had barely time to form up the 14th drags. when the enemy were within a few hundred yards. The Mahratta horse were impeded in crossing a deep ravine by the riding camels, and were thus a little behind. Our force actually engaged consisted of 133 of H.M.'s 14th drags., commanded by Capt. Pretijohn, 60 of the Mahratta horse under Capt. F. H. Smith, 38 of the 71st highlanders under Capt. Smith, mounted on camels and guided by Capt. Templer, comdg. corps.

It was a most complete surprise. The 14th drags., excellently led by Capt. Pretijohn, dashed at once into the centre of the enemy, who never attempted to stand as a body, though individuals died fighting desperately. Capt. Pretijohn having received a severe wound, the command devolved on Capt. Need, who, with much energy and judgment, continued the pursuit for nearly eight miles, cutting up great numbers, particularly at the end where the fugitives were stopped by a ravine, those who could cross it taking refuge in a jungle impracticable for cav.

The Mahratta horse have only been recently enrolled, but their spirited conduct is highly creditable to them and to their comdg. officer, Capt. F. H. Smith, whom I beg to recommend. Also Capt. C. F. Smith, comdg. detach. of H.M.'s 71st, and Capt. Temple, for the effective manner in which they brought up their small force.

Lieut. Giles, of the 14th drags., and Lieut. Gough, of the Mahratta horse, are very favourably mentioned by their comdg. officers. I am greatly indebted to Dr. Cruickshank for his prompt and extreme attention to the wounded. Mr. Apothecary Waite, an old and excellent servant of the Govt., who has been present with the 14th drags. in every engagement, was in the field, and performed valuable service. I am under great obligations to Capt. Todd, 14th drags., asst. adj. gen., and Capt. Lumsden, asst. qr. mr. gen., for their invaluable aid at all hours during the pursuit, and in the action. Capt. Lumsden's experience of irregular warfare was of great service. My a. d. c.,

Lieut. Anderson, of the 1st Bombay lancers, has been constantly at my side, and has given me very great satisfaction.

Mulik Sahib Khan Tewana being on a visit to me on leave, volunteered his services, and accompanied me during the pursuit and in the action.

Jemadar Jehan Khan, of the Tewana horse, temporarily attached to the Mahratta horse, behaved with great gallantry, and received six wounds whilst singly engaged with several of the enemy, of whom he killed one and wounded others, and I beg to solicit for him the order of "British India."

Capt. Need mentions very favourably the forward conduct of Regimental Serg. Maj. Thomas Clarke and Corporal George Best, of h. t. H.M.'s 14th drags.

I had on a former occasion the honour to report the good service performed by two of the officers above-mentioned, Capt. Todd and Prettijohn, of H.M.'s 14th drags., for their distinguished conduct in the action with Tantia Topce at Jowra, Alipore; but I fear from some accident that my report has not reached the rt. hon. the C. in C. I therefore beg permission to submit a copy of it, and most earnestly solicit the favour and protection of the rt. hon. the C. in C. and the Govt., for the officers and soldiers therein mentioned, as well as for those named in this report.

R. NAPIER, Brigdr. gen.

Comdg. Gwalior div.

From Capt. Need, 14th (King's) L. Dragns., to the Asst. Adj. Gen. Gwalior Div.

Camp Ranode, 17th Dec., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Gen. comdg., that on Capt. Prettijohn becoming disabled this morning from a severe wound, I assumed command of the squad. 14th drags., strength 133 sabres, in pursuit of the rebels, following them for about seven miles, cutting up great numbers, and capturing several elephants, horses, &c. I beg to bring to the Gen.'s notice the good services rendered by Lieut. Giles, and all under command, as well as by Capt. Lumsden, asst. qr. mr. gen., and Lieut. Gough, Mahratta horse, who accompanied the squad.

The gallant conduct of Corporal Best, 14th drags., came particularly under my notice, but where every man of the squad. behaved so well, and did such good service, it is almost unjust for me to recommend any man in particular.

The pursuit was principally through low jungle, very bad ground, and full of holes, which will account for the great number of missing horses in the casualty report.

ARTHUR NEED,  
Capt. 14th Dragns.

### Capt. Woodland at Kirwee.

No. 185 of 1859.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following letter from Maj. gen. Whitlock, comdg. Saugor F. D., submitting the report of Capt. Woodland, of an attack by the rebels on the Palace of Kirwee, in repelling which that officer and his brave garrison well earned for themselves the commendation bestowed on them by Maj. gen. Whitlock.

To the Adj. gen. of the Bengal Army, Allahabad.  
Dated Camp, Kirwee, 28th Dec., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour, for the information of the Rt. Hon. the C. in C., to acquaint you that on the evening of the 23rd inst. I received at Mahoba, at seven o'clock p.m., an express from Kirwee, to the effect that between five and six thousand rebels, six hundred of whom were sepoys, had attacked the palace, surrounded it, and were keeping up a very heavy fire from all sides.

I started at nine o'clock with the hd. qrs. of the div.,\* and marched to Kirwee, a distance of eighty-three miles, in thirty-seven hours. I found that the rebels, hearing of our approach, had abandoned their intention of making a second attack ;

their first having been repul-ed, and had fled to the hills close in the vicinity of Kirwee.

The Rewah levies, under Lieut. col. Hinde, from Bandah, reached this place, a distance of forty-eight miles, in thirty-three hours.

The detachments of the 3rd Eur. Sappers and Miners and 50th regt., N.I., which marched from Mahoba at the same time with div. hd. qrs., arrived here last night. They would have come in at the same time with the Rewah levies in the morning but that I had directed them to halt ten miles from this, as there was then no necessity for their forcing on.

I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of the cheerfulness, alacrity and spirit displayed by every grade on the occasion, and I have no hesitation in stating that the safety of the palace, and the garrison which held it, may be attributed to the opportune arrival of the art. and cav., as I have ascertained that the rebels after their first repulse had taken forcible possession of a gun from a neighbouring rajah to bring before the place.

I now perform a very gratifying duty in submitting the report of Capt. Woodland, 1st regt. N. I., the officer comdg. the garrison, for Lord Clyde's information, and beg to bring this officer most prominently under his lordship's notice. Capt. Woodland's gallantry and perseverance in holding the palace with so small a force are most creditable to him, and will, I trust, be considered worthy of his lordship's favourable consideration.

Capt. Richardson, of H.M.'s 43rd regt. L. I., was most active and energetic throughout, and I beg to bring his name also to his lordship's notice.

Jamodar Shikh Mustapha, 1st regt. M. N. I., seems to have been indefatigable in the performance of his duty, and Capt. Woodland and Richardson speak in the highest terms of this native officer's services.

Coloursergt. Green, H.M.'s 43rd regt. L. I., and Serg. Smith, of the R. A., have merited favourable mention of their names in Capt. Woodland's despatch.

The conduct of all ranks in the garrison is spoken of as deserving every commendation and will, I trust, be favourably received by his lordship, the rt. hon. the C. in C.

G. WHITLOCK, Maj. gen.,  
Comdg. Saugor F. D.

To the Asst. Adj. Gen., Saugor F. D.

Dated Palace, Kirwee, 25th Dec., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of the Maj. Gen. comdg., that on the night of the 20th inst. I received intelligence that a large body of the rebels under Radha Govindh and Runmut Singh, estimated at from five to six thousand, of whom six hundred were disciplined troops, were advancing to attack this place.

I immediately paraded the troops \* under my command, and offered shelter within the palace to the inhabitants of the place, many of whom availed themselves of it.

At two p.m. numbers of the rebels crossed the roads on all sides leading to the palace, availing themselves of every cover to avoid our fire, ultimately occupying the immediately surrounding houses, whence they kept up a heavy and well directed fire, to which we replied with such effect that they speedily retired to a greater distance, still maintaining their fire as vigorously as ever, until six p.m., when finding all their efforts ineffectual, they suspended operations, but from the fact of four scaling ladders having been found after the enemy had finally retired, it is evident that their only object was to concert a second and more resolute attack, in which they were fortunately baffled by the timely arrival on the morning of the 25th inst. of the force under the immediate command of Maj. Gen. Whitlock.

As the enemy carried off their killed and wounded, I am unable to estimate the number

of casualties they sustained, but I am happy to say that only one matchlockman belonging to the Tahsildar of the place was killed on our side.

I am much indebted and beg to return my best thanks to Capt. W. S. Richardson, H.M.'s 43rd L.I., whose zeal and activity were most conspicuous throughout the affair; Jemadar Sikh Mustapha, 1st regt. N.I., Colour serg. Green, H.M.'s 43rd L.I., and Serg. Smith, of the R.A., also merit my highest praise. To the above I would also add the name of Assistant Apothecary Isaacke as deserving of commendation.

In conclusion, I beg to point out that the troops were under arms from midnight of the 20th inst. till ten a.m. of the 25th inst.; during the whole of this time the strenuous and unremitting exertions of all ranks, native and European, entitle them to the highest praise.

The Maj. gen., from his local knowledge of the place, will appreciate the difficulties that had to be overcome; not only was the discipline portion of the enemy vastly superior to our small garrison, but the ineligibility of the place for purposes of defence, the necessity that existed of previously demolishing the surrounding houses, in which labour we were actually occupied on the approach of the enemy, the inferior description of ordnance\* with which we were provided, one of which burst with the first round, and the better want of means of bringing the same into position, were no trifling obstacles to overcome, and I consider that I should do ill justice to the uniform cheerfulness and alacrity of all ranks were I to forbear bringing those points prominently to the notice of superior authority.

I must not omit to add that the Tehsildar and Cutwal of the place were of great service in procuring intelligence of the movements of the enemy.

C. WOODLAND,  
Capt. 1st Regt. Madras N.I.,  
Comdg. field land detach. S. F. D.

### Defeat of Radha Govind.

No. 49 of 1859.—The rt. hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Maj. gen. Whitlock, comdg. Saugor F. D., of an action with the rebels under Radha Govind, in the heights of the Punwarree.

The success of the Maj. gen.'s operations has afforded the Gov. gen. in Council great satisfaction, and H.E. in Council desires to acknowledge the excellent services of the officers and men who were engaged on this occasion.

No. 5.

To Maj. gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff, Allahabad.

Sir,—His lordship the C. in C. has been informed of the relief of Kirwee by the troops under my command on the morning of the 25th inst., and I now have the honour to submit for the information of Lord Clyde a report of my further operations against the rebels.

II. The enemy had only retired to the heights of Punwarree, which, with several villages in the neighbourhood, Radha Govind had occupied in force from three to four miles distance from Kirwee by the direct road, which was totally impassable for guns.

III. His troops also were reported to hold the village of "Dudree" in his rear, thirteen miles from this place by a road over the hills, which was barely passable for our artillery.

IV. To have attacked Radha Govind in his front only would have produced the same disappointing results as our forces have so often experienced, retreat after defeat, where inf. could not have followed.

V. It was then most desirable to convey troops well to the rear on what was conjectured would be Radha Govind's line of retreat, without his knowledge.

VI. From the excellent information furnished me by the collector, Mr. Mayne, and from the se-

\* A trp. H.A., 1 squad. H.M.'s 12th royal lancers, 2nd Hyderabad Contg.

\* Royal Artillery—1 sergeant, 1 bombardier, 9 gunners; total 11. H.M.'s 43rd Regt.—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 34 rank and file; total, 36. 1st Regt. M.N.I.—1 jemadar, 6 havildars, 58 rank and file; total, 65.

\* 11 10-pdr. brass guns; 4 5-pdr. brass guns 5 total native, captured originally at Kirwee.

crecy with which it was kept, I was enabled to make mature arrangements, and without sound of bugle and camp left standing. The troops assembled on the morning of the 29th, and moved in three separate columns to their respective positions.

VII. The right column under Major Mein, comdg. officer of art., which I accompanied. 2. The centre column under Lieut. col. Hinde, comdg. Rewah levies. 3. The left column under Capt. Southey, 3rd Mad. Europeans.

VIII. The strength of the several columns is given in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

IX. The reports of the operations of the three columns accompany this, and I am most gratified to find all my instructions have been carried out with the utmost precision.

X. I had not anticipated the opposition made by Radha Govind, nor did I contemplate his awaiting attack, but I learnt afterwards that he had determined to die on the spot, which was one of great sanctity, wearied as he was with constant fear of being captured, and from the harassing clamours of his followers of arrears of pay and supply of provisions; he had sent away his elephant, which was afterwards captured.

XI. They in Lieut. col. Hinde's camp, who know Radha Govind, recognised him and his brother dead on the field when the gallant troops of the lieut. col. had reached the summit of the heights.

XII. It is now a pleasing duty to recommend Lieut. col. Hinde to the very favourable notice of his lordship the C. in C. 2. I went over the position which had been assigned to Lieut. col. Hinde, and it is but justice to praise that officer's admirable arrangements for attack, the gallantry of his troops, and the alacrity with which the heights were stormed when the advance was ordered. 3. The compy. of H.M.'s 43rd L.I. under Capt. Disbrowe, worked up his heights with their well-known energy and knowledge of the duties of light troops, and, with their officer, deserve all approbation. 4. It was the first time the Rewah levies had been regularly opposed to the enemy, and from the various accounts of their conduct, they deserve every praise. 5. Capt. Mathias, Lieut. Cracroft and Mr. Kirke, of the Rewah levies, behaved most gallantly. 6. It is with much satisfaction that I solicit his lordship's attention to the names of the native officers mentioned by Lieut. col. Hinde, and especially to that of Acting Jemadar Adjoondah Sing and Subadar Rajkoop Oosundra; the latter mentioned by Capt. Pasley. 7. The detach. 50th N.I. co-operated in the movement, and behaved well under Ens. Gosling. 8. The guns worked by a detach. of the R.A. were very much exposed for some time to heavy flanking fire, whilst the enemy's battery found their range, but our guns, notwithstanding, were most active in silencing the musketry fire of the enemy and distracting their attention from the inf., who steadily advanced and captured the batty. 9. Capt. Pasley has been noticed by Lieut. col. Hinde most favourably, and he, with his fine and able body of men, deserve my best thanks. 10. The conduct also of Dr. Macfarlane, the field surgeon, has called forth commendation. I well know the value of this officer's services on all occasions, which prove him worthy of my special recommendation to the most favourable consideration of Lord Clyde.

XIII. The left column under Capt. Southey, performed its duties most efficiently, and that officer deserves favourable mention to his lordship, to whom I beg to recommend him. 2. Lieut. Thompson, of the Madras H.A., in charge of the mortars, Lieut. Hodges, of the 1st Madras N.I., and Ens. Sheffield, of the 3rd Madras Eur. regt., have been favourably noticed by Capt. Southey. 3. My Assist. adj. gen., Lieut. Williams, of the 3rd Eur., whom I attached to this column, an intelligent zealous officer, is spoken of very favourably. 4. It is true this column was not so exposed to the heavy fire the centre column had to encounter, but its movement on the left was of the greatest importance, compelling the enemy to keep the centre road, which threw them back on the right column; the art., cav., and inf., which were so opportunely and skilfully posted by Maj.

Mein, leading to a heavy loss of the enemy, together with the capture of two elephants with the Radha Govind's state silver howdah, and his palanqueens, with a mass of correspondence. So great was the surprise of the enemy on finding the country occupied by our troops around the village of "Dudree" that they were completely bewildered. Flying in all directions to the jungles, a body took shelter in a hill thickly studded with jungle close at hand. The activity of the cav., the watchfulness of the art., who were everywhere, prevented their escape, and a party of 3rd Eur. and sappers, under Lieut. Campbell, killed the whole, amounting to 120. A small party of the 3rd Madras Eur., under Lieut. Hunt, used their bayonets and Enfields most effectually, killing several.

XIV. I beg permission to bring Maj. Mein to the special notice of Lord Clyde. His arrival on his ground was so admirably timed, and his disposition of his troops so judicious, that they effected all that could be expected from them. 2. The state of the ghaut, which extends about a mile, at one time almost frustrated the hope of bringing up the guns to the summit, but it was effected without accident, and the A troop Madras H.A. claim my every acknowledgment and cordial thanks for their skill and their energetic perseverance in surmounting obstacles which really appeared at times to baffle all further progress. 3. Capt. Menagan, comdg. the troops, and Lieuts. Stewart and Anderson, deserve the greatest praise for the celerity with which their guns were moved, and always to the proper place, to act if occasion required. Lieut. Anderson's capture of the two elephants was a most dashing affair. 4. Capt. Harrison, art. brig. maj., a smart and active officer, attracted my attention to the able manner in which I saw him convey orders to every part of the field.

XV. Maj. Prior, of H.M.'s 12th royal lancers, moved his squad most efficiently, and deserves every notice, whilst his men, first employed in vidette duties, then in operations on the enemy, evinced a conduct most praiseworthy.

XVI. The gallant squad of the Hyderabad contingent was here, as always, zealous, brave, and energetic. Capt. Macintire was at their head, and his conduct was, as usual, most gallant. 2. Of Surg. Bradley, Hyderabad contingent, I cannot speak too highly. Whatever his duties have been, however heavy his medical charge, he has always been at his post, and here as elsewhere has ever merited commendation. May I respectfully solicit his lordship's special notice of this officer, who has been with his squad in the field since Sept., 1857, without interruption.

XVII. Capt. Lawder, my assist. qr. mr. gen., merits my best acknowledgments. He was most zealous in seeing my orders carried out for the formation of the troops, and most useful to me throughout the day.

XVIII. Lieut. Heath, of the commissariat depart., had two days' provisions in the field before the fight was over. He is young in the depart., but he conducted his duties most satisfactorily.

XIX. My A.D.C., Lieut. Heman, 50th Madras N.I., was most useful to me during the day, as also Maj. Mayne, dep. judge adv. gen. to the div., and Lieut. Howes, assist. field eng., who acted as my orderly officer.

XX. The supdt. surg., Dr. Davidson, made all the medical arrangements satisfactorily.

XXI. I must not omit to mention the name of Mr. Mayne, the collr. of the dist., and to respectfully beg Lord Clyde will be pleased to bring this gentleman's name to the notice of the rt. hon. the gov. gen. 2. His excellent information, his knowledge of the country, the spirit with which he co-operated with me in preventing all possible mistakes by not only procuring trustworthy guides, but in moving with two of the columns to their respective positions, is deserving of the highest commendation, and I beg most earnestly to bring this gentleman to the special notice of Lord Canning.

XXII. In conclusion, I would beg to add that no troops could have behaved better after the fatigues of a very heavy march. Sustained by

the cheerful spirit of the soldier, they at last met the enemy, defeated him with the loss of more than 300 killed, including the rebel leader and his brother, and several wounded. We captured four guns, four elephants, the destruction of a large quantity of gunpowder, capture of numerous arms and accoutrements belonging to mutineers; several horses also, amongst them Radha Govind's, which had been taken by the enemy at their attack on Kirwee, and the troops crowned the day by a return to camp of thirteen miles, which they reached in the best of spirits, without a casualty or scarce a straggler, at nine p.m., having been under arms, with the exception of two hours rest after the action, since two a.m.

XXIII. The effects of the operations of the 29th is already visible, the rebels having fled from these districts to the south dismayed and dispirited, and I learned, with the exception of some few scattered here and there, that this part of the country is clear of them.

G. C. WHITLOCK, Maj. gen.,

Comdg. Saugor F.D.

Camp, Kirwee, 31st Dec., 1859.

### A Correction.

From the Adj. gen. of the Army to the Sec. to Government, Secret Dept., Bombay.

Dated 8th Dec., 1858.

Sir,—Adverting to the communication from this dept., No. 2,098, of the 20th Aug. last, I have the honour, by direction of the C. in C., to transmit, for submission, to the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council, the enclosed letter, No. 301, dated the 23rd ult., with accompaniment from Maj. gen. Roberts, late comdg. Rajpootana field force, and to convey H.E.'s recommendation that the oversight complained of may be rectified in the despatch alluded to.

EDWARD GREEN, Colonel, Adj. gen.

Adj. gen.'s office, Hd. Qrs., Poona, 8th Dec., 1858.

From the Maj. gen. comdg. N.D.A. to the Adj. gen. of the Army, Poona.

Dated 23rd Nov., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the accompanying letter from Lieut. col. Tremenhare, dated 16th inst., which I request you will submit for the favourable notice of H.E. the C. in C.

2. I beg to say Col. Tremenhare's statement regarding the comps. of Royal engrs. and sappers and miners is perfectly correct.

H. G. ROBERTS, Maj. gen.,

Comdg. Northern Div. Army.

Hd. Qrs. Northern Div. Army, Camp near Ahmedabad, 3rd Nov., 1858.

From Lieut. col. Tremenhare, comdg. engr., N. F. F., to Maj. gen. Roberts, comdg. Northern div.

Bombay, Nov. 16, 1858.

Sir,—I beg permission to request your attention to the reprint of your despatch, relating to the operations of the Rajpootana f. f. under your orders against the Gwalior rebels at Sanganeer on the 8th Aug. last, which has appeared in various newspapers, as in the detail of the force engaged, the detach. 11th comp. R.E., under Lieut. Magnay has been omitted, and only half, instead of the whole 3rd comp. sappers and miners under Lieut. Gumbier, is specified.

Lieut. Magnay and the detach. under his orders, employed as an escort to the 8-inch hwzr., were for a considerable time under fire, and the 3rd comp. sappers and miners were similarly employed in support of the lt. fld. batt. throughout the whole of the movements before the enemy on that occasion.

I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining whether these omissions occur in the despatch as officially published; but if through an oversight they should exist in the original document, I trust you will be good enough to rectify the circumstance to the adjt. genl. of the army, in order that there may be an official record of the service performed by the officers and men alluded to.

C. W. TREMENER, Lieut. col. comdg. engr.

*\*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1859.

### DISMISSAL OF THE HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

At the commencement of the mutinies the Bengal Government invested several of the most influential and respectable planters with the powers of a justice of the peace. The appointment was purely honorary, so far as remuneration for time and labour was concerned, but it was, nevertheless, prized by the planters, as a recognition of their social position on the part of the authorities. It had long been the custom for the natives in the district to refer their disputes to the English Sahib in preference to their own countrymen, and thus practically very many planters exercised the functions of unaccredited magistrates. The civilians, however, affected to look down upon all residents who were not in the service of the Government, and lost no opportunity of slighting these "adventurers." The natives were not slow to perceive the ill-feeling that existed between the privileged and non-privileged foreigners, and naturally took advantage of it to misprize the latter. But when the Government threw its mantle over the hitherto despised planters, and invested them with magisterial attributes, a great change was immediately observable in the bearing and demeanour of the natives. The result of this measure proved highly beneficial, and even Mr. Halliday, the Lieutenant Governor—certainly no friend of the "interlopers"—bore witness to the assiduity, intelligence, and impartiality displayed by the honorary magistrates at a most critical period. It is acknowledged, indeed, on all hands that they have rendered excellent service in the administration of justice. The experiment having thus far succeeded so well, it might have been expected that it would be still further extended, and that similar appointments would be made in the Upper Provinces. Such a notion, however, would only argue utter ignorance of the train of thought peculiar to Bengal civilians. They consent to tolerate the Uncovenanted Magistrates as a decidedly subordinate branch of the service, but for honorary magistrates they have no toleration. These appointments, therefore, having been found to work so well are now to cease and determine, and the planters are once more to be taught "to know their place." It is possible, however, that the Secretary of State for India may take a different view of the case, and decline to sacrifice public interests in order to gratify the vanity of individuals. In this anticipation we shall do no more at present than draw his lordship's attention to this last caprice on the part of the Indian Government.

### THE COMPENSATION PETITION.

We mentioned in our last summary of news from India that the Calcutta Compensation Committee had requested Lord Ellenborough

in the Upper House, and Mr. Roebuck in the Lower, to present a petition to Parliament on the subject of their claims. The petitioners express their belief that one million and a-half sterling would cover the whole amount of losses sustained by British and East Indian Christians; but they appear to overlook the equally good claims of Hindoos and Mahomedans who suffered through their fidelity to the British Government. In support of their petition they refer to the precedents of the American war, and the Irish and Canadian rebellions; in all of which cases "the sufferers on the side of the Crown received compensation." The municipal law of Great Britain is also in favour of the principle, which was likewise recognised under the Mahomedan rule. The amnesty proclaimed by command of her Majesty deprives the claimants of all hope of redress through the action of the legal courts, supposing they could lay hands upon those by whom they were wronged, and in some instances ruined. As the Government, then, has closed all other ways of recovering their losses, it is bound to accord the satisfaction which, through its acts, has become otherwise unattainable. "Some of the British sufferers," the petitioners go on to say, "are zemindars, and have been required to pay the Government revenue or rent for periods when their districts were in the power of the rebels, and at a time when they were out of possession of their estates. Many were leaseholders under native zemindars, and they have been required to pay their rents to those zemindars for the period when the zemindars themselves were engaged passively or actively in the rebellion; so that to the sufferers the consequences of the rebellion are aggravated both by the non-recognition of their claims and by the want of an appropriate or just policy on the part of the Government towards them."

In conclusion, the petitioners point out the sources whence their losses may be made good—such as forfeited lands and Government securities, the reduction of the pension list of the late native army, and the extinction of the allowances paid to the royal family of Delhi and the descendants of the Peishwa. But, with the exception of the forfeited jagheers and Government paper, it is clear that the petitioners have made an egregious blunder in supposing that the reduction of the pensions has placed any funds at the disposal of a bankrupt exchequer. That there are fewer pensions to pay is no doubt a great relief to an exhausted treasury; but that circumstance has not filled the public coffers, and afforded supplies for the payment of compensation to these claimants. It produces, in short, a negative, not a positive result. However, we trust that the British Parliament will not turn a deaf ear to the prayer of these long-expectant and much-enduring petitioners, but with characteristic generosity will vote a prompt and liberal grant to the unfortunate sufferers by the Indian mutiny.

### HOW THE MONEY GOES.

On the motion of Sir Frederick Smith a return of the actual strength of the military force in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, and in the Punjab, has lately been printed by order of the House of Commons. From this impor-

tant document may be gathered in some degree the cause of the enormous increase in the Indian expenditure for the past and current years. In Bengal we find that on the 1st October, 1858, there were 2 troops of horse and 13 companies of foot of the Royal Artillery, or 2,658 men in all; of Cavalry, 6 regiments, including 2nd Battalion Military Train, or 3,128 men; and of Infantry 45 regiments, or 40,602 men—making a total of 2,510 commissioned officers, and 43,878 non-commissioned officers and privates. Then, of her Majesty's Indian forces there were 3 brigades of Horse Artillery, or 1,332 men, besides 257 gun Lascars attached; 6 battalions of European Foot Artillery, or 2,744 men, with 509 gun Lascars; and 3 battalions of Native Foot Artillery, or 687 men, with 115 gun Lascars—making a total of 331 European commissioned officers, 3,058 European non-commissioned officers and privates, and 2,255 native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates. Of European Light Cavalry there were 4 regiments 1,817 strong; Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry 267, of whom 25 are European officers; Governor General's Body Guard, 131; European Infantry, 4 regiments, 2,852; European Invalids, 73 officers; European Veteran Company, 28 non-commissioned officers; Sappers and Miners, 1,021; Native Infantry, 25 regiments, and the remnants of 5 others, 17,438; Irregular Cavalry, 12 regiments, 5,317; Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry, 179; Mooltanee regiment of Cavalry, 679; Benares Horse, 215; Meade's Horse, 504; Alexander's Horse, 473; Hodson's Horse, 2 regiments, 1,077; Camel Corps, 370; Assam Local Artillery Battery, 110; Sebundy Corps of Sappers and Miners, 216; Infantry, 31 local regiments, 19,305; Lahore Light Horse, 149; Meerut Light Horse, 130; and Peshawur Light Horse, 341—making a grand total of 1,344 European commissioned officers, 5,494 European non-commissioned officers and privates, and 45,854 natives of all ranks. Summarising these returns thus far, we find the military force in Bengal amounted to 4,185 European commissioned officers, 52,430 European non-commissioned officers and privates, and 48,109 natives of all ranks; in all 104,724 fighting men. In addition to this truly formidable host there were 3 cavalry corps and 12 infantry corps in the civil department in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, comprising 13 European commissioned officers, 27 European non-commissioned officers, and 664 natives of all ranks. But this is far from being the entire armed force at the disposal, or at least at the expense of Government. On the 1st November, 1858, there were serving in the Punjab—Police, 3,884 Cavalry, 6,425 Infantry; Levies, 2,664 Cavalry, 4,765 Infantry. Serving in the Delhi territory: Police—1,444 Cavalry, 2,872 Infantry; Levies—979 Cavalry, 1,045 Infantry. Serving in Hindostan: Police—2,088 Infantry; Levies—1,545 Cavalry. Thus the civil troops under the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab amounted on the 1st of November to 5,328 Police Cavalry, 11,385 Police Infantry, 5,188 Mounted Levies, and 5,810 Foot Levies; in all, to 27,711 men trained as soldiers, and in every respect ready to take the field as a military force. The grand total of the military force in the Bengal Presidency at the above-mentioned date was no less than 139,139 men and



officers. But let it not be supposed that we have yet completed the long and heavy list of non-productive citizens maintained at the cost of the State. We have yet to take into consideration the police and other civil corps regularly organised and disciplined. These in the Punjab and the Lower Provinces comprise 34,375 men, and in Oude and the North-Western Provinces 34,323; or an additional force in all of 68,698 men. Can it be possible that in a pacified country, with a population generally well affected to the British rule, it is necessary to maintain upwards of 200,000 men in arms? It is idle to talk of loans, or public works, or the development of the natural resources of the country, while such an incubus presses upon the sinews of the State. Until the military expenditure is reduced by at least one-third of its present outlay, there can be no hope of preserving a balance in the finance.

The Bombay returns have not yet been received, but those from Madras enable us to state that the Royal troops in that presidency in October last consisted of Horse Artillery 233 men; Foot Artillery, 678; two regiments of Cavalry, 1,287; and eight regiments of Infantry, 9,528; in all, 409 officers and 11,317 non-commissioned officers and privates. Her Majesty's Indian forces comprised at the same date three regiments European Infantry, 2,750 strong; one brigade European Horse Artillery, 718; four battalions European Foot Artillery, 1,888, with 1,012 gun Lascars, &c., one battalion native Foot Artillery 655, with 528 gun Lascars, besides 66 Lascars attached to the Royal Artillery; East India Artillery drivers, 49; seven regiments Native Light Cavalry, 2,999; 55 regiments Native Infantry, with Sappers and Miners, Madras Sapper Militia, Pegu Police Battalion, and two Native Veteran Battalions, 60,341; and seven corps appertaining to the civil department, 1,958. Analysing this force, we divide it into 1,103 European officers, 6012, European non-commissioned officers and privates, and 66,849 natives of all ranks. The Madras military establishment, therefore, in October last, disposed of the services of 1,512 European officers, 16,329 European non-commissioned officers and privates, and 66,849 natives.

#### PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Whereas, we have judged it expedient to revise those parts of Our Royal Warrants of the 6th day of October, 1854, and 3rd day of November, 1854, which regulate the promotion and retirement of Combatant Officers in Our Army and Ordnance Corps, Our will and pleasure is, that from the date of this Our Royal Warrant, Our Governor General in Council shall govern himself by these Our rules in recommending Combatant Officers for promotion in Our Indian Military Forces.

##### PROMOTION.

1. That the rank of Field-Marshal be given without reference to seniority.

2. That there shall be a fixed establishment of General Officers, viz.:—

Generals .. .. .	25
Lieutenant Generals .. .	50
Major Generals .. .	145

3. That Colonels may be appointed, without regard to seniority, to commands as Major Generals, with temporary rank; and if they shall have conducted themselves to Our satisfaction, such temporary rank, after having been held for five years in peace, or for any shorter period in war,

may, upon the recommendation of Our Governor General in Council, be made permanent. That the temporary rank of General and Lieutenant General may also be given, whenever the convenience of the Service required it, and may be made permanent in a similar manner.

4. That every vacancy on the fixed establishment of General Officers shall be filled by the promotion of the senior Colonel qualified to succeed to the rank of Major General and to be placed on the fixed establishment, under the regulations now in force; or by a supernumerary Major General, as provided in clause 6.

5. That, in addition to the Colonels promoted by seniority to be Major Generals, and those promoted after having held temporary rank under the regulation in Clause 3, Colonels shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Major General, and Major Generals to the rank of Lieutenant General, and Lieutenant Generals to the rank of General, for distinguished services in the field.

In the case of Officers promoted to the rank of General Officers, as a reward for distinguished service in war, the recommendation, in which the service of the Officer shall be detailed, shall be published in the General Orders of Our Indian Military Forces, and in the *London Gazette*.

6. That all Colonels promoted to be Major Generals after five years' employment in responsible commands with the temporary rank of Major General under the provisions in Clause 3, and all Colonels promoted to be Major Generals for distinguished service in the field, shall be placed on a supernumerary list of Major Generals, and shall not be reckoned as part of the fixed establishment until the time when they would have attained the rank of Major General by seniority; that is to say, until the Colonel who originally stood next senior on the Colonels' list to the Officer promoted out of his turn has become a Major General, after which the next vacancy will be filled by the transfer of the supernumerary Major General to the fixed establishment. The Major Generals who have already been promoted out of their turn, and would not yet have succeeded to that rank by seniority, shall be considered as coming under this rule.

The supernumerary Major Generals, when absorbed into the fixed establishment, shall preserve the seniority which they acquired when, after a period of qualifying service with temporary rank, they were first confirmed as permanent Major Generals on the supernumerary list, and shall rise by that seniority to be Lieutenant Generals in succession. General Officers promoted for distinguished service in the field will take their seniority from the date of their promotion, as stated in the *London Gazette*.

7. That three separate lists of General Officers be inserted in the Army List of Our Indian Military Forces, the first containing the names of those on the fixed establishment; the second, those who, having been promoted out of their regular turn, are supernumerary to the fixed establishment; and the third, those who have retired from the service with the honorary rank of General Officers.

8. That the rank of Colonel be given to Officers, after serving for five years with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in the actual command of Regiments, or for the same period as second Lieutenant Colonels of regiments, or on the Staff, in the following situations:—viz., Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quartermaster General, Secretaries to the Government of India in the Military and Public Works Departments, Secretaries in the Military Department to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, the Commissioner in Mysore, and the Resident at Hyderabad; Judge Advocate General, Commissary General, Deputy Commissary General, Inspector General of Ordnance, Superintendent of the Ordnance Manufacturing Department, Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineer, Surveyor General of India, subject always to the approval of the Governor in Council and Commander in Chief of the Presidency to which the Officer belongs.

9. That Regimental Majors, who are Brevet Lieutenant Colonels, falling into the command of Regiments in the absence of the Lieutenant Colonel, shall, on attaining the rank of Regimental Lieutenant Colonel, reckon the period commencing from the completion of the first month of such temporary command, as part of the five years required to qualify for the rank of Colonel.

10. That the rank of Colonel be given to Officers who obtain the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for services in the field, after eight years of actual service with that rank.

11. That in cases where a Regiment may be so divided as to constitute two distinct commands, and one portion may be under the command of the Regimental Major, who is also a Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, and in cases where a Brevet Lieutenant Colonel may be in command of a mixed force of different corps, a discretionary power shall be vested in Our Commander in Chief in India, subject to the approval of Our Governor General of India in Council, to allow such service, or portions of such service, to count as part of the qualifying period for promotion to the rank of Colonel.

12. That Lieutenant Colonels appointed to Civil Situations under Government on or after the date of this Our Royal warrant shall be promoted to the rank of Colonel after eight years' service in the former rank, provided the nature of the Civil appointment be considered by Our Governor General of India in Council and Commander in Chief in India calculated to give the Officer such practical experience as may afterwards prove advantageous to the Corps or Service to which he belongs.

13. That Field Officers, commissioned as such before the 20th June, 1854, be allowed to rise by brevet as heretofore; but no Officer promoted to the rank of Field Officer on or after that date, is hereafter to rise from the rank of Lieutenant Colonel to that of Colonel, otherwise than by five or eight years' service in the former rank, as provided in Clause 8, or as a reward for distinguished service, or by appointment to be Queen's Aide de Camp—except under the special provisions in Clauses 9, 10, 11, and 12.

14. Lieutenant Colonels who held that rank prior to the 20th of June, 1854, shall be promoted by a special brevet to the rank of Colonel, —commissions to bear date the 28th November, 1854; and such of the said Lieutenant Colonels as have been passed over by officers who have attained the rank of Colonel in conformity with the provisions of Our Royal Warrants of the 6th October and 3rd November, 1854, shall be restored to the respective places which they would have occupied as Colonels, had they been promoted in ordinary succession under the system of periodical brevets.

15. That promotions shall be made from Captain to Major, and from Major to Lieutenant Colonel, in succession, as vacancies occur in the Major General's fixed establishment.

16. That any Captain, Major, or Lieutenant Colonel may be rewarded by brevet promotion for distinguished services in the field.

17. That the commands of General Officers, and other situations on the Staff, both at home and abroad, shall not be held for more than five years, unless by reappointment under special circumstances.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this thirty-first day of January, 1859, in the Twenty-second Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,  
STANLEY.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 4. EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

On the order for the third reading of this Bill, Lord STANLEY said it would be necessary to make a demand upon the House for larger borrowing powers for India than he had calculated two months ago. He entered into long and detailed explanations regarding the finances of India, the

difficulties pressing upon which, he said, were of an exceptional and temporary character. He observed that the borrowing powers of the Indian Government, in India, had been very considerably diminished. This had arisen from one of three causes—namely, the actual want of capital in the country, or the absence of confidence in the stability of the Government, or the holding back of capitalists in the hope of a better investment. The last was, in his opinion, the only true solution of the question. After stating the amount of the deficiency of means of the Indian Government, he showed that this exigency did not involve a deficit of revenue to that extent. Until the arrival of more accurate information, he should mislead the House, he said, if he mentioned any specific sum that would be required. He did not propose to recommit the Bill for the purpose of enlarging the limit of the loan, or to introduce another Bill before the prorogation.

After some not particularly pertinent remarks from Mr. V. SMITH,

Mr. W. VANSITTART regretted that Lord Stanley had not proposed to the House to raise a loan of £12,000,000 at three and a-half per cent., as by that course he would have saved the Indian exchequer an annual outlay of £240,000, and need not have compromised himself or the House with regard to the imperial guarantee.

Mr. CRAWFORD condemned the recent financial operations in India. He did not view the financial condition of India with despondency; on the contrary, he looked at its revenues with confidence. The whole question resolved itself into one of expenditure.

Sir C. WOOD justified the measures resorted to in 1853 to reduce the interest of the Indian debt, and reasserted his somewhat gloomy estimate of the Indian revenue. He censured severely the financial operations of the Indian Government, sanctioned by that at home. The future prospects of the resources of India, he observed, were discouraging; there would be a deficiency of revenue in a year of peace of upwards of £6,500,000, exclusive of home charges. With so large an excess of charge, active measures must be taken for reducing the expenditure.

Mr. T. BARING was of opinion that the attempt to reduce the debt of India in 1853, which could not be permanently maintained, threw distrust upon the management of the Indian finances. These finances could be righted only by economy. He thought the refusal of an imperial guarantee of Indian loans was an unwise and uneconomical policy.

Sir G. LEWIS said the late Government had recommended no novel course in withholding a guarantee by the Imperial Exchequer, since they had simply pursued the invariable practice. The loan had not been obtained at a high rate of interest; the Four per Cent. Bonds had been issued nearly at par. It was the duty of the House to enforce upon the Executive Government that they must teach that of India the necessity of finding means of bringing the ordinary expenditure within the amount of the revenue.

Mr. BAILLIE said the expenditure in India could be reduced only by a very large reduction of the European army. It was impossible to say at present what the extent of the reduction would be.

Colonel SYKES insisted that England, being the party benefited by the possession of India, should not refuse to bear the responsibility of the loans in case of emergency.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY observed that it was clear that, unless the military expenditure was limited, the insolvency of the Indian finances was inevitable. The best aid we could afford to those finances was by the Imperial Exchequer bearing a fairer proportion of that expenditure.

Lord STANLEY gave a few explanations, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

**THE LATE GENERAL JACOB.**—Lord Stanley has granted a pension of £150 a year each to the sisters of the late General Jacob. The pension commences from the date of General Jacob's death.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE ORDER OF THE BATH.**—(War-office, March 31.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to make and ordain a Special Statute of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for appointing the Right Hon. Viscount Canning, Governor General of India, and the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, to be extra Members of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order.

**PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.**—From a return to the House of Lords, published on Saturday, it would appear that the gross total amount of money for the construction of railroads and other public works in India, for raising which under a guarantee of interest measures have been duly taken, is £32,314,300, the rate of interest being generally 5 per cent., and in a very few cases  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The portion of this enormous sum of money paid up on the 28th of February last was £20,869,016. The interest on the capital paid up to that date amounted to £1,012,085, and that on debentures to £23,188. Upon the Great Indian Peninsular line the net receipts from the opening, in 1853, to the end of June, 1858 (the latest date of returns) amounted to £99,424, and those on the East India line, from August, 1854, to the 30th of June, 1858, to £216,261.

	No. of miles constructed since 1848.	Cost of construction, maintenance, and repairs since 1848.
<b>MADRAS PRESIDENCY.</b>		
First class roads ..	684	36,26,873
Second and third class roads ..	3769	52,46,944
<b>CANALS ..</b>	512	25,71,960
<b>BOMBAY.</b>		
First class roads ..	188	14,72,995
Second and third class ..	3721	23,02,709
<b>SCINDIA.</b>		
First class roads ..	1929 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,51,569
Second and third class ..	1835 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,97,425
<b>CANALS ..</b>	223	2,21,089
<b>BENGAL.</b>		
First class roads ..	64	10,98,993
Second class ..	387	4,46,472
Second and third class ..	3853	12,33,776
<b>CANALS ..</b>	12	79,572
<b>PUNJAB.</b>		
First class roads ..	1141	95,95,877
Second and third class ..	9285	23,20,196
<b>STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.</b>		
Second and third class ..	112	13,685
<b>NAGPORE.</b>		
First class roads ..	30	32,000
Second and third ..	247	1,24,814
<b>MYSORE.</b>		
First class roads ..	325	3,82,723
Second and third class ..	1090 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,52,431
<b>HYDERABAD.</b>		
First class roads ..	163	1,91,763
Second and third class ..	588	1,32,162

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 30. Wellington, Atkinson, Shanghai; John Bell, screw str., Orkney; Nile, Strange, Calcutta; Jamestown, Candage, Bombay; W. W. Smith, Touzel, Calcutta; Alert, Owen, Mauritius.—31. Wynand, Reid, Macao; Matoaka, Stevens, Bombay; Sarah Neumann, Gibson, Calcutta; Milecete, Gould, Calcutta; Joseph Steel, Jones, Calcutta; Florence, Dumaresque, Shanghai; Elizabeth, Henry, Ceylon; James Gibson, Fowler, Mauritius.—April 1. Lyme Regis, Hardy, Cape; Devonvale, Wylie, Hongkong; Rajmalai, Roddock, Calcutta; Sirocco, McCulloch, Miles Barton, Sheldford and Broughton Hall, Rennie, Bombay; Agamemnon, Thompson, Sourabaya; Arthur Wellaley, Graham, Ceylon; Lunberg, Wortmann, Batavia.—April 2. Cragevar, Mitchell, Brede River; Ouangondy, Swan, Bombay; Inkerman, Passmore, Mauritius; Cincinatus, Donne, Bombay; Amicus, Brard, Shanghai; Spark of the Ocean, Drummond, Bombay; Mary Fenwick, Janson, Mauritius.—4. H.M.S. Assurance, Angley, Rangoon and Cape; Melanethon, Simpson, Ceylon; Vioit, Piton, and Sir Robert Sale, Sautry, Calcutta; Daisy, Gillie, Ceylon; Earlom, Lowry, Port Natal; Saxon, Small, Madras; Caren, Cecina, Batavia; Java Packet, Heykoop, Rangoon; Lisbon, Gray, and Ann Adamson, Adamson, Moulmein; Isabella Herens, Mitchell, Moulai; Meliora, Cooper, Whampoa.—5. Spectator, Rutter, Penang; Flora, Kelly, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon, from SOUTHAMPTON, April 4, to proceed per str. Alma, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Miss Graves, Lieut. Carey, B.A., Lieut. G. W. E. Lloyd, R.N. For SUZ.—Capt. Munro. For ADEK.—Mr. Jopp. For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Hart. For CALCUTTA.—Maj. A. Fyche, Mrs. R. Rhind, Messrs. H. Johnson, W. H. Syrril, A. Dalgrell, Barhus, J. Golden, F. Goddard, McElchie, and W. P. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. Durand and infant, Lieut. J. Bailey, Mrs. Cockburn and two children, and Capt. H. Campbell. For MADRAS.—Messrs. Begbie, C. R. Osley, J. Bilderbeck, Rankin, and Stoten, Mr. and Mrs.

Luschwitz. For Ceylon.—Mr. W. R. Noad, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lovelock and child, Mr. E. E. Wright, Lieut. Wither, R.N., Lieut. Robinson, Lieut. Butler, Mr. G. E. and Miss Worthington, Mr. H. Bois, Mr. Green. For SHANGHAI.—Miss Fothergill. For HONG KONG.—Messrs. C. C. Scott, Baker, Burke, and T. R. Munro. For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. W. R. Greenfields, H. J. Stanley, R.N., and Crighton. Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, April 12, to proceed per str. Alma, from SUZ.—For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. H. von Owen. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Latham. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. E. Bignold, Mr. J. Gordon, Dr. Lackersteen. For MADRAS.—Messrs. Byard and T. Hallan.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTH.

BRETT, the wife of Lieut. col. J. T. 4th Madras Cavalry, of a daughter, at Cheltenham, April 1.

### MARRIAGE.

DAVIS, William T. Capt. 15th Madras N.I. to Lucy A. daughter of Henry F. Waring, at Lyme Regis, Dorset, March 31.

## East-India House,

April 1, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major C. J. S. Gough, 5th Cav.; Capt. L. G. A. Campbell, 53rd N.I.; Lieut. C. C. Jervoise, 1st Eur. cav.

*Madras Estab.*—Colonel C. A. Browne, 12th N.I.; Capt. W. Down, Inv.; Lieut. W. G. Morris, 1st Cav.; Lieut. G. E. Fryer, 21st N.I.; Lieut. P. M. Francis, Eng; Cornet P. D. Henderson, 2nd Cav.; Ens. E. B. Bruce, 51st N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. T. S. Clay, 1st Fus.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. R. E. Knatchbull, Art, 6 mo.; Capt. G. F. Carnegie, 4th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. G. Delafosse, 53rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Watson, 35th N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. F. K. Bacon, 22nd N.I., 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. B. G. H. Grant, Art, 6 mo.; Capt. A. H. M. Chesney, 23rd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. T. Dent, 11th N.I., 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. J. Havelock, 6th N.I., 3 mo.; Asst. surg. A. Fyfe, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. B. P. Lloyd, 11th N.I., April 20; Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke, 37th N.I., *Alnwick Castle*; Asst. surg. B. Simpson, 37th N.I., *Agamemnon*. *Madras Estab.*—Lieut. H. P. Hawkes, 44th N.I., *Nile*.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. H. Butler, 49th N.I., from Sept. 6, 1858.

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Revs. William Spencer, William David Ceroley, and Thomas York Mitchelson, assistant chaplains.

## BOOKS.

*The Universal Review.* No. II. William H. Allen and Co.

The April number of the "Universal" is decidedly an improvement on its predecessor. It contains, however, only one article to which we may allude in a journal exclusively devoted to Indian, or at least to oriental topics. The article in question is founded on Mr. Kaye's "Christianity in India," Mr. Marshman's "History of the Serampore Mission," and Mr. G. Norton's pamphlet on "Proselytism in India," on which last we shall have a few words to say presently. The reviewer appears to think that there is but small hope of converting the Hindoos except through the medium of secular education. He is of opinion that the upper and better informed classes must first be weaned from idolatry, before the truths of Christianity will strike a deep root. The Mahomedans he acts on one side, as deaf to human persuasion, but the Hindoos he regards as not impracticable if time and sound knowledge be allowed to play their part. Even now there is no disinclination to listen to re-

ligious disputations, but unfortunately the missionaries, though zealous and estimable men, are seldom fitted to act as apostles. They are too anxious to make a beginning, and thus are led to preach to the people before they are sufficiently familiar with the peculiar turns and idioms of the language. In consequence they are apt to expose themselves to ridicule, and to bring discredit on the sacred message of which they undertake to be the bearers. The interference of the Government is deprecated throughout the article, and a strict neutrality insisted upon as the only hope of averting suspicion from the village schools and the labours of missionaries. Much stress is laid upon the necessity of European residents leading lives in accordance with the tenets of the religion they profess, and a hope is naturally expressed that by means of good example and a liberal training the Hindoos may gradually be induced to turn from their false gods and embrace the religion of the Redeemer.

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.* No. DXXII. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

In addition to a very just and appreciative review of Mr. Kaye's excellent history of "Christianity in India," the April number of *Blackwood* contains a further instalment of the amusing series of papers entitled "A Cruise in Japanese Waters." From the latter article we shall make a few brief extracts, in the belief that they will tempt our readers to pass a pleasant half-hour in making themselves acquainted with the entire paper as it is given in *Maga*. Here, first of all, is a sketch of the Gulf of Yedo:—

The lower and nearer portions of the shores of the Gulf resemble strongly some of the most picturesque spots in our own dear islands; yet we have no gulf in Britain upon such a scale as that of Yedo. Take the fairest portion of the coast of Devonshire, and all the shores of the Isle of Wight; form with their combined beauty a gulf forty-five miles long, and varying in width from ten to thirty. In every nook and valley, as well as along every sandy bay, place pretty towns and villages; cut out all brick and plaster villas with Corinthian porticos, and introduce the neatest chalets Switzerland ever produced; strew the bright sea with quaint vessels and picturesque boats, and you will have the foreground of the picture. For background, scatter to the eastward the finest scenery our Highlands of Scotland can afford; leave the blue and purple tints untouched, as well as the pine tree and mountain ash. Far back, fifty miles off, on the western side of the Gulf, amidst masses of snowy clouds and streams of golden mist, let a lofty mountain range be seen, and at its centre rear a magnificent cone—the beautiful Fusi-hama, the "Matchless Mountain" of Japan. And then, perhaps, the reader can in some way picture to his mind's eye the beauties of the Gulf of Yedo, in the loveliness of that bright day when it first gladdened our sight.

Among the slang apostrophes of the London street boys some dozen years ago was one which, from its oddity, usually called up a smile on the most crabbed countenance. "There you go," cried the young urchins, "with your eye out and your nose in a sling." No doubt it appeared to them as the height of absurdity that anyone should carry his nose in a sling; but this prejudice merely indicated that they had not resided in Japan sufficiently long to become accustomed to that picturesque fashion:—

The morning breeze (says the cruiser) is cold and damp, the sun has not dispelled the low thin mist creeping along the surface of the bay from the lowlands to the north, and we are wearing blue clothing with comfort; yet all the boatmen are naked, with the exception of a small blue waistcloth, and another strip of material tied tight over the nose! Why do the Japanese tie up their noses? we have often asked, for one cannot but believe that there is some good reason why a naked man should voluntarily lash up his nose. Can a Japanese nose be a fractious feature? or is it that noses require to be much taken care of in Japan? or may it not be that there is some security in this precaution against inhaling malaria? We leave the question to be decided by future visitors, and content ourselves with the entry in our journal:—*Mem.* In Yedo it is the custom afloat to tie up the nose, and wear but few garments.

The good-humour and mirthful disposition of the Japanese appear to have conciliated the good-will of their unwelcome visitors. They really seem to be a nation of laughing philosophers. On one point only are they unphilosophical—the husbands are prone to jealousy. Owing to this absurd weakness on their part, their wives become martyrs, and generously sacrifice their vanity by blackening their teeth and destroying their eyebrows. The women, however, enjoy abundant liberty, which is apt to degenerate into licentiousness; and their indelicacy has been noticed by every writer on their manners and customs. The "social evil" is here elevated into an institution, and "the best educated and most polished women in Japan" belong to a class whose very existence is ignored in our own country. "Marriages are constantly made from amongst them; and it is the generally-received opinion amongst the Japanese men that they make the best housekeepers, and their society is not shunned by anyone, whether ladies or gentlemen."

*A Letter Addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley.* No. II. By Lieut. Gen. John Briggs, F.R.S.

In this second letter addressed to the Secretary of State for India, General Briggs dwells on the acknowledged defects in the discipline of the late Bengal Army, which he ascribes in some degree to the paucity of European officers serving with their regiments. It appears that at the outbreak of the mutiny, of 74 lieutenant colonels only 42 were present for duty with their respective corps; of 74 majors only 40; of 519 captains only 242; of 814 lieutenants only 307; and of 370 ensigns only 192. In short, of the 1,831 European officers in the Bengal establishment 1,024 were absent on furlough or on civil and staff employment, and only 807 available for ordinary regimental duties. To the "extraordinary energy and talent displayed by the European officers of the Bengal Army" since the commencement of the late disturbances General Briggs pays a merited compliment, and justly remarks that the promptitude with which they raised and disciplined the new levies evinces the possession of military qualities of a very high order.

*"Tents," from the Earliest Period to the Present Time.* A Lecture delivered at the United Service Institution, by Major Godfrey Rhodes. Clowes and Sons.

After some interesting details on the early history of tents, Major Rhodes passes on to the examination of those now in use in the British army, and points out their chief defects. These are threefold:—

- 1st. The canvas of which they are made is not always of the best material.
- 2nd. The canvas and tent-ropes are not waterproof; and, owing to their absorption of moisture, the weight of the tent is increased nearly one-third, and by their combined contraction when wet, materially assist in pulling the wooden pegs out of the ground, thereby rendering the tent less secure during stormy weather. The alternate saturation and drying of the canvas and ropes must materially tend to rot them.
- 3rd. Want of an improved method in the construction of the present army tents, from the apparent inability of applying to them an efficacious and simple plan of thorough ventilation, &c., which, from the latter being very defective, together with overcrowding men into a confined space, is but too often the chief cause of those zymotic diseases—viz., fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera—which are the greatest enemies to troops employed in active warfare.

Having clearly established and illustrated these points Major Rhodes proceeds to explain the advantages in the construction of the tents he himself has designed. As yet the Hanoverian Government alone has submitted these tents to a fair practical test, but the result thus far has been highly satisfactory. Should further experience confirm Major Rhodes' anticipations, he will be entitled to the gratitude of all dwellers in tents whose health and comfort he will so greatly have promoted.

*Proselytism in India.* By George Norton, M.A. Richardson Brothers.

Under the guise of a letter to Sir George Clerk, K.C.B., the late Advocate General of Madras, has most ably and succinctly examined the questions really involved in the popular clamour for the conversion of the Hindoos. The proselytising party, he says, confine themselves to three demands at the hands of Government:—

First, that Government should in no way interfere, directly or indirectly, to support the native religions or their objects. Secondly, that Government should bestow grants in aid to all seminaries inculcating the Christian religion combined with secular education in common with other seminaries. And, thirdly, that Government should allow the Holy Scriptures a place among the class books of all Government schools, with a view to rendering Christian instruction accessible to all those who may voluntarily seek it.

These demands are at first sight sufficiently plausible, but if examined minutely will be found to contain much that is objectionable and even dangerous. In the first place, the requisition that Government should abstain from all interference in support of the religion of Hindoo or Mahomedan, really implies that persons unwilling to contribute to the service of native religious institutions shall not be compelled to do so by legal or other coercive measures. Now, to almost every pagoda and mosque throughout India are attached endowments for educational and charitable purposes. Are these foundations, asks Mr. Norton, to be abandoned to embezzlement and plunder? if not, how is the property belonging to them to be protected, and its due administration secured? All citizens of a State are alike entitled to justice and protection from the Government, and, consequently, it is but right that religious and charitable endowments, of whatever denomination, should be saved from ruin and spoliation. Until very recently the Madras Government interfered actively in the collection and administration of various native religious funds, but when the Court of Directors prohibited all participation in the religious services of the natives the Government ceased to administer such funds, but, nevertheless, went on collecting them, and up to 1853—and probably up to the present moment—those accumulated funds were lying unappropriated in the Government treasury. In individuals such conduct would be stigmatised as embezzlement, and would be censured by none more severely than by those who indirectly commend it in the Government.

With respect to the specious demand that grants in aid be made to seminaries inculcating the Christian faith in the same manner as to those established for merely secular purposes, it must be observed that such a step would at once be a departure from that strict neutrality which the Government should rightly maintain in all religious matters. The third claim put forth by the proselytisers is no better founded than its predecessors, and it implies a fallacy. When they ask that the Holy Scriptures should be allowed a place among the class books of all Government schools, it might logically be inferred that at present the Bible is excluded from such schools. This, however, is not the case, as these claimants are well aware; but their real object is to render Scriptural instruction an inseparable branch of the educational system thus offered to the natives. The consequence of any attempt to accomplish that end, they may rest assured, will be simply to cause the Government schools to be entirely deserted, or frequented only by the children of hypocrites.

It is my confirmed opinion, writes Mr. Norton in conclusion, that through the general education of the people, through the further enlightenment of the higher orders, and through the effects of good government over a peaceful and loyal nation—combined with the real and scrupulous abstinence by Government from all interference, direct or indirect—and by such means and policy alone, will a way be opened for the gradual extension of the Christian faith over our Indian empire. My own experience has satisfied me that many, and I believe most, of the wealthy and educated classes of the native

community listen with no repugnance to explanations of the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel; nor are they offended with those who earnestly inculcate them. They do object to the tampering with the weak minds of children, and of poor ignorant men, in order to proselyting—when under peculiar circumstances they feel any personal concern at all about them. They would repel with burning indignation any such tampering with children of their own family, or even with their dependents. They are driven wild, as well by delusive as by direct attempts by Government itself or its officers to interfere with their religious prejudices or customs. The general conversion of our Indian fellow subjects must be the work of an enormous length of time; and it can only, in my opinion, extend in proportion to the mental improvement of the people. But I should not despair of greater progress than has yet been made if religious influence was applied rather to the higher than to the lower orders—to the intelligent rather than the ignorant—and to adults who could reason, rather than to children with more sensibility than understanding.

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20	Ditto Jubbulpore	5	
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20	Ditto (New ditto)	4	½ dis. to par
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20	Ditto (guar. 6 per cent.)	all	19½ to 20
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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA OFFICE,  
31st March, 1859.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**  
in COUNCIL re-publishes for general information, the following Notification which has been issued by the Government of India, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 21st February, 1859.

## NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Financial Department, 21st Feb., 1859.

No. 14.

His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify for general information the financial measures which have been resolved upon, in order to provide means for carrying on the public service in the coming year 1859-60.

On the 16th of January, 1857, a five per cent. loan was opened, in supercession of the four-and-a-half per cent. loan, opened on the 30th of August, 1856, which had been found in the then state of the money market not to afford sufficient inducement to capitalists. On the 30th of April, 1857, the financial position of the Government of India was excellent. The annual deficit which had been experienced for several years, and which in 1853-54 had amounted to Rs. 211 lacs, chiefly in consequence of the great extension in late years of public works, was reduced for the year 1856-57 to the small sum of Rs. 18 lacs, and this financial restoration had been accomplished without the stoppage of those great works of material improvement of which India is so much in need. But as the Government had raised but a small amount in the way of loan, after the closing of the Five per Cent. Public Works Loan in October, 1855, the cash balances in India had fallen so low that the opening of an effectively drawing loan had become indispensable.

In May, 1857, the revolt of the Bengal native army broke out, and it became necessary by adequate measures both in India and at home, to provide the means of making those extraordinary exertions by which, under the blessing of Providence, the Indian empire has been saved, and tranquillity has been restored.

The Government at home undertook all the charges which had to be met at home, both the ordinary home charges of each year, and the extraordinary home charges which the despatch to India of a large English force, and the provision of an immense supply of the munitions of war (a vast quantity of which had been lost or destroyed), rendered necessary; and it assisted the Indian exchequer, at the moment of greatest pressure, by the remittance of a million sterling in bullion. These objects were met by the issue at home of temporary debentures to the amount of eight millions sterling. The Government of India had the task of providing for the main part of the extraordinary war charges, which of course had to be disbursed in India; and for the barrack accommodation of many thousand additional Europeans, as also for the restoration of the treasure which had been plundered; and this it had to do when nearly all the revenues of one of the local governments had been swept away.

The five per cent. loan, which would have been adequate for ordinary wants and in ordinary times, was found to be inadequate at this time of extreme pressure. Accordingly, it was necessary to induce capitalists to come to the assistance of the State, by an enhancement of the terms; and the Governor General in Council resolved to borrow at six per cent.

He was aware that this could not be done without in some degree affecting injuriously those holders of the paper of former loans who had not purchased for purposes of permanent investment; but this is the condition of all such holders of Government stock in all countries, whenever a great exigency forces upon the State the necessity of raising a large sum in a limited time. The Governor General in Council, however, was desirous to save such holders from loss, as far as that could be done consistently with the paramount object in view. Therefore, instead of simply opening a six per cent. loan, which would have brought down the price of four and five per cent. paper to a low point, he threw open the existing five per cent. loan to subscriptions, half in cash and half in four per cent. paper. This arrangement for many months answered the purpose, the market price of the paper of former loans was but little affected by the operation, and the expectations of Government were fully met by large and regular subscriptions through the medium of the then existing holders of four per cent. stock, or those who purchased of them for the express purpose of subscribing to the loan. From the opening of this conversion loan to the present time upwards of eight crores have been paid in in cash.

Latterly, however, whether from the partial exhaustion of such holders of four per cent. paper as are able and willing to convert it, or to sell it at such

a price as will induce the capitalist to buy it for the purpose of conversion, or from some other cause, this conversion process has failed to afford the income which in the present temporary exigency is necessary for the public service. For many weeks past the subscriptions to the conversion loan have fallen to less than half what they were; and they have shown no prospect of improvement.

In this state of things, the Government of India, having the public service to provide for, had no choice but to adopt some change of measure by which it could hope to obtain the requisite funds before the cash balances should become exhausted. The Governor General in Council did not doubt that the rate of six per cent., which Government were paying, was ample interest to induce the capitalist to subscribe. But it was apparent that from some cause or other, the requisite funds, even at that rate, could no longer be procured exclusively through the medium of holders of four per cent. stock. There was therefore nothing to be done but to look for subscriptions either through the medium of some other class, or from capitalists generally.

In this state of things the Governor General in Council resolved on the 26th January last, to adopt a new arrangement in respect to the open loan, from the commencement of the approaching financial year. Accordingly he gave notice of the closing on the 30th of April next of the four per cent. conversion arrangement. By this warning all remaining holders of that stock for whose benefit it may be to take advantage of that arrangement, will still have full opportunity of so doing. Up to the end of the current commercial year, holders of four per cent. paper will still have it in their power, on subscribing to the open loan, to obtain six per cent. for the cash subscribed.

In order to throw open the door in some manner to the general capitalist, Treasury bills, bearing a somewhat lower rate of interest, were issued; and the Governor General in Council, looking to the very large extraordinary expenditure which must still remain to be incurred in the coming year, made application to the right hon. the Secretary of State for India for assistance in the way of bullion remittances from home, to the extent of three millions sterling.

It had been the wish of the Governor General in Council to await the answer of the Secretary of State, which may be expected by the 1st of May; as also to allow time to show practically what may be expected as the result of the above-mentioned measures, before determining upon the course to be adopted on the 1st of May for the service of the coming year. By the late fluctuations in the stock market, though the manifest result of an unfounded and happily short-lived panic, and the representations of the mercantile community, who are of opinion that in the present state of the market uncertainty as to the future financial operations of Government would be a great evil, have induced His Excellency in Council to anticipate the determination of this question, and to announce at once the arrangement which it is his intention to make in India for the service of the year 1859-60.

Reductions in the present enormous war charges will be made as early and to as great an extent as may be safe. Measures will be taken for the permanent increase of the Indian revenues as largely as may be consistent with sound policy. But the full benefit of these operations will not be felt in 1859-60.

The Governor General in Council hereby announces that the amount of money for which he will look to the Indian market to be raised by loan in order to provide for the service of 1859-60, is five crores of rupees. When this amount shall have been realised, the loan of 1859-60 will be closed, and no further loan will be opened in India during that year.

In pursuance of the principle adopted on the 20th of July, 1857, the loan to be opened on the 1st May next will be a five and a-half per cent. loan, to which subscriptions will be receivable in cash, or half in cash, and half in five per cent. paper.

If this loan should not produce the required amount, the Governor General in Council will recommend to the right honourable the Secretary of State that the deficiency should be supplied from England. No loan carrying a higher rate of interest will be opened in India in the course of the year 1859-60, unless under instructions from the Home Government.

The issue of Treasury bills, on the terms notified on the 26th of January, 1859, will be closed on the 30th of April; a new issue of Treasury bills will be notified from the 1st of May, bearing interest at the rate of two and a-half per centum per diem.

The sum which may be received upon these notes will not be counted as a part of the five crores which the Government desire to raise by loan.

Published by order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council,

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Secretary to the Government of India.  
J. COSMO MELVILL.



India Office, March 25, 1859.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA  
IN COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE,**

That, on and after the 1st May next, PROMISSORY NOTES of the Indian Loans which have been entered for payment of Interest in London by Drafts on India, may be registered in Books to be opened in this Office, so as to admit of the sale and transfer of the whole, or any portion of such property, in even hundreds of Rupees. When holders may desire again to receive their Interest in India, a certificate of the amount standing in such Register will be given to them, to be exchanged in Calcutta for Promissory notes as before.

This Notification is not intended in any way to interfere with the essential conditions of the several loans.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

East-India House, 29th March, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC  
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With power to the Directors at any time to increase the Capital to £2,000,000, according to the requirements of the Company, by the issue of £25,000 Shares of £20 each, which will be offered in the first instance to the then existing Shareholders.

Deposit, £2. 10s. per Share, £1 of which is to be paid on application.

**DIRECTORS.**

Chairman.—The Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, M.P.  
Deputy-Chairman.—James Nugent Daniell, Esq. (Chairman of the Blackwall and Tilbury and Southend Railways).  
Sir James I. Elphinstone, Bart., M.P., Portsmouth.  
William H. Furlonge, Esq. (Messrs. Magalhaens, Reay, and Co.), 75, Mark-lane, City.  
Lord Alfred Hervey, M.P., 6, St. James's-square.  
Patrick Douglas Hadow, Esq. (Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).  
Rear-Admiral Sir George R. Lambert, K.C.B., Norbiton-place, Kingston, Surrey.

John Dawson Lowden, Esq., Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park.  
Lieutenant Colonel Neville, 5, John-street, Berkeley-square.  
Robert Pulsford, Esq., 68, Upper Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square.

George Edgar Ranking, Esq. (Messrs. John Ranking & Co.), 11, St. Helen's-place.

Henry Tootal, Esq. (Chairman of North and South Western Railway Junction, and Deputy-Chairman of the Shropshire Union Railway and Canal Company).

Francis Wright, Esq., Butterley Iron Works, and Osmaston Manor, Derbyshire.

(With power to add to their number.)

Joseph Barber, Esq., Brewer's Quay, Lower Thames-street, will join the Board after the formal transfer of his property to the Company.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.—John Hawkshaw, Esq., 33, Great George-street, Westminster.

ENGINEER.—Sir Charles Fox, 8, New-street, Spring-gardens.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Currie & Co., 29, Cornhill, and The London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. W. Murray, Son, & Hutchins, 11, Birchin-lane.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, & Hill, 29, Threadneedle-street.

SECRETARY.—James Le Geyt Daniell, Esq.

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Applications for Shares to be made to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company; to the Brokers, Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, 29, Threadneedle-street, London; also to John B. Neilson, Esq., Liverpool; William Mewburn, Esq., Manchester; Nathaniel Lea, Esq., Birmingham; Thomas Parkinson, Esq., and Harry Hughlings, Esq., Halifax; Messrs. McEwan and Auld, Glasgow; William Bell, Esq., Edinburgh; John Dubedat, Esq., Dublin, from all of whom Detailed Prospectuses and forms of Application for Shares may be obtained.

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12 Dessert Spoons ...	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons ...	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon ...	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
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The FUND to be DIVIDED will be the Profits which have arisen on the business of the Company since 25th May, 1854, when the last Division took place.

To entitle Parties to Participate in the Division, Proposals must be lodged at the Head Office, or at one of the Branch Offices or Agencies at home or abroad, on or before 25th May, 1859.

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Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief Office, 25, Pall-mall.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

## THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, CASH ACCOUNT and BALANCE-SHEET to 31st December last, as laid before the Members of THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, at the General Meeting on Wednesday, 16th February, 1859, is now printed, and may be had on a written or personal application at the Society's Office, 39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. To the Report and Accounts is appended a list of Bounties paid on the Claims of the year 1858.

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Ulcerations of the lower limbs yield with surprising rapidity to this Ointment. Abscesses, and sores of this class, that had discharged virulent and offensive matter for many years, and kept the sufferers in constant pain and in a most debilitated condition, have been cured by it in a few weeks. This Ointment does not merely and at once suppress the discharge, which would be highly dangerous, but striking through the surface to the core of the disorder it obliterates both its source and its symptoms. These valuable PILLS, by their mild aperient action, purify the blood, diminish fever, and expedite the cure, which is always permanent and safe, because these remedies have expelled all unhealthy matters.

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The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being, at the same time, wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

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THE APRIL NUMBER OF  
**THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW**  
 OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE,

CONTAINS:

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|--|---|
| 1. ANGLO-ROMAN AND ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY.                    | 5. MILL ON LIBERTY.                     |
| 2. CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.                                  | 6. PRIVATE LIFE OF A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.  |
| 3. WHIGS AND TORIES.                                       | 7. PHILOSOPHY AS AN ELEMENT OF CULTURE. |
| 4. REALISTIC NOVELISTS: GEORGE ELIOT AND ANTHONY TROLLOPE. | 8. THE ITALIAN QUESTION.                |
|  | 9. THE SESSION.                         |

## THE MARCH NUMBER

CONTAINS:

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| 1. LITERATURE AND LIFE.           | 6. HENRY HALLAM.              |
| 2. RUSSIA AND THE WEST OF EUROPE. | 7. "THE WANDERER."            |
| 3. INDIAN FINANCE.                | 8. PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE. |
| 4. CHRISTMAS PIECES.              | 9. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.     |
| 5. THE HOMELESS POOR.             | 10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.       |

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This publication stands on quite a different ground from the other monthlies, and affects no rivalry with them. We beg to add our own recommendation to those it has already received. Though the conductors disclaim the idea of filling any vacuum, they certainly do so. They evidently also possess good information, and deal with most of their topics in a serious and searching spirit.—*Press*, March 5, 1859.

If it proves to be, what from the first number seems likely, a publication appealing more to the higher class of readers, whose wants are at present only supplied by the Quarterly Reviews, its chances of success will certainly be very considerable. There is no conceivable reason why articles written by and addressed to thoughtful men should only make their appearance four times in the twelvemonth, but, on the contrary, every reason to suppose that a monthly collection of such would meet with a ready and extensive sale. The purely political articles are on "Indian Finance" and "Parliament and the People," the last, especially, very ably written.—*Globe*, March 2, 1859.

First of all, let us bid welcome to the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," published by Messrs. Allen and Co., of 7, Leadenhall-street. It is sought to establish a sort of English "*Revue des deux Mondes*." This design is strictly carried out.—*Literary Gazette*, March 5, 1859.

Its articles, which are of a thoroughly miscellaneous character, are promising enough.—*John Bull*, March 5, 1859.

It is a new monthly magazine, that brings itself modestly into the world without any flaming announcement of the wonders it intends to do. . . . We are very glad to see in the first number a quality which gives it a full title to existence, viz., good sense, as opposed to the ordinary affectation of omniscience, superciliousness, or an unflagging *vis comica*. . . . We welcome any novelty in literature which promises to be sensible, well-informed, and gentlemanlike. There are several articles of merit in this number. That on "Literature and Life" is perhaps the best. Its remarks on Mr. B. Hope's notion of making literature a profession are perfectly sound. The very clever and much-wanted article against the silliness of our present Christmas pieces for the stage should be read by all who fancy they like going to see such things. The article on "Parliamentary Reform" we have had occasion to notice elsewhere; that on "Indian Finance" deserves attention; and that on "Hallam" is sure to get it without deserving it so much.—*Spectator*, March 5, 1859.

The first number of a new monthly publication, the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," deserves a cordial welcome. Professedly based upon the plan of the "*Revue des deux Mondes*," it exhibits much of the scholarly spirit, the freedom and independence of thought, and the thorough geniality of tone, which mark its distinguished prototype. The opening article on "Literature and Life" is remarkable, hitting the case to a nicety, taking the middle course between the reckless Mohockism of Bohemia, and the affected kid-glove refinement of the *Saturday Review*. All the articles are excellent; but I would specially point out a well-deserved attack on "Christmas Pieces," a biographical notice of "Hallam," and a review of Owen Meredith's "Wanderer."—*Literary Lounger* in the *Illustrated Times*, March 5, 1859.

The best brief notion we can give of the publication is to say that it promises to become to the English reader what the *Revue des deux Mondes* is to the French, with an indefinitely wider latitude of topics and freedom of opinion. The soundness of its judgment on the question of Parliamentary Reform is displayed in the ablest and most thoroughly constitutional article that has yet appeared in any of our periodicals on the subject—an article which acquires additional value from the fact that it foreshadowed the whole of the scheme of the Government two days before the Reform Bill was brought forward. Let us have at least one English periodical, written with integrity and good taste, to which we may confidently look for fearless and honest opinions. The "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" promises to realise those expectations, and we heartily wish it the success which it deserves.—*Home News*, March 3, 1859.

It may with truth be said of it (the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW"), that the opening number promises well. There is a good healthy, manly tone about it (no small thing), and literary ability of no common order. We heartily wish it success.—*Overland Mail*, March 3, 1859.

The "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" seems to combine, in an eminent degree, the amusement of the monthlies and the grave literature of the quarterly reviews. We regret that we cannot devote more space to the work, for we could not praise it more than its merits deserve.—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*.

The papers are well written.—*Patriot*.

All the articles are written in an unaffected, free, and genuine style, on subjects of general current interest, not of common-place material. The article on "Henry Hallam" is made truly interesting.—*National Standard*.

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Just published, with numerous detail plates, 8vo., 15s.,  
**THE CONSTRUCTION OF  
 WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES:**

Embracing the practical application of the principles of Mechanics to Wrought-iron Girder Work. By J. H. LATHAM, M.A., Civil Engineer, Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.

The following are Extracts so selected as to give the reader, as briefly as possible, a fair notion of the book.

*Athenæum*, Jan. 8, 1859.

The great defect of all works and treatises on engineering is that they are too theoretical: the great merit of Mr. Latham's book is that it deals more with practice than theory. . . . The present publication, which abounds in practical investigations into girder-work in all its bearings, will be welcomed as one of the most valuable contributions yet made to this important branch of engineering.

*Civil Engineer's and Architect's Journal*, Feb., 1859.

We would give our warmest commendation to the very practical manner in which the author treats of joints: his aim in this matter, which has been most successfully attained, is thus stated: "My object has been, not to make the reader acquainted with a few empirical forms of joint, but to guide him through all the ordinary resources available for riveted joints, to skill in judging of their respective advantages." . . . The rules are so clearly explained, and in a form so readily applicable to every requirement of shape or position, that they cannot but be of the greatest assistance to both engineers and architects in all designs of this nature (viz., iron roofing). The arithmetical computations . . . are open to any one who will have the patience to master them, even though he have no technical knowledge of mathematics. . . . We cannot part with our Author without offering him our best thanks for the really valuable practical book which he has given to the world.

*Derby Mercury*, Dec. 22, 1858.

A very valuable and interesting work. . . . The practical and scientific man will be able to judge of its importance when we say that the promises held out in the preface are fulfilled in the most painstaking, clear, and accurate manner.

*Mechanic's Magazine*, Jan. 28, 1859.

Mr. Latham, the author of this work, has had advantages which hitherto have not often been possessed by the same individual. . . . It is undeniable that very few of our engineers have possessed, or even now possess, any considerable knowledge of abstract science. For this they have had to depend almost exclusively on others. . . . Only readers who have mastered a moderate amount of mathematics will be able to read the *whole* of Mr. Latham's book, but it will amply repay the perusal of those who can read it. . . . It contains invaluable investigations and information respecting bridges and bridge-work, and no cultivated engineer should attempt to do without it.

*Practical Mechanic's Journal*, March, 1859.

The subject which the author has chosen was never either so thoroughly analysed or so well considered, both in its analysis and its entirety, as in the volume now before us. . . . Mr. Latham has succeeded in producing a book which, while it meets the views of lofty theorists, also answers as a standard text-book for the directly practical man.

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In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS there are no springs or wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided. It is permanent, wears some, and congenial to the mouth, and, when in use, defies the notice of the closest observer. It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction is given, no fee is accepted.

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"Messrs. G.'s improvements in Dentistry are really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments."—*Sunday Times*, Sept. 6th, 1858.

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 April 6, 1859.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 389.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

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Agra .....	" 5	Ceylon .....	" 14
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## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
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Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 8th March fully confirms the intelligence received by the last mail from Bombay. The Begum is said to be endeavouring to negotiate with Jung Bahadoor for an asylum in the Nepal territories, but we cannot imagine that, as a woman, she has anything to apprehend from the British Government.

The Nana is still hiding himself somewhere near the Gorruckpore Passes, nor is anything known of the exact locality honoured by the presence of Tantia Topce and Feroze Shah. Eight flying columns, however, are in close pursuit of the last mentioned fugitives, whose movements are now unimpeded by a crowd of adherents.

The trial of the Nawab of Farruckabad, which commenced on the 15th February, was still dragging its slow length along. The Nawab, who is defended by an English attorney, Mr. Carruthers, assisted by two natives and an interpreter, is accused of being an instigator and leader in the rebellion, and of taking a direct part in the murder of numerous British subjects, namely:—"On a sand bank on the Ganges, where upwards of forty Europeans, chiefly ladies and children, were murdered. On the Futtehghurh parade ground in July, 1857, when upwards of twenty European ladies and children, and native Christians were destroyed. In the cases of Kalay Khan, a loyal sepoy of the 10th N.I., and two loyal Sikhs, detected by the Nawab's police in carrying English letters from Cawnpore to Agra." Should these charges be proved we presume that the criminal will be presented with an estate and a dress of honour, accompanied by a complimentary address in the name of the Governor General.

The financial crisis continues, though the money market is described as "easy." The native bankers and capitalists stand aloof, and refuse to listen to the voice of the charmer.

The progress of pacification is illustrated by an official notification to the effect that Nagode and Rewah are now safe for the residence of ladies, and their usual accompaniments in India, young children.

Her Majesty, in recognition of the restora-

tion of order and tranquillity throughout her Indian Empire, has been pleased to appoint the first of May for a day of national thanksgiving to the God of Battles. As May-day happens to fall this year on the Sabbath, there will be no interruption of business or interference with the "vested rights" and ancient pastimes of the chimney-sweeping fraternity.

The elevation of Mr. Barnes Peacock to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal creates a vacancy in the Calcutta Council, which will not at present be filled up by a member of the legal profession. Mr. James Wilson, formerly editor of the *Economist*, and Secretary to the Treasury under the late Administration, is mentioned as the Financial Commissioner chosen by Lord Derby's Government to investigate the entangled skein of Indian Finance. The selection is creditable to all parties, and likely to be most advantageous to public interests.

Sir Henry Rawlinson is about to proceed to Teheran as Minister at the Persian Court. This post is far better suited to the special character of Sir Henry's attainments than a seat in the India Council.

We beg to refer our readers to the Royal Warrant on the subject of the Indian Medical Establishment; and also to the very interesting, though long-delayed despatches, describing the operations that resulted in the recovery of Gwalior, and the restoration of Scindiah to regal power.

The news from China is confined to the simple fact that Lord Elgin did not accompany the expedition up the Canton river. His Excellency proceeded in the *Furious* to Hainan, with the intention of inspecting the new port of Kiung-chow, but owing to the inaccuracy of the charts the *Furious* failed to make the port, and returned to Hong Kong.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Capt. Ireland, Surg. maj. Pilleau, Lieut. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin and inf. nt, Mr. Money, Mr. and Mrs. Worcester and two children, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. Pittar, Mr. Burot, Mr. Moran, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Gopaul, Col. Tomba, Capt. Saunders, Rev. Mr. Richards, Mr. Harriott, Col. Hogart, Lieut. Farquhar, Mr. Dewsnap.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Indus, April 18.—Capt. Barker, Comdr. Webb, Capt. and Mrs. Peel and two children, Mrs. Toms, Miss Garrett, Mr. Dixon, Comdr. Soady, Master Malchus, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Master Paul, and three children, Master Apear, Mr. and Mrs. Pogose, Master Pogose, and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Timbrell and two children, Maj. Bennett, Mrs. Peacock, Capt. Farquhar, Dr. Macdonald, Mr. Stevens, Mrs. A. Young and two children, Col. Garrett, Maj. Fendall, Capt. Corbridge, Mr. Moran and four children, Dr. and Mrs. McDonnell, Master McDonnell, and three children, Col. Stratton, Mrs. Hargreaves and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Morris and inf. nt, Hon. Mrs. Haines and four children, Col. and Mrs. Monckland and two children, Mrs. Tuke, Maj. Balmuin, Lieut. Waters, Col. Evelyn, Lieut. Boulderson, Dr. Harley, Mrs. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. Cameron and two children, Mr. Reed, Mrs. Mackenzie and infant, Dr. Watson, Mr. Craig, and Dr. Webster.

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

To J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq., India-office, London, from B. Simson, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, March 8.

## OUDE.

All is quiet in Oude.

The force under Brigadier Horsford recrossed the Nepal frontier and encamped on the Raptee. A portion of the troops has subsequently marched for summer quarters.

The rebels under the Nana and the Begum have crossed the River Gunduck, within the Nepal frontier, apparently with the intention of moving eastward.

The last returns from Lucknow show that 948 forts have been entirely destroyed, or are under process of demolition, and that 389 cannon and 1,055,889 arms of all sorts have been collected.

About 6,000 sepoys have surrendered in Oude, under the terms of her Majesty's Proclamation.

## CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.

It is reported that Tania Topee, under the name of Ram Singh, left the rebel camp near Bikaner, and, with ten leading men and 300 followers, joined Rajah Mann Singh at Narwar, in Scindia's territory. It is supposed that he intends making for Jaloun, in Bundelcund.

The main body of the rebels, under Feroze Shah, the Rao, and the Nawab of Kummora, were, by last accounts, making for the jungles of Bauswarra. They have been beaten back from the Jeeplee Pass, with the loss of one of their leaders, by a guard of the Mairwarra battalion. They are said to number about 3,000, including camp followers. Brigadier Somerset is in close pursuit, and overtures of surrender have been made to him on the part of some of the rebel leaders.

Three hundred rebel cavalry, under Paezoor Allee, the principal officer of Feroze Shah, surrendered at Simput on the 27th of February.

## BUNDELCUND AND REWA.

A band of rebels under Fuzund Allee and Runmust Singh surprised, at Etwah, the camp of three railway engineers who were employed in surveying the Jubbulpore line. Two of them, Messrs. Evans and Limnel, were killed. The third, Mr. Campbell, escaped to Manickpore. General Whitlock has sent out three columns from Nagode against these rebels, and a fourth is in pursuit of them from Banda.

There is nothing of importance to communicate from the Punjab, North West Provinces, and Bengal.

## THANKSGIVING FOR THE RESTORATION OF PEACE IN INDIA.

[FROM A SUPPLEMENT TO LAST NIGHT'S "GAZETTE."] At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 12th day of April, 1859, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the constant and signal successes obtained by the troops of her Majesty, and by the whole of the forces serving in India, whereby the late sanguinary mutiny and rebellion which had broken out in that country hath been effectually suppressed, and the blessings of tranquillity, order, and peace are restored to her Majesty's subjects in the East; and it is ordered that such form of prayer and thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the first day of May next.

And it is hereby further ordered that her Majesty's printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said form of prayer and thanksgiving, in order that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

WM. L. BATHURST.

[A similar order has been issued for Scotland.]

## BENGAL.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNT.

"Five per Cents. unsaleable at fifteen per cent. discount." That is the market report of the 15th instant, and indicates pretty clearly the result of the last financial notification. No one in his senses is likely to buy exchequer bills yielding 5½ per cent. while he can obtain five per cent. paper which will not be paid off for the next twenty years at eighty-five. These failures, failures not occasional, but recurring as regularly as a financial pressure, will, we hope, induce Lord Stanley to examine the constitution of the financial department. It is scarcely to be expected that the Governor General should be a financier, and many circumstances combine to prevent the development of that form of ability in India itself. The Department of Account is for its size the most expensive in the country, but it has never produced a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Not only have we never had a financier, a man of the calibre of Montague or Disraeli, but we have never obtained even that decorous ability which can manage the ordinary transactions of the loan market. Of late years we have had a series of blunders unrelieved by a single gleam of success. The conversion failed totally, partly from a blunder in simple addition. The Public Works loan shook public credit, and every loan since has been more or less a muddle. Matters have gone so far that at last the milch cow ceases to yield, and money at any rate seems unprocurable.

We said the department was expensive, and subjoin a list of its allowances:—

Financial Secy. per annum	..	..	£5000
Acct. Gen. Govt. of India	..	..	4200
Do. Bombay	..	..	4000
Do. Madras	..	..	3600
Sub-Treasurer Fort William	..	..	3600
Do. Bombay	..	..	3000
Do. Madras	..	..	2400
Accountant Bengal	..	..	3600
Do. N. W. Provinces	..	..	3600
Do. Punjab	..	..	1800
Civil Audr. Bengal and India	..	..	3000
Do. Bombay	..	..	2400
Do. Madras	..	..	2530
Do. N. W. Provinces	..	..	1800
Do. Punjab	..	..	1440
1st Asst. acct. gen. Govt. of India	..	..	1800
Do. Do. Madras	..	..	1500
Do. Do. Bombay	..	..	1500
2nd Do. Do. Govt. of India	..	..	1200
Do. Do. Madras	..	..	960
Do. Do. Bombay	..	..	950
3rd Do. Do. Govt. of India	..	..	960
Asst. Civil Auditor Bengal	..	..	840
Asst. Sub-Treasurer Bengal	..	..	840
			£56,520

The department, therefore, is paid very considerably more than the British Cabinet, even when comprising its full complement of thirteen members. Not one of these gentlemen, the financial secretary excepted, has anything more to do than the head clerk of an ordinary banking house. Not one of them is called upon to initiate new schemes of finance, obtain loans, or act in any way as a finance minister. The Accountants general of the smaller Presidencies are the most responsible, but even their work is work of routine. All initiation, all operations are confined of necessity to the central Government, that is, to the Governor General and the financial secretary. The other offices would be infinitely better filled by trained clerks from the imperial treasury. At present they simply absorb able men who might be much better employed. The accountants are very often the pick of the services. Many of them—notably two in Bengal and one in Bombay, are considered by other officials as equal to any employment. Yet they are set aside to do work, which is simply banking business, and banking business confined to the single department of accounts. The work is not badly, though somewhat tardily, done, but it is accomplished at a most unreasonable and unnecessary expense. Even in that work much might be accomplished had

we original men. We have at this moment thirteen millions sterling somewhere in India belonging to the State, and there is not sufficient accountant skill to bring the thirteenth part of it to Calcutta. We are quoting facts published in the official *Gazette*, in the shape first of a quarterly list of balances, secondly of a notification offering 5½ per cent. for money. The only improvement effected within our recollection, the concentration of revenue in Bengal by bills instead of treasure-guards, was effected by a secretary who had nothing to do with the matter, and who carried his point in the teeth of the Treasury. Surely it is time this state of things came to an end. If the ability exists in India let us find it. If not let us indent upon England.

It is not, however, to the reform of the department that we desire to call Lord Stanley's attention. It is to the absolute necessity of sending to India a financier of the first class. This financial difficulty will swamp us all yet. We are throwing away millions into a bottomless gulf of incapacity. The empire is in the position of those men one so often sees in society—men who, with large means and moderate habits, still contrive, by mere want of firmness and business, to remain permanently insolvent. There is no such skill to be found in India. The country, except among natives, does not produce it. If we quoted the civil service, there are not above two men—one being Mr. Anderson—to whom any one acquainted with facts would appeal for aid. No one has the smallest training in anything beyond routine—no one that opportunity of study which sometimes, as in the case of Mr. James Wilson, produces financiers without training. If the instinctive faculty exists, it is buried by the long habit of a bad routine. We want a first class financier, and can afford to pay him. A reduction of twenty per cent. on the department would provide him a noble salary; but he would be cheap at the salary of a Governor-General. We have lost already something like one and a half per cent. on ten millions, and shall lose yet more. Or if expense in such a matter is an object, the path is open to effect the end without an outlay of a farthing.

Under the Act of 1853 the Fourth Member of Council need not be a barrister. Mr. Peacock has outstayed his term by years, and his successor may legally be a man familiar with finance. There are plenty of lawyers in Government service. Such an appointment would have the advantage of being in accordance with routine. Nobody would be disturbed. No power would be set up antagonistic to Government. The advice necessary would be given from within the administration itself, and the Government have the full credit of its own reforms. There must be plenty of men procurable for two years. Mr. Gladstone, for example, would be far more nearly in his place than as Lord High Commissioner of some 250,000 Greeks. We do not presume to enter into details; but if some remedy be not found, and that speedily, an appeal to Parliament to tax Englishmen for our benefit will become unavoidable.

The future of the Empire depends on the finance of to-day.—*Friend of India*.

## OUDE MILITARY POLICE.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* gives the following lucid exposition of the Military Police system introduced into Oude by the late Chief Commissioner, Mr. Montgomery:—

In the first place Oude is divided into four divisions, the head quarters of which are Lucknow, Sultanpore, Baraitch, and Seetapore. In every division there are three districts, and the following is a correct list of their head quarters.

Lucknow division contains Oonao, Roy, Bareilly and Lucknow.

Sultanpore division contains Sultanpore, Pertabghur and Fyzabad.

Baraitch division contains Gonda, Kheeree and Baraitch.

Seetapore division contains Hurdui, Durriahad and Seetapore.

At the head quarters of each division an European officer remains as commandant of the police in that division. He also has another officer subordinate to him, acting as his divisional adjutant. At the head quarters of every district there is an officer commanding that district, with another European officer subordinate to him, acting as his district adjutant.

When the head quarters of a district are in the same station as the head quarters of a division, the district commandant acts also as divisional second in command, in addition to his other duties, and has no officer subordinate to him in the capacity of district adjutant, but does all the district work himself. At present there are many officers doing duty in the Oude police who are attached to head quarters in order to assist the divisional second in command, but if hereafter there are to be no officers "doing duty," he will have to do all the work himself, which will make that post a very onerous one.

The Oude police force consists of cavalry and infantry. The former are employed in detachments all over the country, partly protective, in acting as patrols and escorts, and partly also in apprehending and bringing to justice all thieves and murderers. The infantry are employed in the former duty only, though sometimes they may be called to strengthen or support the cavalry in the latter.

In every district there are so many tehseels, and connected with every tehseel there are so many thannahs. All of these posts are commanded by native officers.

The duty of the police in cases of robberies, murders, &c., &c., is to collect the evidence and prepare cases for submission to the magisterial authorities. They keep a daily correspondence with their district officer, who, by that means, knows all that is going on in his district. The district commandant also corresponds, by means of a daily diary, with the divisional commandant, who, in his turn, sends a weekly statement of the state of affairs in his division to the chief of police, for submission to the chief commissioner.

The district commandant writes three copies of his daily diary, one for the divisional commandant, one for the chief of police, and one for the deputy commissioner, and so the system is carried on, and thus a perpetual communication is kept up between the smallest thannah in Oude, with Major Bruce, C.B., the superintendent of the police force. That officer consequently hears every day any thing and everything of importance from the whole of Oude, and is thus able to report the state of the country to the chief commissioner daily. There is only one hindrance, I have heard, in the way of the well-working of the system. Obstacles are thrown in the way by a few of the civil staff (as they are termed), who disapprove of the system, and consequently do not work with the police officers with that willingness which they might otherwise do, and which would improve the system to a great extent. There are some who dislike it, and consequently do not give their assistance which is so much needed to make it work well and satisfactorily. Their reason for disapproving of the executive police, I have not yet heard, nor have I any idea what it can be. It works exceedingly well, I believe, and is approved by all parties in Scinde, and I see no reason why in Oude, where the police has been established, and is now working on the same system, it should not also meet with satisfaction. As a man who is disinterested in the service, I believe the police force is an excellent establishment, is based on good plans, is carried on very satisfactorily, and altogether is indispensable for the pacification and good government of an Indian province. I have heard that the force

is in good hands, and that Major Bruce, in concert with the chief commissioner, has got the system into good working order.

About the pay of the officers, of which so much has been said, I have only to say that whatever they receive I believe they richly deserve. Each officer who commands a district or division, &c., &c., in fact every officer in the police, in addition to his work as a police officer, has the sole command of a regiment, which alone is enough to occupy a deal of time. They are usually in charge of that regiment, either infantry or cavalry, which is scattered over the district or division to which they belong. A regiment, scattered in small bodies, must naturally be the cause of greater work and trouble than a regiment with its full complement of officers and men at head quarters. Let those who complain of the pay of the Oude police officers go and do the work of the said officers, and then, I think, many will cry out for a further increase. There are many disadvantages to strive against, many troubles to endure, very hard work to perform; therefore, I think, we cannot grudge a few rupees to those who are keeping our country quiet for us, and preserving us from evils such as murders, robberies, &c., which, but for them, might otherwise occur.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### FAREWELL ADDRESS TO SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—

The European residents at Meean Meer and Anarkullee met at the Residency at Lahore on the 18th February to do honour to the delivery of an address to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab on his departure for England. The address, which was signed by 282 members of the civil service, 474 military, naval, and medical officers, 15 clergymen and missionaries, and 83 gentlemen not connected with the Government, was presented by the Financial commissioner, Mr. McLeod, who made, at the same time, an able and complimentary speech. The address was still more eulogistic; but its length renders its insertion impracticable. Sir John replied to it in the following words:—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you from my heart for the genial and kindly terms in which you have acknowledged my humble services in the Punjab. While fully sensible of the advantages which an officer in my position must derive by securing the goodwill of his fellow-labourers, I have endeavoured, in the course of my administration, to be guided by still higher considerations. It is, therefore, peculiarly gratifying to me to find that my policy in this respect has not prevented my gaining your sympathy and regard. The compliment which I have this day received from so many, who, by personal knowledge and daily experience, are well able to form a correct judgment on the subject, affords me the highest gratification. I have long felt that in India of all countries, the great object of the Government should be to secure the services of able, zealous, and high-principled officials. Almost any system of administration, with such instruments, will work well; without such officers the best laws and regulations soon degenerate into empty forms. These being my convictions, I have striven, to the best of my ability, and with all the power which my position and personal influence could command, to bring forward such men. Of the many officers who have served in the Punjab, and who owe their present position, directly or indirectly, to my support, I can honestly affirm that I know not one who has not been chosen as the fittest person available for the post he occupies. In no one instance have I been guided in my choice by personal considerations, or by the claims of patronage. If my administration, then, of the Punjab is deserving of encomium it is mainly on this account, and assuredly in thus acting I have reaped a rich reward. When the great mass of the native army in Hindoostan first gave signs of its intention to mutiny—when disaffection spread from station to station, until almost all the Hindoostanee troops in the Punjab became infected, and only waited the opportunity for rising in revolt—I had to look with anxious eye for the means of maintaining British supremacy in the Punjab. In the quality of the civil and military officers under my control—in the excellence of the Punjab force which had been raised, trained, and disciplined under the civil government—in the general loyalty of the chiefs and people, as much as in the valour of our British troops, did I find the means of securing the public tranquillity

here, and of rendering assistance in Hindoostan. The Punjab, which had often been thought a source of weakness and danger, then was found to be a tower of strength to the empire. In every part of the province, from Peshawur to the banks of the Jumna, was found a body of civil officers, who proved themselves equal to the crisis in which they were placed. Not a single officer left his post. In remote districts the officers held their ground, supported by a few policemen, among a generally contented and well-disposed population. The duties of the administration were almost as well carried on as in times of profound peace. To the discipline, endurance, and valour of the old Punjab force, the British Government owe a lasting debt of gratitude. Admirably officered and commanded, trained for upwards of eight years in the severe and incessant duties of guarding the wildest border in the British dominions in Asia, inured to constant warfare against powerful and warlike mountain tribes, the services of these troops have proved most important. While a portion of the force still maintained its guard of the frontier, a large body were marched away the moment mutiny broke out, some to assist in overawing the disaffected Hindoostanee soldiers in the Punjab, but the greater portion to share with our gallant countrymen the dangers and honours of the war in Hindoostan. The new troops which the necessities of the times compelled me to raise in large numbers, have, without exception, behaved well, and many corps in the field have emulated the gallantry and hardihood of the old regiments. Further, I thank the officers and men of the British regiments serving in the Punjab for the valour and endurance which they evinced during the terrible struggle. Their deeds, indeed, need no words of mine to chronicle their imperishable fame. From the time that the English regiments cantoned in the Simlah hills marched for Delhi in the burning month of May, 1857, exposure to the climate, disease and death under every form in the field, were their daily lot. Great as were the odds with which they had to combat, the climate was a far more deadly enemy than the mutineers. In a very few weeks hundreds of brave soldiers were stricken down by fever, dysentery, and cholera. But their surviving comrades never lost their spirits; to the last they faced disease and death with the utmost fortitude. The corps which remained in the Punjab to hold the country evinced a like spirit and endurance. Few in numbers, in a strange country, and in the presence of many enemies, who only lacked the opportunity to break out, these soldiers maintained their discipline, constancy and patience. Lastly, it is with pleasure that I acknowledge how much I have been indebted to the military authorities in this province for the cordiality and consideration I have ever received at their hands. In all the arrangements which it has fallen to my lot to make for the maintenance of public security; in all matters in which we have been associated together, I have met with their zealous co-operation. Gentlemen, again thanking you for the great honour you have conferred on me, I wish you health and prosperity, and a speedy return to your native country."

KERIMPORE, 12th Feb.—This newly-created station is about forty-four miles distant from Kishnaghur, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Jellinghee. A few years ago and this place was the scene of river dacoities. Hundreds of ponseys, bhurs barbars, palwars &c., plying between Calcutta and the eastern districts were looted by gangs of dacoits and notorious Budmashes, who infested this part of the country. They carried on their nefarious trade with impunity, because the parties robbed frequently preferred putting up with their loss to giving information of it to the police, inasmuch as this proceeding would have resulted in their being dragged to Kishnaghur or Berhampore and there detained, harassed and perhaps fleeced by the Amlah. But I have reason to believe that crime has greatly diminished since the establishment of the subdivision. It is in charge of the joint magistrate, Mr. Ward. Kerimpoore now boasts of an Anglo-Vernacular School. The institution numbers about sixty pupils, and appears to stand high in the estimation of the local committee. The Messrs. J. and R. Watson and Co. have several indigo factories in this part of the country. Mandagore Cootie is close to the station, and Shikarpoor, Hookara, and Barramassa, are situated within a convenient distance of each other. These factories, as well as those on the other side of the Ganges (Pudma), are under the control and management of Mr. George Mac Leod, who is universally liked and respected. The European assistants in charge of cooties, the Amlah under them and the ryots who have dealings with those cooties are all satisfied with his mode of doing

business. He is now the sole representative of the Watsons in the Mofussil, and is doing his best not only to uphold their prestige, but to check the petty oppressions of the Gomashtas and Lagiddars, over the ryots, and to convince the latter they will not lose, but gain by their connection with the firm. He has introduced the system of seeing the people paid in full, and taken measures to prevent the Gomashtas from deducting or rather buying a percentage. He is now taking a tour round the immense concerns entrusted to his charge, and looking at everything with his own eyes, settling the disputes with the ryots on the spot. If all managers were to emulate Mr. Macleod's system the *Indian Field* would have little occasion to attack the doings of the planters, and the *Englishman* would have little trouble in vindicating them. This part of the country, unlike the other side of the Pudma, is a grain-producing country. It produces large quantities of wheat, barley, &c., which though not equal to those of Patna, are very fair, and always command a ready sale in the local as well as Calcutta markets. The wheat is not first rate, neither Gungajallee nor doodeah, but very fair janalle. But the trade with Calcutta is greatly impeded by the Jellinghee being shut up during the best part of the year. It is a great shame that while tolls are levied by Government, nothing should be done to keep the river open. The wretched baudals should be done away with, and Cotton's plan be at once adopted. I think that plan is practicable as well as desirable, and if Government will not move in the matter, a Joint Stock Company should take it in hand.—*Englishman*.

**THE INDIAN COMMISSARIAT.**—The *Friend of India* pays a just and deserved compliment to the exertions of the Indian Commissariat during the campaign. With an army numbering some two hundred thousand at times, exclusive of a host of camp followers, there has not occurred one blunder, one wrong move. In an age when grumbling is popular, and every department has suffered from public discussion, the Commissariat establishment has escaped all reproach and censure. Nor are we inclined to pass over the services of those whom our contemporary distinguishes by the title of the "Irregular Commissariat." Individual officers, exercising jurisdiction over large territories, were required on their sole responsibility to supply stores to little armies broken up into brigades and divisions, and anxious each one to secure the speediest attention to its own wants. These wants were all met. The example is instanced of Mr. Horne, who was required to supply carriage and stores for "any one" indenting for them within the provinces of Benares, Allahabad, and Cawnpore. Sometimes carts were issued one hundred a day, at one time at the rate of a thousand a week. During such an emergency, and despite every difficulty which arose, the Commissariat has not failed, and deserves special recognition at the hands of the Government.

**REPORT OF THE PUNJAB COMMITTEE OF THE HENRY LAWRENCE MEMORIAL FUND.**—On the 1st of March, 1858, the Punjab Committee of the Henry Lawrence Memorial Fund was formed, consisting of the following gentlemen. President: R. Montgomery, Esq. Members: Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., Brigadier General N. Chamberlain, C.B., Lieutenant Colonel Edwardes, C.B., Major J. R. Becher, Major H. B. Lumsden, Chas. Saunders, Esq., A. A. Roberts, Esq., Donald F. McLeod, Esq., Lieut. Col. Macpherson, Major E. Lake, Major C. Brown, Major R. Taylor, W. D. Arnold, Esq. Secretary: C. Hathaway, Esq. The object of the committee was to raise a fund which should be devoted to the memory of the late Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C.B., the sum of £500 sterling being first set aside for the erection of a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and the remainder to endow the Lawrence Asylum at Sunawar. With regard to the former, the committee beg to report that they have communicated with Mr. Lough, one of the most eminent sculptors of the day in England, and requested him to favour them with one or two designs, which will be submitted for approval and final selection.

The erection of the monument will be entrusted to a committee of gentlemen residing in London, who have been asked to undertake the trouble, and it is proposed that the design of the monument should be lithographed, and a copy supplied to every subscriber to the fund. With regard to the bulk of the subscriptions, the committee have much pleasure in announcing that they amount to Co.'s Rs. 44,107, besides a further sum of Rs. 3,155-12-10, resulting from discount and exchange operations, after deducting expenses of printing and advertisements, &c., thus aggregating a total of Co.'s Rs. 47,262-12-10, the whole of which has been invested in 5 per cent. Government paper. As the Government of India have taken over the Lawrence Asylum at Sunawar, and no further support from the public is required for that institution, it remains now to be determined in what way, consistent with the original measures proposed by the committee, the fund shall be appropriated. The committee would propose to establish an asylum at the Murree Hills, so that the Punjab, which acknowledges Sir Henry Lawrence as its first Governor and administrator, may have its own institution for the reception of the children of European soldiers stationed in these provinces. To assist in this object the Calcutta committee, which has raised a similar memorial fund of 64,000 rupees, headed by the munificent donation of 10,000 rupees from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, have very liberally offered to endow the Punjab Asylum with their own fund, on certain conditions, which have been acceded to. It is therefore proposed to secure an eligible site of ground at Murree, and to erect at first a small institution, capable of holding fifty children—the plan being one which will admit of future extension and enlargement, without interfering with the harmony of the general design. To aid in the support of the Asylum it will be necessary to ask for those subscriptions of the philanthropic and benevolent which used to be devoted to the Asylum at Sunawar for many years, but which have lapsed since it has become a Government institution, and these donations will be thankfully received by the committee, and will be acknowledged in the *Lahore Chronicle*, if paid into the Lahore branch of the Agra Bank. It is also hoped that officers in charge of regiments stationed in the Punjab will allow of committees being again organised to collect and remit regimental subscriptions as has hitherto been the custom, and that the clergy will lend their aid in the same good work.—C. HATHAWAY, hon. sec. Meer, Feb. 28, 1859.

**DELHI BANK.**—A general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held at Delhi on the 18th of February, to receive the managers' report of the usual half-yearly statements of accounts. Simultaneously with the issue of the last report in August the bank was deprived of the valuable services of its deputy manager, Mr. W. Charde, whose resignation, after acquiring a thorough knowledge of the accounts of our constituents, was most unfortunate. It was not till the 1st of December that the vacancy thus occasioned was filled, by the promotion of Mr. H. P. Healy, the agent of the Allahabad branch; nevertheless, it is gratifying to be able to report that the exertions made during the period under review have resulted in the reduction of the uncovered assets from Rs. 10,68,178-1-5, on the 30th of June, to Rs. 6,01,650-8-1 on the 31st of December, and that a proportionate increase has taken place under the head of "bonds" as will be found in the auditor's report. Several loans unacknowledged are under gradual course of liquidation, while in some instances, where the officers are in England, it is uncertain whether the bank's communications have ever found them. It is hoped that still more favourable results will be apparent at the close of the current half-year. The claims of the bank for compensation for losses sustained have had the careful attention of the managers. Estimates were prepared, and duly filed with the deputy commissioner of Lucknow, and the commissioner of Delhi respectively, in the months of August and September last; subsequently thereto

schedules in detail have been submitted to the authorities. The compensation committee in Calcutta have recently applied to the Government of India, but have failed to elicit any information of its intentions, beyond the fact that a general schedule is under preparation for transmission to the Secretary of State in council, with whom the final decision of the question seems to rest. The net profits of the half-year aggregate Rs. 83,048-2-4, equal to 8-5 per cent. on the entire capital of 20 lacs; the result is satisfactory, considering that the Compensation and London and Eastern Bank accounts, amounting to nearly 4 lacs of rupees, are unproductive. The transfer of Rs. 11,762-0-6, in completion of the reserve fund to 2 lacs of rupees, will leave Rs. 71,286-1-10 at the disposal of proprietors at this meeting. Pending, however, the decision of the question of compensation above adverted to, or the recovery of a large proportion of the bank's assets, still unsecured by either bonds or acknowledgments, the managers again urge the expediency of a further postponement of dividend, as they feel assured that such self-denial must result in greater stability to the bank. The Allahabad branch of the bank is now in full operation, and affords grounds for belief that it will prove a valuable auxiliary to the parent institution in due course. The North Western Bank having withdrawn its Mussoorie branch, the managers have resolved to occupy that field also, from the 1st proximo. Referring to the 3rd resolution of the last general meeting, the managers announce that the London committee of the Indian Relief Fund have undertaken to provide for the orphan sons of the late Mr. Berresford; and in reference to the sixth resolution of that meeting, it is observed that the majority of Indian shareholders having voted in favour of the return of the head office of the bank to Delhi, it was accordingly brought back on the 1st of December last. After receiving the managers' and auditors' reports, the assembled shareholders agreed, by a majority of thirty-four votes, to postpone for a time the division of profits, and to adopt the managers' suggestions, that they shall be disposed of as follows:—

To the reserve fund (in completion of two lacs of rupees) .....	11,762	0	6
To dividend account for future division, pending the receipt of compensation or the recovery of the uncovered assets represented by the auditors .....	70,000	0	0
To current profit and loss .....	1,286	1	10

Total Rs. 83,048 2 4

The seventh resolution of the meeting of the 20th of March, 1858, for the establishment of a branch bank at Allahabad was unanimously confirmed, and the meeting expressed their approval of the proposition to open a branch at Mussoorie. The confirmation of the second clause of this resolution will depend upon the votes of the shareholders hereafter. The business of the day concluded with a vote of thanks to the manager "for the very successful and satisfactory proceedings during the past half-year," and to the chairman, Colonel F. Gartskell, C.B.

**COPPER COINAGE.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* accuses Government of extravagance in ordering a new copper mint at a cost of twenty lakhs of rupees. The coin, he says, could be imported ready struck from Birmingham. It could, and with advantage, but, nevertheless, there is no extravagance in setting up a copper mint. It is to cost ten lakhs, not twenty, and the seignorage will leave an ample profit on all expenses. No possible amount of machinery could keep pace with the wants of India in this matter, and importation will be as advisable when the mint has been erected as before. To give each household sixpence only in copper we should require seven hundred and twenty millions of pieces, or fifty-two years' out-turn of the present mint if devoted to copper alone. We very much doubt whether the copper coin is not even now melted down to a very large extent. We remember meeting three boat-loads in 1854 going into Mirzapore to be melted down for lotahs.—*Friend of India*.



**RHOTOSURH.**—We understand that symptoms of an approaching break up of the force hitherto concentrated on the Grand Trunk Road are apparent, the detachment of the 37th having been ordered to return to Ghazepore, and take with them the guns hitherto at Sasseram, where temporary barracks for a wing of an European regiment are to be constructed. The 77th, we suppose, will shortly proceed to their original destination, Allahabad. The 1st Bengal police battalion, better known as Rattray's Sikhs, have proceeded to Arrah. It is said that a detachment at Rhotas has been withdrawn, and as the utility of garrisoning that fort is very problematical, it is doubtful if the detachment will be replaced. Rhotas is a splendid defensive position, if the garrison were well supplied with ammunitions of war and provisions, and were sufficiently large to occupy a place accessible by forty ghauts and tracks, as beyond its strength it supplies nothing, not even a sufficiency of water. Provisions must be collected in the country round, and as provisions sufficient to stand a siege of any duration could not be collected in a few days, we are at a loss to discover the advantage of garrisoning Rhotas, whilst there is a strong post at Dheree, only two marches distant; Rhotas being proverbially unhealthy, either in consequence of the only water available there being the contents of a dirty muddy reservoir destitute of springs, and dependent on the rains for a supply of water, and which even when exposed to no other drain than that of evaporation becomes almost dry before the succeeding periodical rains fall to refill it. However, whatever may be the cause, the fact is undoubted, that out of a garrison of one hundred and fifty men almost every man was prostrated by fever, and had to be removed from its pestilential precincts. As an offensive position for a party unable to calculate on assistance from below sufficiently powerful to distract the attention of a besieging force, it is below contempt. Its very strength, which consists in its difficulty of access, puts effective sorties out of the question. We can well imagine how the prospect of a two miles' retreat, up rugged rocks and precipitous ways, would make a native force pause before it encountered the risk of a sortie, which, in the presence of a watchful foe, would be certain to eventuate in total ruin. Such being the case, we scarcely think the authorities will send men there to sicken and die without an object. It is the key of no position. A small force of the insurgents could not hold it, a large force would starve in it. In proportion to its inaccessibility would be the readiness with which it could be invested. If there are few places where a force could mount to the assault, there are equally few where a force could descend to the attack. If the place must be occupied, place a thannah there, and a thannah at Akberpore. There are no provisions at Rhotas, and without provisions it could not be held for a week, and provisions could neither be taken up nor stored at Rhotas without the cognizance of the thannadar at Akberpore, and the thannadar at Rhotas. There is a magistrate at Sasseram, and whilst any suspicion remains, he could visit the fort every fortnight, whilst the indigo planter who resides at Akberpore might be depended upon, after having been twice burnt out of house and home, to scent the storm afar and give timely notice of danger. We must confess we should be sorry to see again inaugurated that system so fatal to discipline of putting away regiments in small detachments in encampments, in spite of past experience of its injurious consequences.—*Englishman.*

**MURDER OF THE RAILWAY SURVEYORS.**—The news of Mr. Evans' death was brought into Allahabad by Mr. Colin Campbell, and a native, who were of the party. It appears that seven engineers were surveying about the village of Etawah, about forty miles north-west of Allahabad. Four of them were in the rear survey, and three were in the suite of Mr. Evans, Mr. Limmel, and Mr. Campbell. According to the native's account, the zemindar of that quarter gave Mr. Evans notice of the approach of the rebels. Mr. Evans'

reply was that his guard of twenty men would protect him. The poor men were asleep in their tents, and the sepoys were cooking, when the rebels came upon them, about two o'clock of the afternoon of the 26th. Mr. Evans asked the sepoys whether they could protect the party; they replied, if the sahibs gave the word, of course they would fire upon them, but they could not say whether they could save them. Upon this, Mr. Evans and the other two got on their horses. A sowar ran Mr. Evans through the body with a spear, and he and his horse fell into a ditch, whereupon the sowar got off his horse to kill Mr. Evans, who offered him all that he had if he would save his life; but he cut off his head. Mr. Limmel was thrown from his horse and was taken prisoner by the enemy, and the last that was seen of him was—he was carrying Mr. Evans' head. The other four, as soon as they heard what had happened at the tents, hid themselves in the jungle, and ultimately saved themselves in Turrowan. Mr. Campbell, the native, and the sepoy guard, have come in to Allahabad; but, of course, we are at liberty to form opinions of the loyalty of our present sepoys from this circumstance. There is a chance that poor Mr. Limmel may yet be alive, but a very faint one. Now this has happened at a comparatively small distance from Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Futtehpore, and in presence of a (nominal) guard of sepoys.—*Englishman.*

**DARJEELING, Feb. 26.**—The weather here has changed, with high winds, hail, rain, and heavy falls of snow on the neighbouring hills. Captain Maxwell had paid a visit to inspect the new barracks at Sinchul. A native priest of Bhootan is building a temple about fifty yards from the walls of the church. Two more tea companies have been formed. The manager of one of them has been there some time. The dawks are now very regular; it is to be hoped the inspector will not upset them again. Coarse rice is selling at 3-8 per maund. The Bunnahs buy it at their own doors for 1-12 a maund, and then raise the price at every shower of rain. A new magistrate is sadly wanted to rescind many old regulations and regulate the bazaar prices. The station would then have a chance of going ahead.

**BANK OF BENGAL.**—The Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal have voted an annuity of £500 a year to Mr. Plumb, the retiring secretary. The bank have at the same time decided that they will grant no more pensions on any consideration whatever. The rule is a wise one, the business of the bank being to make the largest dividend obtainable for the shareholders, an object with which a dead weight of pensions would materially interfere.

**A CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE.**—The *Englishman* gives the following description of the mode in which notes are changed at the Bank of Bengal. The bank is, we imagine, the slowest in the world, and this note sufficiently explains the origin of the delay. Imagine the Bank of England stopping an English merchant till all these formalities had been completed:—"The usual practice, in such cases, is for the party exchanging a note to go, in the first instance, to the *chircoot* or slip-writer, one Brojendrololl Mitter, whose duty it is to fill in the *chircoot* particulars of the name of the person on whose account the note is changed, the agent by whom changed, and whether the note is to be changed for silver or other notes. The *chircoot* writer hands the slip to the presenter who gives it, and the note to the examiner. The duty of this man is to examine the genuineness of all notes before they are cashed. He has before him a list of stopped notes, and it is his business to compare this list with the notes presented before he passes them on for exchange. If a note presented has been stopped, he is bound to give notice at the moment to the deputy khazanchee."

**THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.**—Major General Dupuis, C.B., who left Calcutta for England on the 9th Feb., before doing so issued the following order to the royal artillery serving in India:—

"His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief having been pleased to withdraw Major general

Dupuis from the command of the royal artillery in India, the Major general cannot leave this country without expressing to the officers, the non-commissioned officers and men who have been under his command, the great pleasure and satisfaction it has afforded him to observe their gallant and excellent conduct on all occasions. Arriving in this country as they did at a great crisis, they were hastily equipped and hurried into the field, but their perseverance and energy enabled them to overcome all difficulties, and in every important action during the war their services have been conspicuous. Their discipline in camp and their kind treatment of the natives attached to them have been equally marked. The Major general leaves them with regret, but it will be his duty and pleasure to report to his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief on his return, that the royal artillery have maintained in India the high reputation which they had already gained in every other part of her Majesty's dominions."

**PROGRESS IN CASHMERE.**—We hear that the young Maharajah Runbeer Singh has recently revised the Tariff which had been of late the subject of much complaint amongst the Cashmerians. The abolition of Abkaree and the Julkar or tax on fishing, the former of which yielded a revenue of 50,000, and the latter about 40,000 rupees per annum, has given universal satisfaction. The distillation of wine and other spirituous liquors has been prohibited, and drunkenness will be punished by fines.

**COVENANTED v. UNCOVENANTED.**—Having heard that the superintendency of the Sulkeah Salt Golahs, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Alexander, was to be conferred upon some member of the Uncovenanted Service, we were prepared to learn that a considerable reduction in salary was also contemplated, but not to the extent now proposed, for we are informed that the handsome monthly stipend of Rs. 2,000, besides a convenient residence rent free, hitherto given to the Covenanted incumbent, will be reduced to Rs. 700, when the same work has to be done, or left undone, by the Uncovenanted servant, who, moreover, will in future have to provide himself with a house. We are glad to find on the part of Government a wholesome desire to cut down to moderate bounds such overpaid sinecures as to the charge of the Sulkeah Salt Golahs, and we would urge the necessity of at once carrying out this principle by a reduction by one-half of the salaries of all salt and opium agencies, and their immediate transfer to the Uncovenanted Civil Service, when, not only will a very important saving be effected in pay, while the work is equally well or better performed, but we confidently aver a general reduction in the charges for the administration of these departments will also follow.—*Englishman.*

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20. Str. James Hartley, Hook, from Hong Kong; Victor, Claverutt, Pondicherry.—21. Mary Bang, Sonca, Manila.—22. Alert, Price, Point Galle, Walter, Morrice, Morrice, Madras.—23. Bushire Merchants, Woodhouse, Muscat.—24. Catherine Apear, H. de Smit, Mauritius.—March 1. Punjab, Cowen, Madras.—2. Sinandel, Thuillier, Bourbon; M. S. Elphinstone, Fladsend, Montreuil.—3. Liverpool, Kinney, Cape of Good Hope.—8. Clasmerden, Bennett, Goa Bay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Clasmerden.—Mrs. Hudson and child, Mrs. Bennett, Lieut. Gill, 13th L.I.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 18. Agamemnon, Hyne, London; General Simpson, Graham, Mauritius; Nuevo Papita, Estape, Galle; Nancy, Gujneaux, Bordeaux; Rienzi, Barratt, Singapore.—21. Phoebe Dunbar, Cow, London.—22. Bengal, Clark, Dundee; str. Barmah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Mouline.—23. Emperor, Wilson, London; Gondola, Fowler, Algoa Bay and Table Bay; Inez, Milton, Boston; Moses Wheeler, Whitman, Mauritius.—25. Candia, Curling, Suez; British Empire, Richards, London; Thebes, Roskell, Singapore and Hong Kong; Lightning, Taylor, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; Haven, Salter, Boston.—26. Ann Bridson, Murray, Colombo and Bimlipatam; Gallant, Kains, Rangoon.—March 1. Intrepid, Carlton, Calingapatam; Semiramis, Ba'our, uncertain.—3. Maria, Jassau, Sydney; Hamlet, Lecraw, Boston; Edith Byrne, Anderson, Liverpool; St. Bernard, Brown, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Alma.—For Madras.—Signor Barotelli, Col. Hagar, Col. Evelyn, Lieut. Leuell, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and three children, Mr. R. C. Parry, For GALLA.—Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Burot, Lieut. Carugia, For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Skinner, For SUEZ.—Mr. T. R. Rogers, For ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. O. Shaughnessy, Mr. D. J. Money, C.S., Mr. J. G.

Campbell, Messrs. Stulz, J. Whitehead, and E. Campbell: For MARSHALLS.—Capt. H. Ireland, Surg. Maj. Pilleau, Dep. Inspector gen. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Colvin and child, Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Worcester and child, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. C. J. Pittar. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Master C. J. Malchior, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Paul and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Pogore and four children, Capt. and Mrs. Timbrell and two children, Master T. A. Apcar, Maj. Bennett, Mrs. Calto, Mr. Peacock, Col. Farquhar, Mr. R. H. Telford.

Per Alfred.—Mr. and Mrs. Sedley and two children, Mrs. Lawford and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond and four children, Mrs. Tritton, Miss Tritton, and two children, Maj. and Mrs. Dunbar and two children, Maj. gen. Steel, Mrs. Priestley and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Spry and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Gorman, Miss Barry, Miss E. M. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Crommelin and two children, two Misses Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood and child, Mrs. Nichol and child, Miss Simpson and child, Lient. and Mrs. Benbow, Mrs. Tijen and children, Mrs. Anson and six children, Miss Mathews, Miss Caroline and Miss Augusta Holy, Mr. and Mrs. Parker and son, Mrs. Hughesden and child, two Masters McPherson Master Cotton, Dr. Grant, Dr. Lee, Mrs. W. B. Carberry, Mr. Lish.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 8, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent.	Nominal.	
Company's Rupee 4 do.	24 0 to 25 0	
Sicca Rupee 4 do.	24 0 to 25 0	
Company's Rupee 5 do.	12 4 to 12 8	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	8 per ct.
On deposit of Good, &c.	9 per ct.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	630 to 6875
Agra Bank	500	650 to 675
North-Western Bank	400	130 to 140
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	2300 to 2350
Ganges Company	1500	1700 to 1750
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1450 to 1500
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	775 to 800
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	par, no sale.
Bonded Warehouse Association	415	325 to 335
Calcutta Docking Company	700	825 to 850
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	200	320 to 330
East-India Railway Company	420	Rs. 10 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	20	par.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½ to 2 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½ to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1½ to 2 1½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0 to 2 0½
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 85
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 95
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.		

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each, Rs.	10 3 to 10 4
Doubloons.....	33 0 to 33 4
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	16 8 to 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs.....	22 6
New Gold Mohurs.....	15 4
China Gold Bars..... per sicca wt., Rs.	16 0
Gold Dust (Australia).....	14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	104 12
Spanish Dollars.....per 100, Rs.	211 4
Mexican do.....	223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1 to £3. To Liverpool, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s.

Exports (Calcutta, March 8).—The state of the produce market has continued much about the same as last reported. In *Indigo* little has been done, the season being now nearly over; the few parcels offering being low up-country produce. In *Rice* *Silk* and *Silk Piece Goods* less business has been done. *Sugar* has been taken to a moderate extent. *Salt* has been in limited operation for Great Britain, but it has been engaged freely for Australia, the Gulf, Mauritius and Bourbon. *Oil Seeds* have been in moderate request. *Jute* has engaged good inquiry, induced by low rates of freight. *Wool* has been in active demand for both Europe and America. *Lac Dye* and *hell Lac* in limited operation.

Imports (Calcutta, March 8).—The market may be represented much in the same state as before. Dealers have not shown much disposition to purchase, consequent on unfavourable accounts from the Upper Provinces, reporting the accumulation of stocks at Mirzapore and Furruckabad, and sales been a rather better demand for 59 inches *Grey Shirtings* of middling and finer qualities, at slightly higher prices. *White demand*; *White* are in moderate request. *Grey Cambrics* are not in good demand for local requirement; *White* in steady demand, but at slightly lower price. *Grey Mulls* are in good request at this season; *White* in steady demand. *Lappets* in steady

local demand. *Wool Twist* has been in better demand and price since the reduction of the large stocks in second hands, as reported in our last. *Woolens* are quite neglected, as usual at this season. *Metals* have been in steady speculative demand, but without any material change in price.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRAS BANK.—The Madras journals publish a report of the last meeting of the proprietors of the Madras Bank assembled to elect a director. The debate was animated, and it came out that the bank was practically ruled by three Madras firms. A party of the proprietors wished to introduce an outsider, and with amusing simplicity requested their opponents not to use their proxies. Mr. Nelson, representing the monopolists, replied with equal innocence that he must do his duty to his constituents. His nominee was declared duly elected.

COTTON CULTIVATION.—Government, on the 11th Feb., passed the following order on a letter from Mr. Montclair:—"In reference to a notice recently published, that a quantity of New Orleans cotton seed is now available for distribution to persons anxious to introduce the cultivation of it, within the limits of the Madras Presidency, Mr. Montclair solicits the appointment of a scientific commission to examine the facts and theory that he has to submit, relative to the acclimatizing of exotic cotton seed, and to the adaptation of the Indian soil to its culture. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has accordingly resolved to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be a committee for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting on Mr. Montclair's views as to the method to be pursued for the successful cultivation of foreign cotton in the Presidency, viz.:—Mr. E. Maltby, Member Board of Revenue, Major Worster, Acting Government Astronomer, Dr. Mayer, Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Montgomery, Professor of Botany. A copy of Mr. Montclair's letter to the Right Hon. the Governor will be furnished to these gentlemen, and they will be pleased to place themselves in early communication with Mr. Montclair on the object of the enquiry."

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.—The appointment of Sir Charles Trevelyan to the Governorship of Madras is a novelty, and a pleasant one, if only because it breaks the long series of fifth rate Peerings. It proves that Lord Stanley really attends, in the distribution of his patronage, to something beyond party connection or Parliamentary weight. He has gone out of his way to select an able man. Sir Charles Trevelyan, so far as he is a politician, is a Whig, selected by Whigs, promoted by Whigs, connected with Whigs. Yet he has been chosen by a Tory Administration for one of the best and most important appointments in the gift of the Crown, and one, too, hitherto somewhat carefully reserved for unknown peers, or broken down servitors of the State. The appointment will, we imagine, be received with great pleasure at Madras. Lord Harris, though a man of some reporting ability, and personally respected, has not been a successful Governor. There is little scope at Madras, under our present constitution, for anything but administrative energy, and that quality Lord Harris has not displayed. He will be remembered for a few months as the founder of some agricultural shows, and as the only Englishman who in the nineteenth century has pleaded for the permanent enslaving of the Press. He is succeeded by a man who unites in a peculiar degree European and Indian experience, who is acknowledged as one of the first of administrators, and who had stood up manfully in 1857 for the permanent freedom of the Indian press. His letter signed "Indophilus" was the most conclusive defence of a free policy which appeared. Sir Charles Trevelyan, too, has the rare fortune to be trusted by the English governing class. His word upon Madras grievances will outweigh reams from Lord Harris, and he is said to be specially intolerant of official lethargy. Business must be accelerated, or Madras exempted from the necessity of

referring to the Central Administration. The appointment is one of the highest benefit to the presidency, as well as of promise for the future distribution of Indian patronage.—*Friend of India.*

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 1. Neptune, Varel, Tranquebar.—3. str. Australian, Boon, Quilon and Galle.—4. Bimlipatam, Lachenze, Pondicherry.—7. str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Paumben.—8. str. Coromandel, Stradling, Rangoon: Louisiana, Brown, Rangoon.—10. Edmundsbury, Plant, Tranquebar; Metaris, Buckley, Ponnania.—11. Colgrain; Gardiner, London and Gravesend; Balaklava, Hobson, Bepoo; str. Bengal, Rennoldson, Suva.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Australian.—From QUILON and GALLE.—Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Griffiths, lady, and two children, Lieut. Skoteia and lady, Mrs. Jenkins and child.  
Per str. Dalhousie.—Capt. Herbert, 7th M.N.I., Mr. Tolpitt, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt and three children.  
Per str. Coromandel.—Col. Legau, 41st M.N.I., Capt. Simpson and Mason, Lieuts. Bowen, Samwell, Tullemacha, and Bainbridge, Ens. Spicer.  
Per Louisiana.—Col. Harris, 3rd L.L. and child, Lieut. N. Swanson 37th grens, lady, and three children, Lieut. Anderson, 4th M.N.I., Asst. surg. Ridings, Mrs. Rogers and child.  
Per Edmundsbury.—Mr. J. Whiss.  
Per Colgrain.—Capt. Dewell, 91st regt., Cornet Gifford, K.D. Gds., Ens. Anderson, 60th rifles, Ens. Robley, 58th regt., Asst. surg. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Baillie and child, Mrs. Gardiner.  
Per Str. Bengal.—Messrs. Moxon, Coningham, Sandys, Campbell, Holmes, Gilbert, Capt. and Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. and Mrs. Dymes, Miss Kerr, Miss McCally, Miss Magrath. From MARSEILLES.—Miss Faber and Miss Hamoud. From BOMBAY.—Sir H. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Gamble. From GALLE.—Mr. Virtue.

### DEPARTURES.

March 1. Euphemus, Deacon, Batticola; Aethi Rohoman, Budwell, Calcutta; Lavinia, Ellery, Tuticrin and Bepore; Sabrina, Pike, Melbourne; Elizabeth, Clemenceau, Porece; George Avery, Small, Northern Ports.—2. Francis Bidley, Swankie, Saint Lucia; str. Sydney, Niblet, Western Coast; Tubal Cain, Wells, Western Coast.—4. Stirling, Rowe, Calcutta; Melville, Barton, Straits.—5. Trafalgar, Taylor, London.—6. Royal Albert, Punchard, Mauritius; Sir George Anderson, Green, London; Colinsburgh, Hinds, London; Warren Hastings, Stewart, London.—9. Veanne, Loppottien, Bourbon.—10. Gloria, Toynbee, London.—11. Str. Bengal, Rennoldson, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Str. Sydney.—Major F. B. Lys, Brev. maj. Kilson, Lieuts. Moxon, G. W. Cox, G. C. H. Beauchamp, H. C. Cunningham, H. Griffiths, J. Ewing, Asst. surg. Bab, M.D., Asst. apoth. Bailey, Sergeant maj. Harper, Qr. mr. sergeant Dolding.  
Per Tubal Cain for COCHIN.—Capt. Barwise, Lieut. W. A. Beath. For TATCHEER.—Lieut. White.  
Per Melaine.—Mrs. Brown and daughter.  
Per Trafalgar to LONDON.—Maj. H. and Mrs. Hervey and four children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. Wardlaw and two children, Capt. H. Smart, 1st Royal Regt., Capt. J. D. P. O'Neill, Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. Crockett and two children, Mrs. Evans and four children, P. A. Carnegie, Mrs. Carnegie and infant, Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Coles and two children, Capt. A. W. Cobham, H.M.'s 44th Regt., Mrs. Sibley and four children, Lieut. W. Douglas, 21st M.N.I., Mrs. Douglas and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Valette, Lieut. Johnson, Rev. W. and Mrs. Brookman, Rev. J. M. Macintosh.  
Per str. Bengal to Calcutta.—Miss Miller, Mrs. Primrose and infant, Mrs. Morley and servant.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 14, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities	9 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 4 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	9 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills	7 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months	11 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½ to 2 2
Credit, at 6 months' sight	2 1½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	2 1½
" " " 1 do.	2 0½
" " " Sight	2 1½
H.M. Treasury Bills	nominal
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	nominal
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	par
Do. on Bombay	19 as.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan for public work	10½ to 10½ dis.
4 per cent. " " " 1859-67	15 to 15½ dis.
" " " " 1832-33	31½ to 32 dis.
" " " " 1835-36	
" " " " 1842-43	
" " " " 1844-45	
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt	No transact.
Tanjore Bonds	ditto
Bank of Madras Shares	7 to 8 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs.	10s 5
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## RATES OF ADVANCE

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	86 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do. ....	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica.....	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....	75 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. do. ....	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. ....	95 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. 5s. to £1. 15s.

## BOMBAY.

## THE TRADE OF ADEN.

Captain R. L. Playfair, first assistant political resident at Aden, has prepared a statement of the state of trade at the British settlement of Aden for the year 1857-58. The substance of the memorandum is as follows:

The province of Yemen, of which Aden is now the chief seaport, has been famous from all antiquity for the richness and fertility of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, and the number and wealth of its inhabitants. Commercial intercourse between this country and Syria existed at a period long anterior to the oldest profane historical records. The inspired writer in enumerating the glories of Tyre, says:—"Arabia, and all the Princes of Kedar, they occupied with thee in lambs, and rams, and goats; in these were thy merchants. The merchants of Sheba and Raama, they were thy merchants; they occupied in thy fairs with chief of all spices, and with all precious stones, and gold. Harran and Canneh and Eden (Aden), the merchants of Sheba, Asshur, and Chilmad were thy merchants."—*Ezek. xxvii. 21 to 23.*

But in addition to its aromatic gums and other rich natural productions, which supplied the markets of Egypt and Phœnicia, a vast amount of wealth flowed into the country from exterior sources. From the earliest ages up to the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and were the means of directing the Indian trade to that route, its harbours, and particularly that of Aden, were the emporia of an extensive trade between the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and India, Persia, and the countries of the further east.

In ancient times the three great outlets for the produce of Yemen were Mooza, Okelis, and Aden. At the time of the Author of the Periplus of the Erythraean sea, Mooza was a mart of great trade, but since then it has been carried inland by the gradual accretion of the coast. Shortly after this era Okelis also was abandoned, and the trade of Arabia Felix, which had sunk to a very low ebb, was transferred to Aden, which became almost the sole commercial port in the country.

The discovery of the use of coffee, about the fifteenth century, gave a fresh stimulus to the town of Yemen, and to this event Mokha owes its existence. It rapidly increased in size and importance, and speedily became the great depot of the trade of Yemen, and about the beginning of the seventeenth century, the English and Dutch East India Companies established factories there, and carried on a lucrative commerce with the Indian ports. Ships from all parts of the East frequented its harbours, and Kafilas from Egypt, Syria, and even the eastern nations of Europe, flocked to its markets.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century the French established a factory at Mokha, which was then at its highest state of prosperity, and almost the only outlet for the produce of the coffee country. The English, Dutch, and French, carried on a regular trade with it, and by means of the navigation round the Cape of Good Hope, the freight of coffee was considerably reduced, and the consumption of it in Europe began proportionally to increase.

This trade continued unabated until 1839, when Aden became a British possession, and the superior qualifications of that port, under an enlightened Government, gradually withdrew the commerce of Mokha, since when it has rapidly and steadily declined. Its ruin has been, and must continue to be, in inverse ratio to the prosperity

of Aden; under the most favourable circumstances two trading ports could hardly flourish in such close proximity to each other, but this becomes an impossibility; whereas, in the present case, the one has an indifferent anchorage, rapidly filling up, and when the worst features of Turkish misrule are prominent, while the other has a more favourable position, a capacious and secure harbour, and where the subject enjoys perfect civil and religious liberty. Thus the once flourishing port of Mokha has become a ruin; in the town there are not twenty houses in good repair, while two-thirds are crumbling to pieces, and deserted, and the great majority of its inhabitants have gone to Aden to seek a livelihood, which they can no longer find in their native place.

From the occupation by the British in 1839 until 1850, customs' dues were levied in Aden as in India, but it was found that the trade of the new settlement did not increase as rapidly as had been anticipated, and fell far short of the proportions which its geographical position had promised; and notwithstanding the increased protection to the persons and property of merchants frequenting the port, the inland cultivators and traders could not be induced to abandon the ancient channel by which their produce had been conveyed to the sea coast, even with the certainty of a better market in Aden.

The remedy for this evil lay in making the port free, which was done by Act X. of 1850. The result is striking. During the seven years which preceded the opening of the port, the total value of trade, including imports and exports, aggregated Rs. 1,30,95,578, that of the last year exceeding the first by Rs. 10,17,268. During the seven years' immediately after the port had been opened, the value of trade amounted to Rs. 4,21,97,937, the last year exceeding the first by Rs. 59,07,448. Thus it has been proved beyond doubt that, in a commercial point of view, Act X. of 1850 was a measure of sound policy.

In 1844-45 the value of trade was Rs. 14,90,972, in 1857-58 it amounted to Rs. 1,14,55,523, in other words, during the comparatively short space of thirteen years, it has increased eightfold, the value of this increase being almost a million sterling per annum.

The following is a summary of the trade for the official year ending 31st May, 1858.

IMPORTS:—		
Goods .. ..	Rs. 47,78,677	
Treasure.. ..	" 22,41,798	
		70,20,475
EXPORTS:—		
Goods .. ..	Rs. 28,36,374	
Treasure.. ..	" 15,98,674	
		44,35,048
Total .. ..	Rs. 1,14,55,523	

Alkali, an impure carbonate of potash, is manufactured in large quantities in the immediate vicinity of Aden, from the salsolacious plants which everywhere abound; it is principally used in Aden, but a small quantity is exported. This item shows a decrease of Rs. 8,434 over the previous year.

Coals form by far the largest item in the column of imports, amounting to nearly one-third of the whole, excluding treasure. In this, owing to the increased steam communication with Aden, there is an advance of rupees 23,351. It is a question whether or no this item should be exhibited in the trade returns, as it is entirely used by the steamers which ply between Suez and India, Mauritius and Australia, but upon this steam communication the prospect of Aden is in a great measure dependent, and many persons obtain their livelihood in the various depots.

Coffee is an important article of trade, and it is satisfactory to observe that there has been a very large increase both in the imports and exports of this commodity, amounting to nearly six lacs of rupees. The coffee imported into Aden is principally brought from the Red Sea for exportation to Bombay, France, and America. The difference between the imports and exports, amounting to about four and a-half lacs of rupees, indicates the quantity which has reached Aden overland, direct from the coffee country. The total

value of the transactions in coffee (Rs. 16,81,834) represents an amount of nearly 60,000 cwt. The best coffee comes from the neighbourhood of Andiam. The trees are cultivated in terraces on the sides of the mountains; for the most part they are watered only by the rain, but some are irrigated from cisterns built to contain rain water; the latter yield crops twice a year, but the second is seldom thoroughly ripe, and is always inferior to the first. There is no great consumption of coffee in Yemen; the natives of the country prefer a decoction of the husks, called Kishr.

Cotton is imported from India chiefly for consumption in the country—a very small portion is exported. It is cultivated to a certain extent, but not in sufficient quantities to meet the demand for it. The increase in this article during the past year is Rs. 93,303.

Ghee.—There has been a large decrease in ghee; it is difficult to account for this satisfactorily, but the actual is not so great as the apparent decrease. During the entire season of 1855-56 a great part of the Somali coast, including the part of Berawr be hence most of the ghee is obtained, was blockaded in consequence of an outrage committed upon a British expedition sent there by the Government of Bombay. The Somali traders were unable during that year to command a market for their ghee, and in the following season brought the produce of two years to Aden. Thus the exports and imports in 1857-58 must, in this instance, be considered as compared with produce of the two previous years.

A large increase is apparent in two other articles of African produce, gums and ivory, in the latter article alone amounting to Rs. 4,88,065.

Munjeet or madder, in which there is an increase of Rs. 11,381, is entirely the produce of Arabia.

There is a decided decrease in the value of piece goods. It is probable that this does not occur in British manufactures, but is owing to American vessels paying in money for the goods they receive here, instead of importing, as heretofore, cotton cloth.

The imports from Bombay, and the subordinate ports of that presidency, exhibit a decrease of Rs. 1,08,924; on the other hand, the exports to these ports have increased by Rs. 3,31,678.

The imports from, and exports to, Africa constitute a very large item in the trade of Aden, aggregating for the past year Rs. 963,496; a few remarks on this subject appear necessary.

The great outlet for the commerce of Africa is Berbera, situated due south of Aden. It is rather an encampment than a town, the inhabitants during the annual fair, or from October to April, living in huts of reeds, mats, and sticks; at other times it is deserted. Nevertheless, it has been a mart of great trade from the earliest ages; in the time of the Author of the Periplus, or shortly before the Christian era, it was styled Mosayllon, and was then much frequented by Greek and Egyptian merchants, who purchased their commodities cheaper there than in the Sabeian markets.

The annual fair is one of the most interesting sights on the coast. Tribes the most remote and diverse meet here for a short time, to be again scattered in all directions; bungalows from Muscat, Soor, Bussora, Baberain, Porebunder, Mandavia, and Bombay, meet those from Aden and the ports in the Red Sea. A perfect babel of confusion reigns, and disputes, which are settled by the spear and dagger, are of daily occurrence; but amidst all this turmoil, the traders are unmolested; each under the protection of his chosen "Abban" barter the produce of his country for the gums and valuable merchandise of Africa; none are more successful than the fat and wealthy Banians, who by their superior capital, cunning, and influence, rapidly distance all competitors.

The chief articles of trade which reach Aden from Berbera are sheep and cattle in great abundance. Indeed, this settlement is entirely supplied with meat from the African coast, ghee and coffee from the neighbourhood of Hurrur, various descriptions of grains and resins, ostrich-feathers, and ivory.

A similar trade is carried on between Aden and various other ports on the African coast, but Berbera is the principal emporium.

During the year 1857-58 the number of square-rigged sailing-vessels which visited the port, excluding steamers of all descriptions (of which, on an average, about one arrives in every two days), was 161, of the aggregate tonnage of 85,561. Of these 121 were under British colours, 12 American, 14 French, 2 Hamburg, 3 Prussian, 6 Arab, 1 Dutch, 1 Swedish, and 1 Sardinian. It will be seen that, with an unimportant decrease under the head of Swedish vessels, there has been a steady increase in the tonnage of every nation, amounting in all to 11,909 tons.

To this must be added country craft, of which 1,120 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 24,841 tons, arrived during the past year.

The foregoing comprises the exterior trade of Aden. A large quantity of Arabian produce is, in addition to this, introduced by the daily kafilas. Of this there is no very accurate return. During the past year 1,12,803 camel-loads of grain, fodder, vegetables, fruit, coffee, &c., were introduced for the supply of the market.

If we estimate the produce brought into Aden from the interior at twice the value of the merchandise taken back, which experience has proved to be considerably under the truth, the entire value of trade during the past year will be about as follows:—

Exterior exports .. ..	44,35,048	
Interior do. .. ..	2,14,743	46,49,791
Exterior imports .. ..	70,20,475	
Interior do. .. ..	4,29,486	74,49,961

Total Rs. 1,20,99,752

Or nearly one million and a quarter sterling.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**CONVERSAZIONI.**—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* reports that a series of conversazioni have been commenced at the Grant College. The first was attended by the Governor, and almost all members of society in Bombay. The upper rooms of the college were brilliantly lighted, and all kinds of objects of interest, geological specimens, new photographs, microscopic objects, Japanese curiosities, &c., exhibited and explained by the professors. The experiment was considered most successful.

**A STRANGE DECISION.**—The senior magistrate at Bombay has recently given a most extraordinary decision. A Shastree of the translator's office was accused of issuing counterfeit coin. It was proved that the coin in which he discharged bills was light, and instruments for coining were found in his house. The magistrate decided that "the prisoner had not transgressed any of the sections of the statute, inasmuch as the coin in court—pronounced by each witness for the prosecution to be 'bad'—was found to be the genuine coin current, the only defect being that, by a process of 'sweating,' some of the coin was below the standard weight." If this be sound law, sweating coin is an honourable, as well as a profitable profession.

**DOG KILLING.**—Shett Vukhutchund Khoosalchund Premabhai Hemabhai, and other inhabitants of Ahmedabad petitioned Government on the 25th January last against a recent order alleged to have been issued by the police authorities of Ahmedabad for the destruction of dogs in that city,—stating that the circumstance had been a cause of deep regret and mortification to the petitioners and their co-religionists. The petitioners further mentioned that necessary measures had always been adopted by them for the removal of "rabid" and mischievous dogs; and that in consequence of their former representations, Government having been pleased to prohibit an indiscriminate destruction of these animals, the practice of killing dogs had ceased for some time past, to the great satisfaction of the people. Relying on the wording of the recent Royal Proclamation, the petitioners had hoped that Govern-

ment officials would not now be permitted to interfere in any matter connected with the religion of the natives, and that the prevailing customs and usages of the country would be duly respected; and trusted that Government would prohibit the indiscriminate destruction of dogs in their city. The petition having been referred for report to the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Bettington, on the 5th March, reported that the facts had not been correctly stated in the petition. No measures of any kind had been ordered or steps taken at Ahmedabad, which have not been in force during the last four years—the statement to the contrary in the petition being without any foundation whatever. It might be inferred that the local officers had not exercised sufficient tact and precaution to avoid giving unnecessary offence; but Mr. Bettington was well aware that the contrary is the case. He had received complaints on the 4th March of the extent of the existing nuisance, and such complaints were only too well confirmed by the hydrophobia mortality returns, which show that Ahmedabad has more casualties than any district in this presidency, save Ahmednuggur. It was sufficiently evident, Mr. Bettington said, that if the dogs were removed by the petitioners they could not be killed by the police. It was somewhat remarkable that the petitioners at Ahmedabad could not understand the proclamation as well as the people of Surat, Poona, and other cities and towns; for the latter comprehended fully, that the proclamation sanctions no act under pretext of religion on the part of any section of the community, which act, whether of omission or commission, endangers the life or property of the rest of the community. The Commissioner of Police, in the concluding part of his report, suggested to Government that the petitioners should "be informed, once and for all, that the first care of Government is for human life, the security of which is not compatible with the toleration of the nuisance of stray dogs; and that stray dogs will not be allowed in any road, street, path, or bye-way at Ahmedabad, or anywhere else. Instead of standing forward as advocates and supporters of a dangerous nuisance, and the champions of animals which are not their property, the petitioners would better evince their appreciation of her Majesty's proclamation by extending to others the toleration they receive themselves; and by studiously abstaining from interference with the habits and necessities of life of other classes of the community." Resolution of Government.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council fully concurs in the views expressed by the Commissioner of Police in this letter. A copy of his report will be forwarded to the magistrate of Ahmedabad, with a request that he will summon the leading petitioners and explain the views contained in Mr. Bettington's letter to them, with an intimation of the surprise and regret with which Government has received an expression of their dissatisfaction with the humane precautions adopted by the magisterial and police authorities at Ahmedabad for the preservation of human life. —*Bombay Times*.

**INDIGO CULTIVATION IN SCINDE.**—Mr. H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner in Scinde, on the 7th Feb. last forwarded for the information of Government the returns of indigo cultivation in the Upper Scinde Collectorate during the year 1857-58, and in the Hyderabad Collectorate during the half year ending 30th April, 1858. From the statement showing the extent of indigo cultivation and manufactured in the Upper Scinde Collectorate, during the year 1857-58, it appears there are four Deputy Collectorates in this, Larkhanah, Mehur, Shikarpoor and Sukkur, and Rohree. Larkhanah is divided into four talookas, —Lubdurriah, Ruttadhera, Nusseerabad, and Kumbee, and in these the number of cultivations were four, and the extent of land cultivated was 48 beegas 11 bis; the number of vats were altogether 9; the quantity of indigo manufactured during the year being only 2 maunds and 33 seers of second sort. For the year 1856-57, there were 12 cultivations, 142 beegas, and 17 bis of land cultivated, 46 vats, and 2 maunds 29 seers, first sort, 6m. 3s. second sort, and 11 seers third

sort indigo manufactured. The Zemindars of this district have never prosecuted the cultivation of indigo with a success proportionate to the expense incurred. It is on this account that the amount of cultivation has decreased to the extent shown by this return. In the Collectorate of Mehur, there was no cultivation and manufacture of indigo in 1857-58, but for 1856-57 the number of cultivations were 2, and 5 beegas and 2 bis of land cultivated, and 2 vats. The Collectorate of Shikarpoor and Sukkur has four talookas—Shikarpoor, Abdoo, Nowshera, and Sukkur, and in these there were 17 cultivations, 121 beegas 7 bis land cultivated, 110 vats, and indigo manufactured was 1m. 8s. 2ch. of first sort, 3m. 30s. 3ch. of second sort, and 1m. 7s. 2ch. of third sort: for 1856-57 there were 48 cultivations, 516 beegas and 1 bis land cultivated, 200 vats, and 8m. 37s. first sort, 32m. 21s. 10ch. second sort, 3m. 12s. 8ch. third sort indigo manufactured. In the district of Rohree there are four Deputy Collectorates, —Rohree, Gotekee, Meerpoor, and Ooboura, which had 121 cultivations, 1,327 beegas, and 7 bis of land cultivated, 402 vats, and 11m. 5s. first sort, 46m. 21s. second sort, and 20m. 20s. third sort of indigo manufactured during the year: for 1856-57 there were 397 cultivations, 3,983 beegas and 14 bis of land cultivated, 534 vats, and 26m. 22s. 10ch. first sort, 52m. 35s. 7ch. second sort, and 37m. 27s. and 15ch. third sort indigo manufactured. The cause of the decrease here shown is owing to loss sustained last year by cultivators in the Meerpoor talooka; when the indigo fields were inundated and the plant spoiled, by having the colouring matter washed off. Now that bunds have been made, and security against loss attained, the cultivation of indigo will soon more than recover itself. Comparing the totals of 1856-57 to 1857-58 there is a decrease during the latter year of 317 cultivations, 3,150 beegas and 9 bis of cultivated land, 261 vats, and 20m. 35s. 8ch. of first sort, 38m. 15s. 14ch. second sort, and 19m. 24s. 5ch. of third sort indigo manufactured. From the contrasted statement of prices obtained for the indigo produced in the Upper Scinde Collectorate, compared with those obtained for the colour produced elsewhere, it appears that the average total of prices for the four districts of the Larkhanah Deputy Collectorate is, indigo Rs. 66 per maund for the first sort, Rs. 54 for the second, and Rs. 52 for the third sort, while those for Dadur (Khelat), Khyrpoor (H. H. Meer Ali Morad's territory), Musty Khan and Lukhman-ka-Tanda, and Meerwah, the average total is Rs. 66-14, Rs. 57-4, and Rs. 45-8 for each sort respectively. There is none for the Deputy Collectorate of Mehur. For the four districts of Shikarpoor and Sukkur Collectorates, the average total is Rs. 41-4, Rs. 50, and Rs. 32-4, while for Khyrpoor, Meer Ali Moorad's district, Khyrpoor, and Mustikar-ki-Tanda respectively, the average total is Rs. 59, Rs. 53, and Rs. 45-12. For Rohree, the total is Rs. 56-8, Rs. 50-8, and Rs. 41-6, compared with the Khyrpoor territory and Bhawalpoor territory, the average total of which is Rs. 57-5-8, Rs. 51-1-1, and Rs. 43-9-1. The grand average total of prices of indigo produced in the Upper Scinde Collectorate is Rs. 163-12 for the first sort, Rs. 15-4-8 for the second, and Rs. 125-10 for the third sort, while the grand total of prices of foreign colour is Rs. 183-3-8, Rs. 161-5-1, and Rs. 134-13-1 for each sort respectively. It is shown by the statement of indigo cultivation in the Hyderabad Collectorate for 1857-58, that there was no cultivation whatever for the talookas of Mahomed Khan's Tanda and Meerpoor. In the talooka of Halla 175 beegas of land were cultivated which produced 59 maunds and 2 seers, at a price of Rs. per maund. In the Nowshera talooka the interest evinced in the production of indigo was very satisfactory, there being 1,496 beegas and 7 bis of land cultivated, which yielded a produce of 199 maunds and 30 seers at Rs. 50 and 60 per maund. The total extent of land cultivated in the Hyderabad Collectorate was therefore 1,671 beegas and 7 bis, making a produce of 258 maunds and 38 seers.

**KURRACHEE.**—The Customs' receipts at this port amounted during the month of January to



Total	405	376
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"Sir,—I have the honour to report for your information my arrival here last night in a water-boat from Kooria Moorla (Jiblie Island) under the following circumstances. On the morning of the 19th January, about 7.30 A.M., it then blowing hard from the N.N.W., I was sent away in the jolly boat of H.M.'s steamer *Elphinstone*, with a party of hands, to endeavour to bring back into shoal water a water boat which had parted from her anchor in shore, and had drifted from thence past the vessel to seaward,—the cutter having been previously sent with a boatswain's mate and eight men for the same purpose. Upon my getting to the boat, about two miles to leeward of the ship, I found that, from the heavy sea running, it would be perfect madness attempting to tow her, and the boatswain's mate previous to my arrival having close reefed and loosed sails, I sent the cutter and jolly back to the ship, keeping six men (and a boy who remained by mistake), made sail to close reefs, hauled in the slack chain, and endeavoured to beat back to the shipping. After the first board, I saw that the vessel was only going to leeward. I, however, kept working under the lee of the island, in the hope of the wind shifting a point or two, until sunset, steering the whole time myself, thinking that probably the ship, which was then hull down to windward, with yards braced up, and rolling heavily, might slip and run down to us. Seeing nothing of this, however, and the sea and wind rapidly increasing, knowing that before morning I should not lose sight of the island, I stood on a wind to the westward, hoping to get some shelter under the islands lying to the westward of Jiblie, or at any rate under the main land of Ras Nus, the only sail the boat was able to carry being balanced reefed mainsail and close reefed stay foresail, this pressing her heavily in the puffa, and shipping much water, keeping

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—Captain Dunsterville, deputy magistrate in charge of Sehwan, has brought to the notice of the magistrate of Kurrachee the practice in vogue among the Mahomedans of Sind of throwing a black cloth, soaked in water, over a patient in the last and most violent stage of hydrophobia. The effect produced by this treatment is that the patient ceases to struggle, and sinks rapidly but quietly into death. The captain mentions a popular delusion on the sub-

COLOMBO, *March 14, 1859.*—The coffee exports of the fortnight have not been large. Two vessels have taken to London 7,402 cwt. of plantation and 607 native; and two vessels to France 2,366 plantation and 16,055 native. The aggregate is 27,030, in the proportions of 9,768 plantation and 17,262 native. Our total exports since 1st October, 1858, are thus raised to 163,053 plantation, 130,077 native; total, 293,130. The pearl fishery has commenced under the most favourable auspices, and is likely to add a larger sum than was estimated to the revenue of 1859. The Governor was expected to visit the scene of the fishery, where preparations were being made to afford him a fitting reception. The oysters sold on the first day averaged Rs. 50 (£5 18s.) per thousand, while on the second day the price rose to £7 per thousand. This, we believe, is unprecedented. A large number of native capitalists from India are competing at the fishery, besides which, the quality of the oysters must be very superior.—First the mutiny, and then the measures taken to repress the mutiny, have tended to spread money amongst certain classes of the natives of India, and they, true to their instincts, will, as rapidly as possible, invest their wealth in such portable and easily secreted articles as pearls. Captain Graham, the immigration agent, has reached Tuticoreen, whence he is expected to afford information to the commissioners in Colombo as to the best class of vessels, &c. We may thus hope that a beginning will speedily be made. The weather was hot and dry until last night, when a heavy down pour

of rain occurred. Coffee curing goes briskly forward in Colombo, while in the interior the prospects of next crop continue good. In the matter of the bankruptcy of Messrs. Bell, Miller, and Co., of Colombo, a first class certificate has been granted to Mr. Miller; but the judge has taken time to consider the nature of the certificate to be granted to Mr. Bell. The island allowances of officers serving in Ceylon have been revised, and the civil officers of Government have been relieved, since 1st January, from stoppages on account of pension. An additional expenditure of some £6,000 to £8,000 is involved in these changes. Mr. Lee, the Postmaster General, has applied for leave to retire on the pension to which his services entitle him. Mr. Dalziel is a candidate for the vacancy, with every chance of success.—*Overland Observer*.

**THE PEARL FISHERY.**—The fishery commenced on 8th March, and on the 9th, 50 boats from the Cheval Paar brought in 271,000 oysters, for which there was great competition at from 57 to 60 rupee per 1,000; average about 59 rupees. On the 11th, 50 boats brought in from the Cheval Paar 267,000 oysters; sold at 56½ to 60 rupees. On the 12th, 50 boats from the Cheval Paar brought in 390,734 oysters, of which 388,000 sold at 55½ to 56½ rupees. The receipts for the three days were,—1st day, £1,612. 10s.; 2nd day, £1,528; 3rd day, 2,170. 10s.;—total, £5,311.

## BURMAH.

**A TEAK FOREST.**—The *Rangoon Chronicle* informs us that a very large teak forest has been discovered on the north side of the Arracan river. The magistrate, with 100 men, has proceeded to the spot to make a survey. The district is inhabited only by savages, and has remained hitherto unexplored. The story as it stands does not seem very probable. A few clumps of teak may have been found, but savages soon learn the value of timber, and the forest, if accessible, must have been discovered.

**A LIBEL.**—The *Moulmein Advertiser* accuses Mr. Parish, the chaplain of the station, of neglecting his duties to go butterfly hunting. The facts of the case appear to be that Mr. Parish visited Mergui, which is within his charge, that he took advantage of his church being unroofed to seize a holiday, and that he is fond of natural history.

**RANGOON RAILWAY.**—The *Rangoon Chronicle* mentions that a short railway line is to be laid down in Rangoon, from the river to the arsenal in the Shoey Dagon Pagoda. The line is to have a gradient of 1 in 150, and the carriages will be drawn by elephants. Should the scheme succeed the line will be extended. The utility of such a work is not very obvious, unless the arsenal is also a great workshop.

**THE "SPARROW HAWK" AMONG THE PIRATES.**—H. H.'s steam gun-boat *Sparrow Hawk*, Captain Byng, R.N., returned from her cruise among the islands of the Mergui Archipelago on Thursday evening last. Lieut. Hill, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, having occasion to visit the village of Malewan on duty, Captain Byng, Lieuts. Irwin and Gilpin, accompanied him in the ship's cutter, and had no sooner rounded Victoria Point at the mouth of the Pakehan river than an alarm was given that the Goung Gyouk's canoe was attacked by pirates. Captain Byng went off to his assistance, and was received by a murderous discharge of musketry, which continued for some time, and caused the death of a marine in the boat, and the piratical junk slipped her cable and put out to sea. As the attack was unexpected and sudden, the presence of the pirates being unknown, and Capt. Byng and party without proper arms and ammunition for defence, Lieut. Irwin was sent off in the canoe to bring down the other boats from the ship with all the necessary munitions of war, while Capt. Byng and party kept up the pursuit. The officers and men on board had already heard the firing and armed and sent the boats off at

once, and Lieut. Irwin met them on the way. The junk was now stealing away by the shore, followed smartly up by the *Sparrow Hawk*'s boats, an incessant fire being kept up on both sides. The *Sparrow Hawk* was gaining quickly up when the pirates shored their junk and ran into the jungles. The boat was boarded, but all that was to be seen was a pirate Malay dead. The prize was towed out into deep water and burnt as of no value, and the pirates in fancied security remained in the jungles. Some days after, Capt. Byng having seen all safe about the islands, returned to his steamer, and was there met by the headman of the village "Renown," a Siamese town, who informed him that he was deputed by one of the Siamese princes to inform him of his being apprised of the attack of the pirates, and of their having taken to the jungle—that he had taken twelve of them, and had them in custody, waiting the orders of the British commander; that two more were still at large, and parties sent out to effect their capture. On the following day, the 22nd of January, Lieutenant Irwin was sent for the prisoners, who were, after some unnecessary delay, delivered up. There were eleven prisoners (Malays and Chinese) given up to Lieutenant Irwin, one having died the previous night from the effects of his wounds. Six others were afterwards captured. There appears to have been sixteen in all in the piratical junk that made the attack, who had lately come from Junk Ceylon; the remainder of the prisoners belonging to pirate prahus infesting the islands, who, having taken the alarm, escaped into the jungle, and were captured with the others. The casualties are represented to be as follows. On our side one able seaman killed, one Burmese killed in the Goung Gyouk's canoe; wounded—one able-bodied seaman severely, one Burmese of Goung Gyouk's canoe do., one Burmese slightly, and two Malays severely wounded of deputy commissioner's boat.—*Advertiser*, Feb. 5.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Our Cabul advices are from the 4th to the 18th February:—On the 4th, a servant of Nazir Naem Khan arrived from Cabul, and stated that while certain persons were on their way to Cabul, one of them died on the road through the severity of the snow, and two arrived at Cabul with great difficulty. On the 5th, Sirdar Khooshdil Khan received a paper from Cabul, and was much incensed with the contents of it. He has obtained five days' leave, and proceeded to Cabul with five sowars. On the 6th some person represented to the Ameer that Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan will arrive at Jellalabad this day. The Ameer sent Sirdar Mahomed Hossen Khan and Sirdar Mahomed Usuff Khan in advance to receive him. On the 7th, the Ameer became ill at night, and sent for Hukeem Abdool Waseh Khan Mirza, who stayed with him until he was well. On the 8th, a despatch was received from the British authorities at Peshawur, stating that Taj Mahomed Khan and Ameer Nahomed Khan, who had arrived from Cabul with certificates, which they had obtained from some European gentlemen, had prayed for some pension being given them for the services they had performed; they were sent back to the Ameer, and nothing had been done for them. The Ameer was much pleased by their arrival. On the 9th, the Ameer asked the Mulliks of Sungo-Kheil what they paid annually as revenue. They represented that they paid Rs. 8000 annually to the late Sekunder Khan, who always sent 4000 to the Ameer, and the other 4000 he brought into his own house. His sons also are doing in the same way. The Ameer immediately sent summonses to the sons of the late Sekunder Khan to present themselves in Jellalabad. On the 10th, a letter was received from Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan from Cabul, stating that the wheat-sellers are not selling their stores at a cheaper rate, though they have been severely tortured; he was obliged

to break their granaries and sell the wheat at 2½ seers, and barley 4 seers (Cabul) per rupee. On the 12th news arrived from Candahar, that the Russian agent was still at Heerat, and negotiating with the ruler of that place, who was also purchasing and storing provisions. A Kafilah arrived from Peshawur, and stated to the Ameer that war was going on near Bareilly only; and that two detachments of 400 Europeans each had arrived at Peshawur, and were learning their drill every day. On the 13th, the Mulliks of the Oordgee tribe, inhabitants of Lughman, complained to the Ameer that Mahomed Shah Khan had taken forcible possession of their lands, and registered them in his own name. Mahomed Shah Khan, who was present in durbar on the occasion, denied the charge, and said that it was all false, and that he had always been kind to the plaintiffs. The Ameer made over the case to the Cazeer to decide according to the laws of religion. The artillery of Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan arrived from Cabul this day. News also arrived of such a heavy shock of earthquake having been felt at Cabul as the oldest inhabitant does not remember having felt in all his life. On the 14th despatches were received from Sirdar Ally Khan from Candahar, stating that news had reached that 6000 sowars, with six guns, had left Mushed for Ghorian. When they had reached their first stage, orders were received from the king of Persia, countermanding their progress until further notice. The ruler of Herat is collecting forces, and gathering stores and provisions. Sirdar Shere Ally Khan has also written for Rs. 5000 to be sent to him. On the 15th, the Ameer ordered Nazir Naem Khan to send Rs. 3000 from Jellalabad, and Rs. 2000 from Cabul, to Sirdar Shere Ally Khan. On the 16th, news arrived through the bankers of Jellalabad that Meer Atalik Beg, ruler of Koondooz, had gone to the king of Bokhara, and represented his case to him. The king told him to wait till the new year, when he (the king) will make arrangements for his country, and that he has written to the rulers of Hissar and Koolab to give him (Meer Atalik Beg) aid whenever wanted.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Feb. 26.

## JAVA.

**DUTCH EXPEDITION TO BONI.**—The news received from East Java regarding the expedition to Boni are favourable. The Government Commissioner for the affairs of Celebes arrived at Makassar on the 18th January, in H.M.'s steam ship *Madura*, and on the 24th reached Bonthain. On the 7th February the whole military force had united at Sinjai and Bajao. The envoys of the Government, who on the 5th February conveyed the ultimatum to Bajao were denied audience; on the following day, having returned thither, they were admitted to an audience and the ultimatum received. On the 9th February, however, Boni wished to delay giving an answer to the conditions proposed, in order that it might previously consult regarding them with the kingdoms of Soppeng and Wajo. This request was refused, and a demand was at the same time made that a decided answer should be given on the 10th. This day having expired without the demand being complied with, the envoys on the 11th February delivered a declaration of war. Although at first permitted, the approach of boats for reconnoitring was afterwards forbidden. On the 12th February, a part of the expedition was landed, which occupied Bajao with small loss.—*Singapore Free Press*.

**CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.**—(*Foreign Office*, April 4.) The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. J. O. Hay as Consul at Akyab for H.M. the King of Sweden and Norway. The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. A. Wise as Consul in the Island of Ceylon for H.M. the King of Prussia. The Queen has approved of Mr. E. Oosterley as Consul at Calcutta; and of Mr. Carl Schultze as Consul at Singapore for H.M. the King of Hanover.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

No. 259.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, on m.c.:—

Maj. R. Farquhar, 6th By. N.I., comdg. 1st Belooch extra batt., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 260.—Admitted to the serv. and prom. to ens., date of his commission for future adjustment:—

Inf.—Mr. C. S. D. Roche; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 20.

Medical Dept., No. 261.—Asst. surg. C. M. Smith to be surg., fr. Feb. 24, v. Leckie, ret.

No. 262.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, on m.c.:—

Surg. J. Lee, med. dept., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 263.—Gov. gen.'s body guard.—Asst. surg. H. D. Jones, of the Loodianah regt., to med. ch., v. Surg. Beale.

Military Dept., Mar. 1, No. 267.—Lieut. T. C. Wharton, 30th N.I., having been app. to an ensigny in 97th foot, resigns his com. in H.M.'s Indian mil'y. forces.

No. 268.—Reported his arrival:—

Capt. A. Grant, 3rd Madras L.C., 2nd in com. 1st cav. Hyderabad contingent, on leave; date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 13, 1858.

No. 270.—The following orders issued by the residents at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 26.—No. 15.—Directing Lieut. F. J. Innes, offic. adj. 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to do du. as adj. with the 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent.

Jan. 31.—No. 19.—Confirming the regt. order by Lieut. Teed, 2nd in com. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Jan. 16, assuming com. of 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent, v. McKinnon, dec.

No. 20.—Confirming the following orders by Brig. Hill, comdg. Hyderabad contingent and Berar F.F., dated Camp Chichumba, Jan. 16, directing Capt. Dun, 3rd cav., to offic. as brig. maj., in addition to his regimental duties from that date, v. Hoseason.

Dated Camp Jintoor, Jan. 21.—Directing Staff surg. Mackenzie to assume medical charge of detach. 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, fr. 16th inst., and of the hd. qrs. and wing 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent, fr. 18th inst.

Jan. 31.—No. 22.—Approving the following order by Brig. Hill, comdg. Hyderabad contingent and Berar F.F., dated Camp Jintoor, Jan. 23, directing Lieut. J. W. Sinclair 2nd in com. 6th inf., who reported his arrival in camp, to offic. as com. 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent, from that date.

Feb. 2.—No. 29.—By the 1st Asst. Resident, confirming regt. order by Capt. Scott, comdg. 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated camp Loona, Jan. 21, directing Lieut. Jameson to act as 2nd in com., in addition to his duties as adj., 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent, during abs. of Lieut. Sinclair.

No. 274.—The permission granted by the maj. gen. comdg. the troops in China to Maj. J. T. Daniell, 47th N.I., to proc. to Eur. on furl. for one year, under old regs., fr. Jan. 15, is confirmed.

No. 279.—The undermen. officer, recently posted, transf. to corps specified:—

Ens. C. A. Dodd, fr. 6th Eur. regt., to 74th N.I., as junior of his rank.

No. 280.—The undermen. officer is permitted to proc. to Europe, on leave, on m.c.:—

Surg. R. O'Shaughnessy, of the med. dep., prof. of surgery in the medical college, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Foreign Dept., Feb. 25.—Lieut. C. J. Griffiths, 72nd N.I., to be an asst. rev. sur. in Derajat in Punjab. The serv. of Lieut. Colt and Lieut. W. D. Bloxome, of H.M.'s 23rd Royal Welsh fus., do. du. with Oude mil. police, are replaced at disp. of milit. dep.

Capt. J. F. J. Stevenson, dep. commr. of Mergui, has leave, on m.c., for 3 mo., in ext.

The priv. leave to Lieut. R. E. Oakes, Nagpore survey, in G. O., dated Oct. 29, No. 3,621, is to have effect from Sept. 2.

Mr. L. Ricketts, asst. commr., Raichore Doab, has passed an exam. in Canarese lang. according to the second standard.

Mr. C. Davis, extra asst., West Berar, passed an exam. in Marhatta language.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 25.—Transfer.—Lieut. E. D. Malcolm, roy. engr., app. to public works dept. in Oude as a 2nd class asst. engr., transf. to N.W.P., and directed to report himself for orders to Lieut. col. MacLeod, superintend. engr., 2nd circle.

Feb. 26.—Mr. H. A. Lawrence is app. a probationary asst. overseer, and posted to Punjab.

March 1.—Lieut. H. J. G. Gordon, Madras engrs., is app. a probationary asst. engr. in pub. works dept., in Hyderabad territory.

Military Dept., Fort William, March 1.—No. 285.—The undermentioned unposted ensigns are posted to the corps specified:—

Ensigns T. Dawes, to 72nd N.I.; M. W. Gataker, to 2nd N.I.; A. D. Anderson, to 61st N.I.; J. B. Slater, to 22nd N.I.; A. B. Hepburn, to 32nd N.I.; A. Vallings, to 41st N.I.; H. A. McNair, to 29th N.I.; W. E. Rutherford, to 28th N.I.; W. S. A. Lockhart, to 44th N.I.; C. S. Noble, to 72nd N.I.; R. E. K. Money, to 13th N.I.; R. H. Eades, to 42nd N.I.; J. M. Stewart, to 57th N.I.; H. H. Oldham, to 67th N.I.; R. C. Beavan, to 62nd N.I.; W. C. Chowne, to 12th N.I.; W. J. Parker, to 4th N.I.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned corps to fill existing vacancies:—

72nd N.I.—Ens. T. Dawes, to be lieut.

2nd N.I.—Ens. M. W. Gataker, to be lieut.

March 4.—No. 287.—The services of Capt. and Brev. Maj. A. Pearson, regt. of art., are placed at disposal of Hon. Lieut. Gov. of N.W. Provinces.

No. 289.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Feb. 7.—No. 102.—Granting leave to Eur. on m.c. to Lieut. H. S. Clarke, regt. of art., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 291.—Hyderabad Contgt., 3rd Inf.—Capt. J. C. P. Prescott, 2nd in com. 4th cav., to be comdt., v. MacKinnon, killed in action.

4th Cav.—Lieut. H. C. Dowker, adjt. 3rd cav., to be 2nd in com., v. Prescott.

No. 292.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, on m.c.

Capt. C. W. Timbrell, regt. art., for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 293.—The undermentioned officers of the inf. are prom. to the rank of capt. by brev.

Lieut. A. Elderton, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., and A. Crawford, of 9th N.I., Jan. 27.

Lieut. John Lamb, of 29th N.I., Feb. 8.

Lieut. J. R. Auldjo, 36th N.I., Feb. 28.

Lieut. H. W. Norman, 31st N.I., and R. H. Shebbear, 60th N.I., and R. Davidson, 64th N.I., March 1.

No. 294.—Mr. H. G. Becher, appl. a cadet of inf. on the Bengal estab., Oct. 12, 1858, admitted to the serv. as a cadet of inf. on this estab., fr. Feb. 14, and prom. to ensign.

No. 295.—The serv. of Maj. W. K. Haslewood, invalid estab., Fort Adj., Allahabad, are placed at disposal of Hon. the Lieut. Governor of N.W. Provs., with effect fr. Jan. 22. This cancels G.G.O. No. 136, of Feb. 4.

No. 297.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe:—

Lieut. J. B. Saunders, 4th Bengal Eur. L. C., for 6 mo., without pay.

March 4.—Mr. G. B. Willock, C.S., reported his return to India from leave of abs., by *Nemesia*, on 27th ult.

The following gentlemen of the C.S. reported their departure for England by the str. *Candia*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea, on the 25th ult. viz.:—

Messrs. C. Horne, R. H. Dunlop, E. C. Craster, and C. Trotter.

Mr. H. B. Weston, naval storekeeper, reported his return from m.c. to England on 28th ult., and has resumed ch. of his office.

Foreign Dept., Feb. 28.—Rev. F. O. Mayne, chapl. of Peshawar, has leave of abs. on m.c., for 18 mo., to proc. to England.

Mr. G. H. Lawrence, dep. commissioner in Oude, has leave for 15 mo., to England, and also 1 month's prep. leave to Calcutta.

March 2.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements in the Tenasserim prov.:—

Capt. J. F. J. Stevenson, dep. commiss., Mergui, to have ch. of Tavoy dist., v. Briggs, on leave.

Lieut. H. S. Hill, asst. commissioner, to have ch. of Mergui district, v. Stevenson, as a temp. arrangemt.

March 4.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to appoint Capt. A. L. MacMullin, offic. asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to offic. as comdt. of a mil. police corps about to be raised at Sehore and Bhopal.

Lieut. col. G. Ramsay, resident at Nepal, resu. ch. of his app. on 21st ult.

Capt. I. H. Chamberlain, H.M.'s 3rd Bengal Eur. regt., to be an asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in the N.W. Provs.

Mr. S. N. Martin, dep. commr. in Oude, having obtained a furl. to Eur., is granted the usual preparatory leave of absence, to enable him to proc. to Calcutta.

Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., March 4.—Appointments.—Capt. H. Yule, Bengal engrs., to be sec. to govt. of India, in dept. of public works, in succession to Baker.

The appt. of Capt. Yule as sec. to have effect fr. Jan. 5.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Feb. 11.—Mr. H. A. Cockerell to be registrar of deeds and marriage registrar at Sylhet.

Feb. 16.—Mr. H. W. Alexander, in ch. of sub-div. of Raneeunge, vested with powers of a joint magis. and dep. coll. in Bancoorah.

Feb. 18.—Mr. C. B. Trevor to be a judge of court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. E. A. Samuells to offic. as a judge of court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. S. Nation, dep. magis. of Kaligunge, is transf. to Backergunge, where he will exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a magis.

Mr. W. R. Davies, dep. magis. and dep. coll. of Bhaugulpore, transf. to Shahabad, where he will exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a magis.

Feb. 25.—Mr. E. Jenkins, additional judge of Sarun and Tirhoot, 6 weeks' prep. leave, fr. April 10, m.c.

Feb. 26.—Mr. E. W. Moloney, magis. of Jessore, has leave, 2 mo.

The serv. of Maj. H. M. Nation are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, mil'y. dept., at his own request.

Feb. 28.—Mr. F. A. Lushington, c.s., reported his return to presy. on 26th inst.

Feb. 7.—Mr. J. E. Howell to be a dep. magis. and dep. coll. in Rungpore, and to exercise the powers of a covenanted asst. to a magis.

Feb. 8.—Messrs. W. Wavell and J. Moik to be members of the charitable dispensary at Poorce.

Feb. 24.—Mr. A. Money to be magis. and coll. of Tirhoot, but to offic. as controller of govt. salt chowkies, and to exercise powers of a salt agent.

Mr. W. S. S. Kaar to be coll. of Shahabad, but to continue to offic. as judge of Jessore.

Mr. J. Combe to offic. temp. as coll. of Shahabad.

Mr. F. B. Simson to be magis. of Shahabad.

Mr. W. J. Herschel to offic. as magis. of Shahabad; Mr. C. J. Mackenzie will offic. as magis. of Shahabad till arr. of Mr. Herschel.

Mr. J. W. Furrell to charge of sub-div. of Aurungabad.

Mr. A. J. Elliot to offic. as coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. C. S. Belli to offic. as coll. of Nuddea.

Feb. 26.—Mr. C. B. Skinner to offic. as magis. of Jessore, dur. leave of Mr. Molony.

Mr. R. V. Cockerell to offic. as magis. of Burdwan, dur. leave of Mr. Lawford.

Feb. 16.—Appointments:—

Mr. H. Beveridge, to be member of local committee of public instruction at Mymensing.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland, to be member of local committee of public instruction at Comillah.

Feb. 19.—Mr. J. B. Morgan, to be a member of local committee of public instruction at Sarun.

Feb. 21.—Mr. A. Magniac to be a member of local committee of public instruction at Bandenh.

Feb. 22.—Mr. H. T. Prinsep, to the charge of sub-division of Tumlook.

Mr. E. B. Baker, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to ch. of sub-div. of Barh, and to exercise powers of a mag. in districts of Patna and Moonghyr.

Leave of absence:—

Feb. 21.—Capt. J. L. Sherwill, offic. rev. sur. 2nd or south div., for 30 days.

Feb. 23.—Dr. J. Sutherland, civil surg. of Patna, for 1 mo.

Feb. 16.—Mr. H. F. Williams, civil asst. surg. of Burdwan, for 1 mo.

Feb. 17.—Mr. B. J. Colvin, judge of Sudder Court, 7th prox.

Mr. W. F. McDonell, mag. of Sarun, 2 mo., under new rules, in ext.

Feb. 19.—Mr. W. G. Young, director of public instruction, for 6 mo., under new rules.

Feb. 19.—Rev. J. Richards, chapl. of St. John's Church, having returned to his du. on 13th inst., the unexpired portion of leave granted to him on Jan. 21, 1858, is cane.

The serv. of Rev. W. W. Phelps are placed at disposal of gov. of N.W. Prov.

Feb. 28, 1859.—Mr. J. Hind to be addl. asst. to commr. of Arracan at Akyab.

Mr. J. E. Howill, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Rungpore, is transf. temp. to Nuddea, where he will exercise the powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag., under regs. 13 of 1797 and 9 of 1807.

March 1.—Mr. E. B. Baker to be superint. of the Salt Golahs at Sulkea.

March 2.—Mr. E. Jackson to be mag., coll., and salt agent of Poree, but to cont. to offic. as addl. judge of the 21-perrunnahs, &c.

Mr. W. H. Broadnurt to be coll. of Purneah, but to cont. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of that dist.

Mr. C. F. Montresor to be coll. of Midnapore, but to cont. to offic. as mag. of the 24-perrunnahs.

Mr. W. T. Tucker to be coll. of Monghyr.

Mr. E. G. Birch to be mag. of Monghyr.

Mr. H. Nelson to offic. as addl. judge of Tirhoot and Sarun.

Mr. W. J. Longmore to offic. as coll. of Sylhet.

Mr. E. Drummond to offic. as mag. of Rungpore.

Mr. J. R. Muspratt to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Shahabad.

Mr. A. Hope to offic. as coll. of Shahabad.

Mr. A. V. Palmer to offic. as mag. of Patna.

Mr. H. C. Richardson to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bhagulpore.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furruckpore.

Feb. 28.—Lieut. T. Lamb has leave for 6 weeks, under the financial resolution of 14th ult., prep. to submitting an application for furl.

March 2.—Mr. D. J. Money, offic. judge of the Sadler court, to May 1 next, on m.c., under sec. 6 of the new revised absentee rules.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

Feb. 21.—No. 354.—Mr. S. H. Boulton is vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll., subject to his passing the prescribed test at the May examination, and is posted to Etawah for the present.

Mr. G. B. Pasley to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Agra.

Feb. 25.—No. 377.—Mr. W. S. Paterson to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jounpoor.

Asst. surg. R. Cockburn to be civil asst. surg. of Moradabad.

Feb. 23.—No. 363.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. G. D. Turnbull, civil and sess. judge of Meerut, for 3 mo., fr. 25th inst.

Feb. 21.—No. 112.—Rev. A. Garstin to offic. as chaplain of Cawnpore.

Rev. T. A. Moore to be chaplain of Benares.

Feb. 22.—No. 122.—Capt. J. N. H. Maclean to be marriage registrar in Saugor dist.

Feb. 12.—No. 206.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. Lean, civil and sess. judge of Mirzapoor, for 1 mo.

Feb. 17.—No. 253.—Mr. A. R. S. Pollock to offic. as mag. and coll. of Benares dur. abs. of Mr. H. Mouckton.

No. 265.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. H. G. Astell, civil and sess. judge of Jounpoor, for 1 mo.

Feb. 19.—No. 7.—Brev. capt. J. M. Owen, 19th N.I., and 2nd in com. of Jhansie military police batt., for 3 mo., fr. Feb. 2 to May 2, 1859, prep. to Eur., on m.c.

No. 12.—Mr. T. F. Catania is app. adjt. of mil. police in dist. of Jaloun, on probation.

No. 13.—The servs. of Lieut. W. H. Jackson, 52nd N.I., adjt. of Jaloun mil. police batt., placed at disposal of sec. to Govt. of India, mil. dept.

Allahabad, Feb. 28.—Appointment.—Mr. J. W. Quinton is vested with powers of joint mag. and dep. coll., subject to his passing prescribed examination hereafter, and posted to Bulliah, in Eastern Ghazee-pore.

Lieut. W. Smith, cantonment joint mag. of Agra, has leave for 8 weeks, to pres. prep. to leave, m.c., to England, under rules applicable to military officers on staff employ.

Appointment.—Vested with full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll., subject to passing for the higher standard at the next examination:—

Mr. J. D. Sandford, Futehpore.

Mr. J. C. Colvin, asst., exercising special powers, vested with powers of joint mag. and dep. coll.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

##### THE MUNNEEPORE REGIMENT.

Adj. Gen's Office, Allahabad, Feb. 10.—Under instructions from Govt., the Munneepore regt. is transferred to the civil dept., and placed under the orders of the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal.

The undermentioned officers passed prescribed colloq. examination on the dates specified:—

Lieut. G. Stewart, 17th N.I.; R. Stainforth, 56th N.I.; Ensign C. E. Macaulay, 23rd N.I., Jan. 28.

Orders confirmed:—

Pres. div. order, dated 18th ult., directing Lieut. R. G. Rogers, 5th Eur. regt., to do du. with recruit depot at Barrackpore, with effect from 15th idem, in view to his accompanying a draft for his corps to Berhampore.

Allahabad brigade order, dated 22nd ult., appg. Capt. J. Hudson, major of brigade, to offic. as fort adj.

Leave of absence:—

6th Eur. Regt.—Brev. maj. J. G. Stephen, fr. Jan. 28 to April 28, to visit Calcutta, on m.c.

Feb. 11.—Brev. maj. W. G. A. Middleton, 93rd Highlanders, is app. com. of Nynee Tal conval. depot, with effect fr. June 23, 1858, the date of his arr. there in obedience to the order issued on the 15th idem by Maj. gen. R. Walpole, comdg. Rohilcund and Kemaon div.

Capt. E. Hall, 52nd N.I., is app. to do du. with Allypore levy.

The following pres. div. orders, directing medical arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dated 18th ult.—Asst. surg. C. Smith, Madras serv., to take med. ch. of drafts of Madras army proc. to Upper Prov., and on arrival at Allahabad to report himself for du. to Superin. surg. on Cawnpore circle.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brev. maj. W. G. A. Middleton, comdg. at Nynee Tal, dated June 23, last appg. Lieut. E. B. Clay, 66th or Goorka lt. inf., to act as station staff.

By Col. A. S. L. Hay, c.n., com. a column in Oude, Nov. 17, appg. Brev. capt. F. G. Thellusson, 29th N.I., to offic. as detach. staff, in add. to his other duties.

By Col. S. T. Christie, com. a column, dated Dec. 14, app. Lieut. E. Borroes, 80th foot, to be detach. staff.

By Lieut. col. E. Kaye, com. art. brig. with Oude field force, dated 10th ult., app. Lieut. R. R. Franks, 2nd tr. 2nd brig. Ben. horse art., to be adjt. and qr. mr. to art. in camp, in add. to his other duties, v. Grylls.

By Lieut. col. S. F. Hannay, com. at Debroogurh, dated 11th ult., directing Surg. T. Hastings, att. to 1st Assam L.I. batt., to afford med. aid to jail and civ. estab. at the station.

By Col. W. P. Purnell, com. a field force, dated 18th ult., app. Lieut. W. Rennie, 90th foot, to be staff officer.

By Col. R. C. H. Taylor, com. a detach., dated 23rd ult., app. Lieut. T. Acton, 53rd foot, to be detachmt. staff.

By Maj. H. M. Garstin, com. Arracan batt., dated 24th ult., app. Lieut. J. M. Evans, 2nd in com., to offic. also as adjt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Hamilton.

By Col. M. G. Dennis, com. a detach. in Seetapore dist., dated 29th ult., app. Lieut. G. C. Kelly, 60th rifles, to be staff officer to that force.

Agra garrison and station order, dated 1st inst., app. Surg. K. Whittall to med. ch. of hd. qrs. and 2nd comp. 5th batt. art., and also to afford med. aid to depot of 3rd Eur. regt., Agra levy, and detach. of Alexander's horse; and Garrison surg. T. S. Lacy to afford med. aid to depot 3rd Eur. regt., in add. to his other du., till arrival of Surg. Whittall.

By Brig. C. Troup, com. Bareilly brigade, dated 1st inst., app. Capt. C. Warde, 6th N.I., to offic. as maj. of brigade, as a temp. arrangement, v. Brev. maj. J. H. Cox, removed.

Adj. Gen's Office, Allahabad, Feb. 12.—The undermen. officers, who have appeared for examination in native languages, have passed in Hindoostanee:—

Lieuts. H. S. Jarrett, 3rd Eur. regt.; A. B. E. Thomas, 4th Eur. regt.; A. Tulloch, 20th N.I.; M. Ramsay, 36th N.I., att. to Loyal Poorbeeah regt.; A. Fitzhugh, 21st N.I.; R. E. Boyle, 46th N.I.; F. Trench, 2nd Eur. lt. cav.

Brev. capt. A. B. Beaton, 56th N.I., is app. to ch. of remounts about to proceed up country.

Ens. E. W. de Lousda, 4th N.I., att. to H.M.'s 67th regt., is app. to do du. with 3rd bufs. to join.

The undermen. young officers are appointed to do du. with 2nd batt. 60 rifles, and to join:—

Ensigns W. G. Maitland; J. H. Baldwin.

Orders confirmed:—

Ferozepore brigade order, dated Dec. 30, appg. Capt. Sir W. Hamilton, Bart., adjt. of 2nd batt. art., to be station interp., in addition to his other duties, v. Fisher.

Meerut div. order, Oct. 30, appg. Surg. R. H. Oakley, returned from leave, to med. charge of 12th irreg. cav., Meerut levy, and detach. 3rd European L.C.

By Col. F. C. Eveleigh, comdg. a movable column, dated Nov. 16, appg. Capt. J. J. S. O'Neill, of H.M.'s 20th regt., to be brig. maj., with effect from 13th idem, v. Burne.

By Lieut. col. J. D. Carmichael, comdg. a movable column, dated Dec. 8 and 23, directing Surg. A. White, att. to 19th Punjab inf., to afford med. aid respectively, to hd. qrs. and three troops of 1st Oude police cav., to Pathan horse, detach. of 1st Oude police cav., and detachs. of Royal and Bengal art.

By Lieut. col. A. Sendamore, comdg. a field detach., dated 9th ult., appg. Lieut. L. St. P. Gowan, 14th lt. drags., to be staff officer to detach.

By Brig. Sir T. Seaton, comdg. at Shahjehanpore, dated 11th ult., directing Surg. H. D. Fowler, H.M.'s 82nd regt., to afford med. aid to detachs. of 1st batt. 60th rifles, and 1st co. 1st batt. Bengal art., in add. to his other duties.

By Lieut. col. E. R. Priestley, comdg. at Moradabad, dated 12th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. A. Thornhill, H.M.'s 42nd Highlanders, to take med. charge of detach. 3rd co. 3rd batt. art. and No. 14 lt. field battery, in add. to his other duties.

By Maj. P. W. S. Ross, comdg. the Euro. depot at Benares, dated 20th ult., appg. Capt. R. H. Gordon, H.M.'s 42nd Highlanders, to act as paymr. and qr. mr. to the depot.

By Lieut. col. F. English, comdg. at Toolseepore, dated 20th ult., appg. Lieut. R. H. Truell, H.M.'s 53rd regt., to act as station staff, with effect from 13th idem.

Agra garrison and station order, dated 25th ult., appg. unatt. Ens. G. Bradley, do du. with the Agra art. comp., to do du. with Lieut. col. Ross's camel corps.

Meerut station order, dated 27th ult., directing Vet. surg. R. Moorhead, 2nd Eur. lt. cav., to afford professional aid to horses of detach. 3rd Eur. lt. cav.

By Col. R. D. Kelly, comg. Azimgurh column, dated 30th ult., directing 2nd Class staff surg. M. F. Manifold, H.M.'s 34th regt., to afford med. aid to wing of 9th Punjab inf.

Lucknow div. order, dated 1st inst., directing unatt. Ens. J. Baxter to do du. with 4th Eur. lt. cav.

By Lieut. col. C. Reid, comg. Sirmoor rifle regt., dated 1st inst., appg. Lieut. J. F. L. Fisher, 2nd in com., to offic. also as adjt., v. Lieut. A. D. Butter, proceeding on leave.

Leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff.—Brev. maj. T. F. Wilson, dep. asst. adjt. gen., Cawnpore div., fr. Feb. 11 to date of embarkation, to Pres., prep. to leave to Eur., m.c., under new rules.

4th L.C.—Lieut. J. B. Saunders, fr. Feb. 20 to April 20, to Pres., prep. to Eur.

1st E.B. Fus.—Capt. F. O. Salusbury, fr. Feb. 20 to April 20, to Pres., prep. to Eur.

23rd N.I.—Capt. E. Bradford, fr. Dec. 25 to Sept. 25, to Calcutta, on m.c.

Allahabad, Feb. 14.—Brev. maj. H. Mackenzie, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to assume temp. com. of invalids in Fort William.

Orders confirmed:—

Peshawar brigade order, Dec. 6, appg. Capt. W. B. Browne, 81st foot, to offic. as asst. brig. maj., with effect fr. that date to 24th ult.

Peshawar div. order, dated 28th ult., directing Asst. surg. R. Parker, 17th irreg. cav., to receive med. ch. of 21st N.I. fr. Asst. surg. G. V. Currie, of 18th irreg. cav.

Allahabad, Feb. 15.—Lieut. A. Merewether, 61st N.I., is app. offic. interp. to H.M.'s 88th regt.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on 1st inst.:—

Lieut. L. Beckett, 25th N.I.; Ens. C. A. Dodd, 6th Eur. regt.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. H. Daly, comg. Hodson's horse, dated Dec. 6 and 31st ult., the former directing Surg. T. A. Wethered, attached to 2nd, to afford med. aid to 1st regt.; and the latter authorising him to assu. med. ch. (temp.) of the latter corps on departure of 2nd regt.

By Brev. lieut. col. H. F. Dunsford, comg. in North Behar, dated Dec. 7, appg. Asst. surg. A. Eteson, att. to 20th Punjab inf., to med. ch. of a detach. of 10th foot dur. abs. on leave of Asst. surg. D. K. Rennie.

By Col. E. Apthorp, comg. a field detach., dated Dec. 25, directing Asst. surg. D. Mackenzie, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to assu. med. ch. of detach. of sappers and miners fr. 23rd idem, and of detachs. 3rd Bengal irreg. cav., F tr. Madras horse art., and 1st N.I. fr. the former date.

By Maj. G. Carr, comdg. a detached column in Shahabad district, dated 24th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. H. Morgan, Madras estab., to afford med. aid to a detach. 3rd Sikh irreg. cav.

By Maj. C. E. Walcott, comdg. at Mynpoorie, dated 31st ult., appg. Lieut. R. L. G. McGrigor, 8th foot, to be station staff, v. Turner.

Gwalior station order, dated 5th inst., appg. Local lieut. E. D. Page, attached to Meade's horse, to act as adjt. of Gwalior camel corps, with effect fr. 19th ult.

Lieut. F. L. S. Dyce, 71st N.I., has leave fr. Feb. 15 to Nov. 15, to hills north of Devrah, on m.c.

Surg. G. Saunders has leave fr. Mar. 8 to April 23, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl, on m.c.

Dinapore station order, dated 6th inst., appg. undermentioned officers, attached to 10th foot, to do du. as follows, in consequence of dep. of that regt. to Europe:—

Lieut. J. McNair, 57th N.I., Ensigns A. D. Anderson and M. W. Gataker, with 19th foot.

Lieuts. C. L. Woodruffe, 68th N.I., and J. R. Maret, 2nd N.I., Ensigns C. St. J. B. Barnett, 19th N.I., R. Milne, 36th N.I., G. P. Cumming, 41st N.I., W. J. Cochrane, 45th N.I., and M. G. Taylor, 14th N.I., with 35th foot.

Gwalior division order, dated 7th inst., appg. Lieut. L. Mackenzie, 14th lt. drags., to offic. as maj. of brig. to the 2nd brig., with effect fr. 4th ult., v. Sandwith.

Feb. 17.—Surg. G. Harper is posted to 2nd brig. horse art., v. Rumley.

Surg. P. G. Lay, in med. ch. of Cawnpore levy, is directed to report himself to the superint. surg. of Sirhind circle.

An exchange of regts. is sanctioned between Asst. surg. S. C. Townsend, 7th, and Asst. surg. J. Pichall, 2nd irreg. cav.

Ens. H. Manning, 3rd foot, is app. act. paymaster of Chinsurah recruit depot, v. Hely.

The appt. of Lieut. J. E. Whiting, 68th N.I., to do du. with 8th irreg. cav., made in G.O. 81st ult., is cane.

Orders confirmed:—

Lucknow div. ord., Dec. 5, making the undermen- tioned appts. to depot for recruits:—

Major S. M. Hawkins, 97th regt., to command, with effect from Nov. 4.

Ens. P. Lawless, 97th regt., to act as adj., paymr., and qr. mr.

Saugor district order, 5th ult., appg. Asst. surg. W. A. Smith, Madras estab., to med. ch. of a detach. 3rd Madras Eur. regt. and details attached.

By Brig. St. G. D. Showers, comdg. a field force, dated 28th ult., appg. Asst. surg. C. J. Davenport, 6th drag. gds., to med. ch. of staff and detachs. of Alexander's horse and Agra mounted police, with effect fr. 26th idem.

By Lieut. col. F. G. Wilkinson, comdg. a movable column, dated 29th ult., directing Staff asst. surg. C. H. Giraud, do du. with 42nd Highlanders, to take med. ch. of the column.

Leave of absence:—



1st Troop 2nd brig. H.A.—Lieut. J. Alexander, fr. Dec. 31 to March 1, to pres., on m.c. prep. to furl.  
8rd Eur. Regt.—Capt. A. G. Forsyth, from Feb. 1 to April 30, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl.  
Brig. Hon. T. E. Herbert is transf. fr. command at Cawnpore to that at Allahabad.

Lieut. F. R. S. Flood, 53rd foot, offic. A.D.C. to the chief of the staff in India, is permanently appointed to that situation, fr. Sept. 9, v. Mansfield.

Feb. 19.—The following G. O. issued to the force in the field are published in orders to the army:—

Dated 14th inst.—The services of Lieut. R. H. M. Aitken, 13th N.I., comnt. of Cawnpore levy, are placed at Mr. Montgomery's disposal for Oude.

Cawnpore Levy.—Capt. H. C. Anderson, 54th N.I., to be commandant, v. Aitken.

Lieut. R. Blair, 32nd N.I., to do du. with Alexander's horse.

1st Lieut. R. B. Anderson, 1st Bombay Eur. regt., having been placed at disposal of the C. in C., is app. brig. maj. of Hodson's horse.

The undermentioned young officers are appd. to do duty with corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Ens. M. McNeill Rind, 3rd Eur. regt., and A. F. Lindsay, H.M.'s 23rd fus.

Leave of absence:—

1st Brig. Horse Art.—Brev. col. H. Tombs, from Feb. 20 to April 20, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c., under new rules.

5th Eur. L.C.—Brev. maj. C. J. S. Gough, from Nov. 30 to March 30, to Calcutta, on m.c.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s office, Allahabad, Jan. 31.

Lieut. W. N. Whitty, 2nd batt., 10th foot, having been sent on du. to the Upper Provs. will return from Cawnpore to Calcutta to join his battalion in England.

98th Foot.—Lieut. G. T. West to continue to do du. with service corps.

Id. Qrs. Camp, Lucknow, Feb. 1.—Asst. surg. Shortt, 20th foot, att. to 79th regt., will rejoin his own corps.

Staff asst. surg. Pennington, att. to 9th lancers, will do du. with 79th regt.

Asst. surg. Hoysted, 77th foot, att. to 54th regt., to rejoin his own corps.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Feb. 2.—Rev. Mr. O. Dwyer, Roman Catholic Chapel, will proc. to Meerut when his serv. are required.

Orders confirmed:—

Leave of absence to England, m. c., under new rules:—

4th Foot.—Capt. J. P. B. Foster.

70th Foot.—Lieut. C. W. Quin.

89th Foot.—Capt. A. Brendon.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, granting leave to Capt. R. Hodgson, 8th hussars, in ext. to remain at Ootacamund, m. c.

By the gen. officer comdg. presidency div., dated Jan. 18, 19, and 20, granting leave to the undermentioned officers to England, under new rules, m. c.:—

9th Lancers.—Surg. maj. H. Franklin.

24th Foot.—Lieut. G. Scott.

68th Foot.—Surg. T. C. O'Leary.

79th Foot.—Lieut. D. Wimberly.

82nd Foot.—Qr. mr. J. E. Connor.

88th Foot.—Capt. J. E. Riley.

By Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, comdg. Oude div., dated Dec. 24, directing Asst. surg. Haughton, R.A., to assume med. charge of 4th co. royal engrs., in add. to his other duties.

By Brig. Mackenzie, comdg. at Ferozepore:—

Dated Nov. 13.—Appg. Asst. surg. G. C. Dempster, 24th foot, to med. charge of invalids arrived under com. of Lieut. Stopford, 52nd L.I.

By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 19th foot, dated June 17, appg. Lieut. A. M. Morgan, acting qr. mr., v. Lieut. Iles.

By the officer comdg. 32nd L.I., dated Jan. 22, directing Capt. R. S. Colls, to resume his du. as interp. fr. Jan. 21.

Leave of absence:—

7th Hussars.—Lieut. J. B. Phillipson, to Calcutta, 2 mo., m.c.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. L. Nicholson, to Calcutta, 3 mo., m.c.

8th Foot.—Capt. T. G. Souther, to March 31, in ext., m.c.

53rd Foot.—Maj. G. N. Fendall, to Calcutta, 1 mo., m.c.

84th Foot.—Lieut. F. A. Magrath, to Calcutta, 6 weeks, m.c.

86th Foot.—Lieut. J. D. Brockman, to Poona, 1 mo.

90th Foot.—Lieut. G. R. Miller, to Simla and Hills, fr. Dec. 28 to Sept. 28, 1859, m.c.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. C. W. Losack, to Calcutta, 2 mo., fr. Feb. 1, m.c.; Ens. J. E. D. Campbell, to remain at Almorah, 3 mo., in ext., fr. Feb. 12, m.c.

33rd L.I.—Lieut. col. J. D. Carmichael, to Bombay, to April 20, and to precede his regt. to England overland.

97th Foot.—Lieut. col. F. Burton, to Calcutta, 2 mo., and to England for 6 mo.

Id. Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Feb. 5. The undermentioned officers have passed their examinations in the vernacular language:—

Asst. surg. R. W. Carter, 82nd foot; Lieut. F. P. Campbell, 79th Highlanders; Asst. surg. A. F. Bradshaw, 2nd batt. rifle brigade.

Allahabad, Feb. 9.—Capt. T. Horan, 43rd L.I., will proceed to Calcutta, and report himself to the military authorities, with the view to relieving Brev. maj. Rudman, 32nd L.I., in duties of paymr. of invalids and detachments of H.M.'s service at Pres.

Feb. 10.—Dr. A. Gordon, c.b., dep. inspec. gen. of H.M.'s hospitals, being supernumerary to the establishment of that rank in India, will return to England, and report himself on arrival.

Feb. 14.—Surg. maj. Dr. Pilleau will proc. to England, and, on arrival, report himself to adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

Staff asst. surgs. J. Longhead and J. Ramsay will report themselves to Staff surg. Dempster, Hindoo College Hospital, for duty, and relieve Asst. surgs. Spence, 82nd foot, and Collins, 87th foot. These officers, on being relieved, will proceed immediately to join their respective regiments.

The following medical officers will proceed immediately to the destinations stated. On arrival, they will report themselves to the princ. med. officer Q.T. for duty:—

Staff Asst. surgs. F. E. McFarland, Lucknow; G. E. Gascoyen, Lucknow; W. K. Stewart, Allahabad; E. Wilkes, Allahabad; T. O. Hession, Allahabad; G. Smith, Allahabad; and G. S. Davie, Allahabad.

Staff Asst. surg. J. Martin will proceed to Dum Dum, and report himself to Surg. Irvine for duty, relieving Asst. surg. Jackson, 80th foot, who will report himself to the inspector general H.M.'s hospitals at Calcutta, for instructions.

Camp Lucknow, Feb. 14.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

4th Foot.—Lieuts. R. Boyce and J. J. Martin, 1st and 2nd batts., perm. to exch. batts.; Feb. 14, 1859.  
91st Foot.—Ens. J. E. Buller to be lieut., without purch., v. Blagg, dec.; Dec. 15, 1858.

Allahabad, Feb. 17.—Capt. W. P. Meare, 1st batt. 5th foot, being supernum. to estab. of his rank in India, will proceed to Calcutta, with the view to his employ. in ch. of invalids to England.

The undermen. officers have passed their examination in the vernacular language:—

Ens. Nuthall, H.M.'s 56th foot.

Asst. surg. P. Frank, H.M.'s 80th foot.

Staff Asst. surg. Mackesy will proc. to Berhampore, where his services are urgently required, to relieve Staff surg. Lamprey of duties at that station.

Staff surg. Lamprey will, on being relieved, proceed to Calcutta, and report himself to the inspector general of hospitals for instructions.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, March 2.

Id. Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Feb. 19.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

1st Batt. 10th Foot.—Capt. W. J. Hales, fr. 2nd batt. 60th rifles, to be capt., v. Medhurst, who exch., Feb. 16.

13th Foot.—Lieuts. F. W. Ruck and T. Yardley, 1st and 2nd batts., are perm. to exch. batts., Feb. 16.

18th Foot.—Ens. F. W. Lipscombe to be lieut., without purch., v. Watt, dec., Jan. 31.

2nd Batt. 60th Rifles.—Capt. J. W. Medhurst, fr. 1st batt. 10th foot, to be capt., v. Hales, who exch., Feb. 16.

71st Foot.—Lieut. W. O'Malley to be capt., by purch., v. Gore, prom., Jan. 3. The prom. of Lieut. Brown to this vacancy is cane.

Allahabad, Feb. 9.—Capt. H. Brown, 97th foot, recently exch. fr. 84th, of which corps he was actg. paymr., will cont. do. du. with latter regt., until his accounts with the military auditor genl. have been settled.

Feb. 11.—Vet. surg. Harpley, of E. tr. royal horse art., will proc. to England.

Id. Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Feb. 17, 1859.—The undermentioned officer has passed his examination in the Hindoostance language:—

Lieut. A. Butler, of H.M.'s 87th regt.

Allahabad, Feb. 19.—Ens. H. Manning, rec. prom. to a commission in 3rd bufs, is posted to 1st batt. of regt.

Lieut. R. A. Eyre, 53rd ft., to act as instructor of musketry to his regt. fr. Feb. 6.

Order confirmed as special case:—

By brig. comg. at Allahabad, dated Dec. 1, 1858, directing Capt. L. O'Connor, 23rd fusiliers, then a supernumerary of his rank, and ordered to proc. to England.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—Appg. Cornet M. Clarke, 8th Hussars, adjt. of the regt., v. Hardinge, dec.

Appg. Lieut. J. D. Brockman, 86th, and Ens. D. B. H. Johnstone, 92nd regt., to do du. with detach. of invalids on voyage to England.

Leave of absence:—

31st Foot.—Col. G. Staunton, to Ceylon, fr. Feb. 1 to April 10.

To England, m.c.: Staff col. E. H. Greathed, dep. adjt. gen. H.M.'s forces, Bombay.

2nd Drag. Guards.—Capt. W. W. King.

7th Drag. Guards.—Maj. W. Middleton; Asst. surg. O. Smith.

8th Foot.—Capt. A. T. Welsh.

27th Foot.—Lieut. W. M. Stafford.

46th Foot.—Col. A. Maxwell, c.b.

56th Foot.—Lieut. S. H. Harford.

83rd Foot.—Lieut. col. E. Steele.

87th Foot.—Lieut. B. D. Musgrave.

98th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. Collis.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant.—Leave of abs.:—

To England, m.c.: royal art.—Lieut. G. L. Egstrom.

84th Foot.—Capt. G. F. T. Whitlock.

To Calcutta, m.c.: 68th ft.—Surg. T. C. O'Leary.

By the general officer commanding presidency division:—

Dated Jan. 23.—Leave of absence:—

53rd Foot.—Lieut. J. M. Macneill.

87th Foot.—Capt. J. Caillie.

Rifle Brigade.—Asst. surg. A. C. Robertson.

By Brig. Barker, dated Jan. 7, directing Asst. surg. Sharp, 6th comp. 11th batt. royal art., to take med. charge of a detach. of the 1st batt. 60th rifles and 93rd highlanders.

By Col. Eveleigh, dated Feb. 14, Asst. surg. Munday, 1st batt. 20th foot, to take med. ch. of detach. 4th comp. royal engrs.

By Lieut. col. Manda, roy. art., dated Oct. 20, 1858, appg. Lieut. E. Maitland, roy. art., adjt. royal art. of Lucknow field force, v. Campbell.

By officer comdg. 1st batt. 20th foot, dated Feb. 5, directing Asst. surg. H. Kelsall to assume med. ch. of regt., v. L. Presle.

By the officer comdg. Scinde div., dated Feb. 3.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. F. H. Suckling, 52nd L.I., to England, m.c.

By the officer comdg. Darjeeling depot, dated Jan. 31, 1859, directing Capt. G. A. Ferris, 29th f., to rejoin his regt., and proceed in charge of a detach. of 10th f.

By Brig. Brown, dated Dec. 14., apptg. Lieut. W. N. Whitty, 2nd batt. 10th f., to com. of a detach. of 43rd regt., proc. to upper prov.

Leaves of absence:—

1st Drag. Gds.—Col. A. Spottiswoode, to England, for 6 mo.

2nd Drag. Gds.—Capt. P. A. W. Carnegie, to England, to July 31.

7th Hussars.—Col. C. Hagart, to England, fr. March 18 to Sept. 18; Lieut. R. S. W. Bulkeley, to Calcutta, for 1 mo., and to England for 6 mo.

9th Lancers.—Lieut. col. H. A. Ouvre, to Calcutta, for 1 mo., fr. Feb. 14, and to proc. with his regt. to England.

Royal Art.—Vet. surg. J. B. Hall, to Simla, fr. Feb. 13 to Oct. 5, on m.c.

10th Foot, 1st Batt.—Maj. H. R. Norman, Brev. maj. W. K. Orme, Capt. C. Barlow, and Lieut. M. Batty, to England, by the overland route, after embarkation of the batt.

20th Foot 1st Batt.—Col. F. C. Eveleigh, to England, to Dec. 31, 1860.

32nd L.I.—Lieut. col. E. W. D. Lowe, to England, after the embarkation of his regt.

64th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. N. H. Shute, to Calcutta, from Jan. 25 to March 15, 1859, m.c.

79th Foot.—Lieut. C. E. McMurdo, to Calcutta, from Feb. 8 to April 8, m.c.

84th Foot.—Capt. Hon. W. H. Herbert, in ext. to March 5.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. E. S. Wood, from date of departure from his regiment to Nov. 1, to Roorkee, for purpose of resuming his studies at Thomason Civil Engineering College.

99th Foot.—Lieut. A. W. Atkinson, from date of embarkation to May 15.

Feb. 23.—Brev. maj. Lennox, roy. engrs., to England, on appointment, as adj. royal engrs., at Chatham.

Asst. surg. G. Evans, 9th lancers, will proceed en route to join his regt., in med. charge of details of H.M.'s serv. from Howrah, to N.W.P.

Staff asst. surg. G. F. Adams will report himself to Staff surg. Dempster, at the Hindoo College Hospital, for duty.

Feb. 1.—Dugshaie Convalescent Depot.—Brev. lieut. col. J. W. Cox, H.M.'s 13th lt. inf., to be commandant.

Feb. 11.—Brev. maj. W. G. A. Middleton, 92nd highlanders, is app. commandant of Nynee Tal convalescent depot, from June 23, 1858, the date of his arrival there.

## Sir Hugh Rose.

Feb. 22.—No. 231.—The Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the dep. adjt. gen. of the army, No. 3, Jan. 19, forwarding a despatch from Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., reporting the capture of Gwalior.

This report was received by the Government in the military department on the 25th January, 1859.

H.E. in Council very highly appreciates the services rendered by Sir Hugh Rose and the troops under his command, as described in these papers.

The vigorous and successful operations of the Central India Field Force in June last had a widely-spread effect in pacifying the provinces, not only of Central India, but of the North-Western Government; and the Governor General in Council cordially thanks Major general Sir H. Rose, and the officers and men of that distinguished force, for all that was then accomplished by them.

It will be satisfactory to the Governor General to bring these papers to the notice of her Majesty's Government.  
R. J. H. BACH, Maj. gen.

### The 33rd N.I.

No. 296.—The native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 33rd Regt. N.I. having, upon the recent restoration of their arms, presented a petition to government, tendering of their own free will their services wherever they may be required to proceed, whether by land or by water, and within or without the British territories, and praying that the regiment may in future be borne upon the rolls of the army as a volunteer corps, H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the 33rd N.I. shall henceforward be borne upon the rolls of the Bengal army as a volunteer corps for general service.

### Movements of Regiments.

The following movements in the regiment of Bengal artillery are directed to take place, in anticipation of the sanction of Government:—

Right half of the 1st troop 3rd brigade, from Jullundur to Sealkote, when relieved by 4th comp. 3rd battn.

Hd. Qrs. 1st battn., from Jullundur to Delhi, on receipt of this order.

Hd. Qrs. 3rd battn., from Meerut to Jullundur, on receipt of this order.

4th comp. 3rd battn. and No. 24 light field battery, from Meerut to Jullundur, on completion of the organisation of its battery.

### Officers of Mutinied or Disbanded Regiments.

As it appears that great misapprehension exists as to the authority of officers commanding divisions and stations over the officers of mutinied or disbanded regiments, the C. in C. is pleased to lay down the following rules:—

I. Every officer of a mutinied or disbanded regiment who is not now in the performance of duty under the orders of some competent authority (save those who are on leave of absence), is to report himself forthwith to the officer commanding the division in which he may happen to be; and the officer commanding the division will either attach him to a corps, or employ him in such manner as he may deem most advantageous for the service.

II. In like manner, an officer of one of these regiments when relieved from any duty (such as being attached to parties of invalids or recruits, &c.), should be at once employed under the orders of the superior local authority.

III. Officers of disbanded or mutinied regiments who are on leave of absence should, prior to the expiration of their leave, report themselves to the officer commanding the division within the limits of which they may be residing, who will give orders for their employment as before directed.

IV. All orders issued relative to the disposal of officers under these instructions should be at once reported to head quarters for confirmation.

2. H.E. considers it to be the duty of officers commanding divisions and stations to see that no officer remains unemployed within the limits of their command; and lists are to be kept in the staff offices of divisions, brigades, and stations, of all officers who come under the provision of this order, in view to their being at all times made use of as may be best for the service.

### Civil Furloughs.

Home Dept., Fort William, March 1.—The following resolution, passed by H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council, is published for general information:—

Resolution.—It was announced by the notification issued under the orders of H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council, on 26th January last, that twenty-three furloughs were available on that date for allotment to the members of the Bengal Civil Service.

Since then two furloughs have lapsed, one by the return to India of Mr. C. S. Belli, and the other by expiry—Mr. G. G. Balfour.

There are on this date the twelve following applicants, to whom, according to the rules notified on the 26th January last, furloughs are hereby allotted:—

Bengal.—Messrs. W. Bell, O. Toogood, H. R. Madocks, for the unexpired portion of their furloughs;

F. C. Fowle, F. B. Drummond, and J. Watson, for 3 years.

N.W. Provinces.—Messrs. G. P. Money and F. Thomson, for the unexpired portion of his furloughs.

Punjab.—Messrs. H. B. Henderson for 3 years, and R. P. Jenkins for the unexpired portion of their furlough.

Oude.—Messrs. W. A. Forbes for the unexpired portion of his furlough, and S. N. Martin for 3 years.

In addition to the above, three furloughs have been allotted up to this date on m.c., viz.:—

Messrs. G. H. M. Ricketts, E. C. Craster, and H. Monckton, for 3 years.

### Furloughs.

Adj. gen's Office, Allahabad, Feb. 18.

It is announced for general information that H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to decide that furloughs on private affairs may now be granted to officers generally, without any other restriction than what the emergency of the service may necessarily impose.

2. The C. in C. desires officers commanding regiments, stations, and divisions, to exercise a proper supervision in this matter; and to decline to transmit applications to head quarters in cases where they may consider officers cannot be spared from their posts without prejudice to the service.

### Court Martial.

LIEUT. WALTER WILLIAM YOUNG, H.M.'s 78th HIGHLANDERS.

Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Feb. 22.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Feb. 11.—At a general court martial assembled at Bareilly, on Monday, Jan. 17, 1859, Lieut. W. W. Young, H.M.'s 78th highlanders, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:—

1st.—For having, between Jan. 1 and Nov. 1, 1858, appropriated to his own use the sum of 235 rupees, or thereabouts, being the amount of a balance due to Lutchman, contractor of Meerut, for summer clothing supplied at that station to the detachment under Lieut. Young's command, which said sum had been recovered by him (Lieut. Young) from the men who had received the clothing, but had not been paid to the contractor on the date last stated.

2nd.—For having, between Jan. 1 and Nov. 1, 1858, appropriated to his own use the sum of 480 rupees, or thereabouts, being the aggregate amount of money he had improperly deducted, at the rate of five rupees each, from ninety-six men of the detachment under his (Lieut. Young's) command, on account of bedding never supplied to them, and notwithstanding that those men had been furnished with bedding at the expense of Government.

Finding.—With regard to the first instance of the charge, "guilty," with the exception of the words "to his own use," of which the court acquits him, as it considers that the misappropriation of the money mentioned in the charge was the result of an error of judgment. With regard to the second instance, the court is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. W. W. Young, is "guilty," with the exception of the words "to his own use," and the word "improper," of which words it acquits him, as it considers that misappropriation was the result of an error of judgment, and that the prisoner was not aware of the intention of Government to give the bedding gratis to the men of his detachment. For these reasons the court acquits the prisoner of the words in the preamble, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and finds that he is "guilty" of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Sentence.—to be severely reprimanded, and further, to make good the deficiencies named in the charge, namely, seven hundred and fifteen rupees forthwith.

The finding and the sentence, "to be severely reprimanded," are confirmed; but the award, that Lieut. Young do make good the deficiencies named in the charge, is not confirmed.

(Signed) CLYDE, General,  
Commander in Chief.

REMARKS BY THE RIGHT HON. THE C. IN C. IN INDIA.

The court had no authority to sentence Lieut. Young to make good the deficiencies named in the charge, for this officer was not charged with having embezzled public money under the 22nd section of the Mutiny Act.

His offence, as developed at the trial, consisted in this: that after having made deductions from the men under the command for clothing and bedding, the money was not forthcoming when required, Lieut. Young having expended it in making advances to certain officers belonging to detachments.

In releasing Lieut. Young from arrest, Lord Clyde directs that he will take immediate measures to make

good the deficiencies proved against him on the public account, owing to errors of judgment on his part.

Lord Clyde is happy in being able to concur with the court in considering that Lieut. Young has only been guilty of errors of judgment; but he would take this opportunity of warning Lieut. Young, and the young officers of the army, that a departure from strict rule in the management of accounts in which public money is concerned is full of danger, as being contrary to H.M.'s regulations, and has been the cause of ruin to numerous officers, when there has been no original intentions of fraud.

Lieut. Young will be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.,  
W. L. PAKENHAM, col.,  
Adj. gen. H.M.'s forces in India.

### Closing of Grog-shops.

Adj. Gen's Office, Allahabad, Feb. 14.—In continuation of G. O. of Oct. 24, 1854, his excellency the C. in C., at the request of the hon. the Lieut. Gov. of N. W. Provinces, is pleased to promulgate the rules in force for the prevention of the sale of spirituous liquors to British troops marching through the North Western Provinces; and, with advertence to paragraph 5, to direct officers com. regiments and detachments to give timely intimation of their approach to collectors of districts:—

#### APPENDIX XIII.

Paragraph 80, Circular Order, Board of Revenue, N.W. Prov., No. 1, May 1, 1857.—1st. Every place of vend of spirituous liquors, (whether distillery and shop, or shop separate from distillery) on or adjacent to the line of march, shall be closed while a regt. or detach. of Eur. soldiers is passing by, or encamped in its vicinity.

"2nd. The Tehseeldar, on receiving intimation of the approach of an European regt. or detachment, will depute a petty officer to each shop, who will be instructed to close it to all comers, from the time the advance guard approaches till the rear guard has passed onward a full mile; he will report to his superior when the shop was closed, and when re-opened.

"3rd. The Tehseeldar will grant a certificate to the abkeer, and calculate to the abkeer, and calculate the compensation due to him at the daily rate specified in the license, plus 10 per cent. for loss of profits. Provided that if the shop be closed for six hours only, compensation shall not be given; if for more than six hours, adjustment shall be made for twelve hours; and if more than twelve, for twenty-four hours, and so on.

"4th. The native officer in attendance on an European regiment or detachment, will make the same arrangement at or in the vicinity of the encamping ground, and may apply to the commanding officer for a guard to be posted there, if necessary.

"5th. Collectors, on receiving intimation of the march of an European regt. or detachment, will give timely information to the Tehseeldar, who will be responsible for the due observance of these rules.

"6th. Compensation for closing shops is not to be deducted from the contracts of farmers of duties, or of abkeers when the mehal is under direct management. It must not, therefore, be exhibited in account as an abkaree balance, but must be paid to the party entitled to it, and charged to the public accounts."

### MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, March 4.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. H. Bayley, member of the board of revenue, 12 mo., to England, on m.c.

The hon. Sir A. Bittlestone, Kt., to be a fellow of the senate of the Madras University.

Mr. J. Fraser, to act as coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, dur. abs. of Mr. M. Murray.

Mr. T. A. N. Chase, to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Masulipatam, dur. employ. of Mr. J. Fraser, on other du.

Mr. R. J. Melville, to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, dur. employ. of Mr. T. A. N. Chase, on other du.

The leave to Mr. R. K. Puckle, hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot, is cane.

Public Works Dept., March 4.—Capt. R. C. Babbington, 4th N.I., actg. asst. exec. engr., to act as exec. engr. 4th class, v. Hunter.

March 4.—Lieut. R. P. Campbell, rifle company, is permitted to retire from inf. volunteer guards.

Lieut. E. A. B. Crockett to be 1st lieut., v. Campbell, ret.

Mr. J. Shaw to be 2nd lieut., v. Crockett, prom. March 4.—No. 93.—Lieut. H. R. Faber, of engr., res. his appt. of acting adjt. of engr.

Lieut. P. Burgess, 83rd N.I., is permitted to proceed to Kurrachee with leave, under reg. of 1854, from March 15 till May 14, 1859.

Lieut. T. H. B. Brooke, 12th N.I., is permitted to

proc. to Europe, on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854.

Feb. 25.—Leave of absence.—

Mr. M. Murray, coll. and magis. of Cuddapah, for 18 mo., to Europe, on m.c.

March 8.—M. G. Banbury, dep. director of revenue settlement, for 1 mo., from 20th inst., prep. to Eur. on furlough.

Mr. C. Collett, sub coll. and joint mag. of Bellary, for 1 mo., prep. to Eur. on furl.

Mr. G. Banbury, dep. director of rev. settlement, to Europe on furl., for three years.

Mr. C. Collett, sub coll. of Bellary, to proc. to Eur. for the unexpired portion of the 3 years' furlough obtained by him on July 29, 1856, viz.—1 year 11 months and 15 days.

Fort St. George, March 5.—Mr. G. H. Ellis to be civil and sess. judge of zillah of Cuddalore.

Mr. C. F. Chamier to be register to court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. G. F. Fullerton to be dep. register to court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. J. G. Thompson to be sub-judge of zillah of Mangalore.

Mr. W. C. Sim to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, but to act as dep. sec. to Govt., in revenue and public works dept., during absence of Mr. Norman, on leave.

The above appointments will have effect from 6th instant.

Mr. J. W. Cherry to act as civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Salem, dur. abs. of Mr. T. W. Goodwyn, to join immediately.

Mr. R. K. Puckle to act as dep. director of revenue settlement, during abs. on leave of Mr. Banbury.

Mr. W. E. Jellicoe to be uncov. dep. coll. and mag. 1st class.

Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, March 8.—Maj. W. L. Birdwood to be superint. engr., v. Lieut. col. Cotton.

No. 96.—Capt. E. H. Couchman, art., to be asst. adjt. gen. of art.

The leave to Eur. for 1 year, without pay, granted in G.O. Feb. 18, No. 75, to Capt. F. C. Barber, 29th N.I., is altered to leave for 1 year, with pay, under old regs.

The undermentioned officers are prom. to rank of capt. by brev.:

Lieut. G. Adey, 31st L.I., March 1, 1859.

Lieut. C. W. Cox, 1st N.I., March 4.

Lieut. H. I. Bett, 42nd N.I., March 5.

The undermentioned officer, whose services were temp. placed at disposal of the C. in C., G.O. Nov. 24, 1857, No. 372, is permitted to rejoin his staff apt.:

Lieut. E. B. Sladen, 1st Madras fus., asst. comsgr. in Tenasserim and Martaban Provs.

March 11.—Lieut. J. A. Campbell, H.M.'s 52nd M.N.I., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Mysore.

Capt. E. A. H. Webb, asst. commis. gen. at Secunderabad, has leave for 60 days fr. 15th inst.

Fort St. George, March 11.—No. 97.—39th N.I.—Lieut. C. A. McMahon to be capt., and sen. Ens. F. Allan to be lieut., v. Barclay, dec.; date of coms., Feb. 1.

The servs. of Maj. G. R. Edwards, 2nd regt. L.C., being no longer required by the govt. of India for temp. civil employ., are replaced at disposal of C. in C.

The commissioner of Mysore has granted Brev. maj. G. Haines, 18th N.I., and superint. of the Bangalore div., leave of abs. for 15 days to Madras.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. E. M. Lawford, 4th L.C.; arr. at Madras on Jan. 6, 1859.

Lieut. G. M. Raynsford, 5th L.C.; arr. at Calcutta on Feb. 20.

Removals.—Ens. E. H. Walters, fr. 32nd to 50th N.I., to rank next below Ens. S. E. Atkinson.

E. D. Way, fr. 33rd N.I. to 2nd Eur. L.I., to rank next below Ens. G. M. Balfour.

Ens. St. John Green, fr. 17th N.I. to Madras fus., to rank next below 2nd Lieut. John Maule.

Removal.—Asst. surg. R. Arnold, fr. do. du. No. 1 recruiting depot to Eur. inf. depot; to join without delay.

March 10.—Removal.—Lieut. col. E. Brice, fr. 4th batt. to horse brigade effective.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language.

Capt. J. McK. Macintyre, fr. Madras art., to Vizianagum, and Lieut. G. N. Johnstone fr. 1st N.I., to Camp Rewah. Qualified for general staff.

Lieut. O. N. H. Barwell, 19th N.I., Jubbulpore. Creditable progress.

Lieut. C. Gordon, 46th N.I., Vizianagum. Creditable progress.

Lieut. R. Houghton, 46th N.I., Vizianagum. Creditable progress.

Ens. W. Vertue, 29th N.I., Masulipatam. Creditable progress.

Lieut. C. C. Sargeant, 2nd Eur. L.I., passed exam. prescribed for officers of troop and comp.

Lieut. J. M. C. Galloway, 4th L. cav., passed exam. prescribed for officers of troop and comp.

Moonshie allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Barwell, Gordon, and Houghton, and Ens. Vertue.

March 11.—Capt. E. T. Bodham, 15th N.I., asst. adjt. gen. Nagpore force, appd. to act as 1st asst. adjt. gen. of the army, dur. the abs. of Capt. G. B. Roberts, on m.c.

Asst. surg. S. Rule, removed fr. do. du. with 45th to do. du. with 2nd N.I.

Asst. surg. J. Murray, do. du. under surg. 2nd batt. art., will immediately join the detach. of 48th N.I., now in camp at Madras, and do du. with it until arr. at Bangalore, when he will return to the Mount.

Surg. W. W. Rawes, do. du. 7th L.C., now at pres., is appd. to do du. with art. at the Mount, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Murray.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. W. H. L. Fuller, 4th N.I., in continuation to June 30, 1859, Madras, Bangalore and Neilgherries, s. c.

2nd Lieut. H. G. Woods, 1st Madras fus. fr. May 6, the date of expiration of priv. leave of 1 year, Neilgherry Hills, m.c.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, March 2.—Lieut. col. R. R. Ricketts, 17th N.I., is perm. to reside and draw pay at Madras.

Maj. E. B. Cureton, H.M.'s 12th lancers, is app. to com. the convalescent depot at Jackatalla.

Capt. T. G. M. Lane, 40th N.I., is app. a member of the presy. Hindostanee military examining committee, v. Moberly, relieved.

The following removal is ordered in the artillery:—Lieut. J. G. Marshall from 2nd batt. co. to 5th batt. 1st supplemental co.

Removals:—

Surg. J. Arthur, fr. 42nd N.I. to 1st Madras fus.

Surg. J. Pringle, from 1st Madras fus. to 2nd N.I.

March 3.—Lieut. J. C. Taylor, A co. 4th batt. art., is app. to do du. with horse brig. art., dur. abs. in Europe of Lieut. B. L. Gordon.

Ens. D. Monro, 43rd N.I., is rel. fr. do. du. at Eur. inf. depot, and perm. to join his corps.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. C. J. A. Deane, 42nd N.I., till Dec. 31, 1859, Neilgherries, m.c.

Capt. C. W. F. Whish, 43rd N.I., in continuation, till March 7.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. M. McHutchin, 19th N.I., in continuation, till June 30, Neilgherries, m.c.

Lieut. W. N. Wroughton, 47th N.I., in continuation of privilege leave, till May 20, Madras.

Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, March 2.—Lieut. W. G. M. Strickland, 49th N.I., is app. to do du. with sappers and miners, and join the hd. qrs. at Dowlaishweram.

Unposted Ens. E. A. Bruce and H. E. A. Lawford are to do du. with 1st Madras fus. until further orders; to join at Bangalore.

March 8.—The undermentioned officers have 60 days' privilege leave fr. 7th inst., to remain at Madras:—

Capt. T. Raikes, 1st Madras fus.; Lieut. J. A. Woods, 1st Madras fus.

Capt. T. G. M. Lane, 40th N.I., is app. a member of the committee, v. Capt. Williams.

Leave of abs. from their corps and stations:—

Maj. gen. G. Hutton, inf., fr. date of dep. fr. Vizagapatam, for 2 mo., privilege leave, Madras.

Lieut. G. J. Harcourt, 1st Madras fus., fr. Feb. 26, 1859, Pres., m.c., prep. to Eur.

Asst. surg. T. G. Howell, do. du. 1st Madras fus., fr. date of arr. at Madras, for 2 mo., privilege leave.

Asst. surg. C. B. Craske, 45th N.I., fr. date of dep., for 1 year, Neilgherries, m.c.

Vet. surg. F. G. Shaw, 1st L.C., Pres., m.c., prep. to Eur.

## BIRTHS.

BOURKE, wife of P. son, at Trevandrum, March 2.

COOKE, wife of Capt. W. J. 8th M. N.I. daughter, at Mangalore, Jan. 30.

DILLON, the wife of Mr. Postal department, of a son, at Jullundur, Feb. 15.

GIBSON, wife of J. daughter, at Rangoon, Feb. 11.

JACKSON, the wife of Lieut. E. T. Stud department, of a daughter, at Buxar, Feb. 13.

RAMSAY, the wife of Lieut. M. adj. Poorbeah regt. of a son, at Jullundur, Feb. 18.

SANDERS, the wife of J. of the Presidency College, of a daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 6.

WOODWARD, the wife of W. P. of a daughter, at Anarkullee, Feb. 19.

## MARRIAGES.

BAKER, Lieut. R. A., Madras Horse Art., to Louisa M. daughter of Major Gen. Birch.

BEAN, L. B. to Arabella C., daughter of Rev. C. P. Lyne, at Rawul Pindee, Jan. 20.

KEPPEL, B. to Miss Charlotte Johannes, at Kepery, March 7.

MIDDLETON, J. to Elizabeth, daughter of G. R. Hodson, at Vizagapatam, Feb. 28.

PORTER, A. B. T. L., commander of the ship *Gae-forth*, to Louisa, daughter of G. J. Pittar, Esq., at Calcutta, Feb. 8.

POWELL, S. to Miss Charlotte Lewis, at Chowringhee, Feb. 28.

ROBERTS, A. V., E. I. Railway Telegraph, to Mrs. A. G. Johnson, at Calcutta, Feb. 2.

## DEATHS.

ANTONIO, Mary A. E. wife of E. A. P. at Coimbatore, aged 28, Feb. 26.

CLARKE, C. G. son of Qtmr. W. at Shoey Gheen, aged 23, Jan. 4.

CLARKE, Josephine, wife of Qtmr. W. at Shoey Gheen, aged 38, Feb. 20.

CURRIE, Henry, inf. son of H. at Bellary, Feb. 28.

DRURY, Annie P. wife of Maj. H. 45th Madras N.I. at Cochin, Feb. 28.

FITZGIBBONS, Kathleen, inf. daughter of H. W. at Allahabad, aged 15 days, Feb. 14.

NEAME, George W. H. son of A. C. at Calcutta, aged 5, March 3.

SNYDER, Rev. W. E. at Guntoor, March 5.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 5.

Royal Art.—Lieut. J. L. Clarke to be 2nd capt.

Royal Engineers.—Captains to be lieut. colonels: C. D. Robertson, v. James; C. Fanshawe, v. Yorke; F. E. Chapman, v. Bainbridge.—2nd capt. to be captains:—E. Bulfield, v. Robertson; Hon. G. Wrottesley, v. Fanshawe; E. C. A. Gordon; W. Porter, v. Chapman; J. J. Wilson, v. Gibb; J. H. Smith, v. Binney; A. E. V. Crease, v. Cooke; E. M. Grain, v. Hutchinson; A. M. Lochner, v. J. G. Jervois; P. Ravenhill, v. Chesney; H. T. Siborne, v. J. J. Wilson.—Lieutenants to be 2nd captains: F. E. Pratt, v. Bel-

field; A. G. Goodall, v. Wrottesley; J. M. C. Drake, v. Porter; E. R. James, v. Wilson; W. Bailey, v. Smith; F. E. B. Beaumont, v. Crease; C. G. Gordon, v. Grain; O. H. Stokes, v. Lochner; J. B. Edwards, v. Ravenhill; J. F. D. Donnelly, v. Siborne; J. E. Cornes, v. Farrell; A. De C. Scott, v. Philips.

April 8.

1st Drag. Gds.—Ridingmaster G. Rayment, fr. 15th lt. drags., to be ridingmaster, v. Noake, who exch.

7th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. J. R. Welstead to be capt., by purch., v. Costello; Corn. R. S. Cleland to be lieut., by purch., v. Welstead.

Royal Art.—To be second captains—Lieuts. H. Thornhill, A. T. C. Pearce, T. P. Carey, W. F. Walker, G. J. Shakerley, H. J. Alderson, A. H. Hutchinson, F. G. Ravenhill, T. H. Pitt, on the second list; F. L. H. Lyon, April 1; Lieut. A. P. Joy has been allowed to res. his comm., Jan. 31.—The undermen. gentlemen cadets to be lieuts., viz.: J. Sladen, S. P. Oliver, C. S. Harvey, R. H. Robertson, A. J. Cullen, J. T. M. Loughman, O. F. Layton, C. F. Dixon, R. B. Butt, W. M. Glasgow; April 1.

13th Foot.—Ens. W. Moffatt to be lieut., without purch., v. Turville, dec.; Jan. 30. The app. of Cornet J. Laundry fr. h. p. of the late Land Transport corps, to be qr. mr., as stated in the *Gazette* of Feb. 5, 1858, has been cancl. Lieut. J. Laundry, fr. h. p. unatt., to be qr. mr.; Feb. 5, 1851.

18th Foot.—Asst. surg. H. A. Coghlan, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., March 1.

20th Foot.—Asst. surg. H. Crump, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., March 1.

23rd Foot.—Qr. mr. M. O'Donnell, fr. 10th foot, to be qr. mr., v. Darker, Jan. 26.

29th Foot.—Capt. S. M. Clarke, fr. 23rd foot, to be capt., v. Levinge, Feb. 2.

38th Foot.—Brev. maj. B. Walton, fr. 53rd foot, to be capt., v. Quicke, who exch.

50th Foot.—Capt. R. R. Ellis, fr. 22nd foot, to be capt., v. Hickman, April 3.

53rd Foot.—Capt. S. G. Quicke, fr. 38th foot, to be capt., v. Walton.

56th Foot.—Ens. R. Pythell to be lieut., by purch., v. Harford, prom; G. D. Grimes, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Pythell.

60th Foot.—C. F. Terry, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Coxen, superseded for being absent without leave.

70th Foot.—Brev. maj. T. E. Mulock to be maj., without purch., v. Timins, dec.; Lieut. A. Saltmarsh to be lieut., without purch., Mulock, Feb. 6; Ens. A. W. Crozier to be lieut., without purch., v. Bell, dec., Jan. 12; Ens. A. B. Wright to be lieut., without purch., v. Saltmarsh, Feb. 6; Ens. R. S. Riddell, fr. 10th foot, to be ens., v. Crozier.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. C. Spencer to be adjt., v. Browne, Jan. 26.

90th Foot.—Paymaster T. Cassidy, fr. a depot batt., to be paymaster, v. Williams.

93rd Foot.—Capt. C. H. Levinge, fr. 29th foot, to be capt., v. Clarke, Feb. 9.

99th Foot.—Capt. N. Chichester, late paymaster 7th drag. gds., to be capt., v. Johnston, seconded, having been appd. permanent instructor at the school of musketry; Lieut. T. H. Clarkson to be capt., by purch., v. Chichester, who ret.

### Capture of Gwalior.

Fort William, 22nd Feb., 1859.

No. 231.—The rt. hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the depy. adj. gen. of the army, No. 3 of the 19th Jan., 1859, forwarding a despatch from Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., reporting the capture of Gwalior.

This report was received by the gov't. in the mil'y. depart. on the 25th Jan., 1859.

H.E. in Council very highly appreciates the services rendered by Sir Hugh Rose and the troops under his command, as described in these papers.

The vigorous and successful operations of the Central Indian Field Force in June last, had a widely-spread effect in pacifying the provinces, not only of Central India, but of the N.W. Gov't.; and the Gov. gen. in Council cordially thanks Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose and the officers and men of that distinguished force for all that was then accomplished by them.

It will be satisfactory to the Gov. gen. to bring these papers to the notice of H.M.'s Gov't.

R. J. H. BRACH, Maj. gen.,

Sec. to the Gov't. of India.

No. 3.

From the Depy. adj. gen. of the army to the Sec. to the Gov't. Mil'y. dept., Allahabad.

Sir,—I have the honour, by desire of the C. in C., to enclose, for submission to H.E. the rt. hon. the Gov. gen., a despatch dated 13th Oct. last, received only this day, from Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., reporting the capture of Gwalior.

2. It gives Lord Clyde much pleasure to acknowledge the great and distinguished service rendered upon this occasion by Sir Hugh Rose and the troops under his command.

H. W. NORAM, Maj.,

Depy. adj. gen. of the army.

Hd. qrs.' Camp, Lucknow,  
19th Jan., 1859.

From Maj. gen. Hugh Rose, comdg. F.F. south of the Nerbudda, to Maj. gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff of the army in India.

Dated Poonah, 13th Oct., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you for the information of the C. in C. in India, the operations against Gwalior of the Central India F.F. and other troops, placed under my command by H.E.

After the capture of Calpee, the first reports made to me by Lieut. col. Robertson, comdg. the column of pursuit,\* were to the effect that the scattered parties of the routed rebel army, without guns, tents, &c., were making, in the utmost disorder, for the Sheer Ghat, via Jaloun, a ford across the Jumna, thirty-five or forty miles to the north-east of Calpee. Subsequent accounts from the same officer stated that a great part of the rebels had, after leaving Jaloun, made a turn in a more westerly direction, which was contrary to the one Sir Robert Hamilton felt persuaded the rebels would follow; he was certain that they would make for Oude, and cross the Jumna at the Sheer Ghat, or the ford to the west of it, near Juggurmanpore.

In this uncertainty, Lieut. col. Robertson, with good judgment, took up a position with the pursuing column, which enabled him not to be the dupe of a feigned move to draw him off the real chase, but to follow the rebels by the shortest line, should they move westwards or northwards.

A short rest having enabled my European troops to recover a little, I reinforced Lieut. col. Robertson with the troops detailed in the margin.†

Subsequent reports from Lieut. col. Robertson stated that he had reason to think that all the rebels had decidedly taken a westerly direction, and that they had been reinforced by 800 Oude cav. under Ruheen Ali Nurut, of Bareilly.

Lieut. col. Robertson followed the line to the west taken by the rebels from Jaloun towards the Pohooj and Scinde rivers, and got into communi-

cation with the Rajah of Rampoor, to the west of the Pahooj, a faithful friend of the English. Lieut. col. Robertson's intelligence and knowledge of the natives and their language enabled him to obtain some very valuable information from this person; and that officer reported to me, in two expresses, that the Calpee rebels had certainly taken the road to Gwalior.

So little was at that time the great intrigue of Tantia Topee against Scindiah's power even suspected, that the best authority for intelligence could not bring himself to think that Lieut. col. Robertson was not mistaken in his information. However, not many hours after the arrival of Lieut. col. Robertson's last express, Sir R. Hamilton received similar intelligence, when I instantly ordered off Brigdr. Stuart, with the force detailed in the margin,\* to reinforce Lieut. col. Robertson, and march on Gwalior after the rebels.

Before the taking of Calpee, in compliance with instructions from the Gov. gen. and the C. in C. in India, conveyed to me through Sir R. Hamilton, that after the taking of that place, and the breaking up of the Central India F.F., part of it should be sent to Gwalior, and the rest to Jhansi, as garrisons for those places, I had submitted to his lordship the details of the distribution of troops for the two services.

The news received for the next few days was very uncertain and contradictory. An express letter from Scindiah's agent at Gwalior removed apprehensions for his safety, and that of his Gov't. It stated that the rebels, who were in a destitute condition, had, being still several miles from Gwalior, implored Scindiah's favour and protection in language and with a demeanour the reverse of hostile.

Subsequent accounts from Lieut. col. Robertson, which were confirmed by Sir R. Hamilton, conveyed the news which created a sensation throughout India, only equalled by that which was caused by the first mutinies. The rebel army had attacked Scindiah at Bhadurpore, nine miles from Gwalior; his troops of all arms, with the exception of a few of his body-guard, had treacherously gone over—the art. in mass, to the enemy. His highness himself, after bravely doing his best to make his troops do their duty, had been forced by the fire of his own art., and the combined attacks of his troops and of the rebel army, to fly to Agra, which he reached with difficulty, accompanied only by one or two attendants. The rebels had entered Gwalior, taken Scindiah's treasury and jewels, the latter said to be of fabulous value. The garrison of the fort of Gwalior, considered to be one of the strongest, if not the strongest, fortress in India, had, after a mock resistance, opened its gates to the rebels. Finally, from fifty to sixty fine guns, comprising horse, field, and siege art., had fallen, as well as an arsenal with abundance of warlike stores, into the hands of the enemy. In short, the rebels who had fled, in the most disorderly flight and helpless state from Calpee, were now completely set up with abundance of money, a capital park of art., plenty of materiel, and Scindiah's army as their allies.

Gwalior itself, without the fort, was a prize of no ordinary value, comprising the old city, and the "Lushker," that is, the ancient Mahratta camp, converted into a handsome and flourishing city, both together containing a population of 1,70,000 souls.

But other circumstances combined to render the loss of Gwalior the most serious event which had occurred since the revolt.

Scindiah, the Maharajah or Prince of Gwalior, is our very faithful ally; and, with one exception, he is the most powerful of the independent princes of India. The central and geographical position of the Gwalior States and their extent, give their rulers great political and military power over the whole of India. The main artery of communication and the electric line from Bombay to Central India, Agra, and the N.W. Provinces,

traverse for hundreds of miles Scindiah's dominions.

Scindiah's troops who went over to the rebels, were the best organised and drilled of all the native levies.

To render this state of things still more embarrassing, Gwalior fell into rebel hands at the most unfavourable time of the year for military operations—on the eve of the great rains, and when the heat of summer was at its maximum.

No one, therefore, could foresee the extent of evil if Gwalior were not promptly wrested from the rebels—if Tantia Topee, with the immense acquisition of political influence and military strength which the possession of that place gave the rebel cause, had time to reorganise the Calpee army, which he could easily do, with the resources of Gwalior at his disposal. The worst forebodings would have come to pass if Tantia Topee, leaving either the Calpee or the Gwalior army at Gwalior for its defence, marched with the other southwards and unfurled the standard of the Peshwa in the Deccan and Southern Mahrattas. These districts, and the west of India generally, were much denuded of troops; and the attachment of the inhabitants of the ancient Peishwarate to their former Gov't. is too well known to admit of a doubt as to what course they would have pursued if Tantia Topee had appeared amongst them with a large army.

The inhabitants of Indore had given so many proofs of unfavourable feeling, that there was reason to fear that they would, if the opportunity offered, follow the example of Gwalior.

It was of vital importance that troops should reach Gwalior before the rains set in; firstly, because I had no pontoons for siege artillery, and to have transported the siege guns across the Scinde and Pohooj rivers, swollen to a great height by the rains, would have been most difficult, if not impossible. Secondly, the siege of the fort or city of Gwalior, protracted by the difficulties consequent on the monsoon, would have had the worst effect on our military prestige and the state of affairs.

The Gov. gen. expressed a wish that not an hour should be lost in reaching Gwalior. I therefore, leaving by order Capt. Ommaney's R.A. batt. of four 9-pdrs., belonging to the 2nd brig. Central India F.F., as part of the permanent garrison of Calpee, and one trp. 3rd By. L.C., 21st compy. R. engrs., a wing of the 3rd By. Eur., and 400 of the 24th By. N.I., to garrison Calpee until relieved by Bengal troops, marched with the troops detailed in the margin\* from Calpee on the 6th June, and followed Brigadier Stuart's column, by forced marches, on the road to Gwalior by Jaloun, marching by night to avoid the sun.

One day the heat in the shade rose to 130 deg.

The officer comdg. the outlying picket of H.M.'s 14th lt. drags., having reported to me on the night of the third day that his men had fallen from their saddles from exhaustion, I had the picket relieved by a party of Hyderabad cav.

Owing to the difficulties of the baggage on very bad carts crossing one very deep nullah, and the rapid advance of my column, a detach. of the 25th By. N.I., who guarded them, were three days without a meal. After a bathe in the Pohooj, and a short rest to enable them to make their cakes, these good soldiers were quite ready to march on. I caught up Brigdr. Stuart's column at the fort of Indoorkee, on the Scinde river.

I received H.E. the C. in C.'s instructions that I was reinforced for the operations against Gwalior, as follows:—

Col. Riddell's moveable column of Bengal troops of the strength detailed in the margin,† was to escort a large supply of siege guns, mortars, and ammunition, from Agra to Gwalior for the siege of that place.

Brigdr. Smith, with a brig. of the Rajpootana F.F., was to march from the neighbourhood of Chandaree to Gwalior.

The Hyderabad Contingent, after their hard service, had received permission and orders to

\* 3 trps. 3rd Bom. L.C., 150 Hyderabad cav., No. 18 lt. field batt., 8 compys. 25th Bom. N.I.

† 1 wing H.M.'s 86th regt., 3 squad. H.M.'s 14th lt. drags.

\* No. 14 lt. field batt., 3 trps. H.M.'s 14th lt. drags., 1 wing H.M.'s 71st regt., 1 wing H.M.'s 86th regt., 4 compys. 25th Bom. N.I., 1 compy. Bom. S. and M., 2 18-pdrs., 1 8-in. howitzer.

\* 1st trp. Bom. H.A., 1 squad. 14th lt. drags., 1 squad. 3rd Bom. L.C., Madras sappers and miners.  
† No. 21 lt. field batt., 3rd Bom. Eur., 200 Sikh horse, 300 Sikh inf., siege art.



return home; almost all of these troops had commenced their return to the Deccan, and some of them were far advanced on their road. With a good feeling, which cannot be sufficiently praised, all of the Contingent which had formed part of the Central India F.F. instantly counter-marched and moved against Gwalior, on the wish being intimated to the officers commanding their separate bodies that they should perform this fresh act of good service for the Govt.

When the crisis occurred at Gwalior, part of the Central India F.F. were garrisoning Calpee, part had marched to Gwalior, and part had been left as a garrison at Jhansi.

H.E. the C. in C. in India was pleased to direct my attention to preventing the move of the rebels southwards from Gwalior to the Deccan.

H.E. was pleased to express his entire approbation of my having selected Agra as the base of my operations, in consequence of the communication between that place and Gwalior being the shortest and the best. But even this communication was rendered imperfect by the passage of a very difficult ford across the Chumbul.

My plan of attack of Gwalior was as follows:—To invest it as much as its great extent would allow, and then to attack it by its weakest side, the investing troops cutting off the escape of the rebels.

I hoped that a successful attack of the enemy, outside or inside the city, would, like Calpee, be followed by the capture of the fort.

In order to invest Gwalior from the south, I directed Maj. Orr, comdg. Hyderabad Contingent, to move from Jhansi to Puneer, on the road from Gwalior to Sepree. Maj. Orr's force was too weak to attack Gwalior from that quarter, but he was perfectly placed for cutting off the retreat of the rebels to the south, assisted, as he would be, by the other investing corps.

Information as to the enemy's position is the surest guarantee of success. I had no plan of Gwalior or its environs. With great trouble I had ascertained that the weakest side of Gwalior, and consequently the best for an attack, was the east, as it was girt by high hills on that side, the summits of which it is true were difficult of access; but that on the other hand, slopes which descended gradually from these summits towards, and close to, the "Lushker," would enable me after taking the heights to drive the enemy down from slope to slope, from the lowest of which I could cannonade the "Lushker," and, covered by the fire of artillery, storm the new town, that is, the "Lushker;" thus cutting in two the enemy's whole line, consisting of the old city, above which is the fort, and the "Lushker," or new city.

This point of attack had another advantage. It enabled me to attack Gwalior almost unhurt by the fire of the fort.

I directed Brigdr. Smith, with the Rajpootana F.F., to move from Sepree to Kotah-ka-Serai, about seven miles to the east of Gwalior.

I myself, with Brigdr. Stuart's column, and the small one I had brought from Calpee, marched against the Morar Cantonments, which were said to be occupied in force by the enemy. These cantonments for the troops stationed at Gwalior are about five miles from that city, on the river Morar. They had only been partially burnt by the rebels, and Scindiah's Govt. had been at much trouble and expense to repair the old buildings, and construct others for the force which was to be the garrison of Gwalior.

Once in possession of the Morar Cantonments, I could establish there my hospital, parks, &c. Divested of these incumbrances, and leaving a force in the Morar Cantonments, which could protect it, and at the same time form part of the investment of Gwalior, and pursue when required, I was free to join Brigdr. Smith at Katah-ka-Serai, and with his force and my own attack Gwalior.

To complete the investment which, roughly speaking, was to enclose Gwalior from the S. E. and N., I sent instructions to Col. Riddell to move with his column by the Agra and Gwalior road to the residency, about seven miles to the north of Gwalior. Col. Riddell, by extending his force

from the residency down the west side of Gwalior, invested it from that side.

I had the honour to report that all the columns of operations would, I trusted, be at their posts by the 19th of June.

On the 16th of June I arrived at Bahadurpoor, about four or five miles from the Morar cantonments.

I directed Capt. Abbott, with his cav., to reconnoitre Morar; he reported that the rebels were in force in front of it. I reconnoitred their position myself closely, and found that the side of the cantonments fronting us was occupied by strong bodies of cav., and that on their right were guns and a good deal of inf.

My force had had a long and fatiguing march, and the sun had been up for some time. Four or five miles' more march in the sun, and a combat afterwards, would be a great trial for the men's strength. On the other hand, Morar looked inviting, with several good buildings not yet burnt; they would be good quarters for a portion of the force; if I delayed the attack until the next day, the enemy were sure to burn them. A prompt attack has always more effect on the rebels than a procrastinated one.

I, therefore, countermanded the order for encamping, and made the following arrangements to attack the enemy.

I formed my force in two lines; the first line consisting of the 1st brig., under Brigdr. Stuart, the second line, under Brigdr. gen. Napier, in support of the 1st, consisting of only a small part of the 2nd brig., as the rest of it was at Calpee.

Capt. Abbott, Hyderabad cav., covered the advance.

I requested Brigdr. gen. Napier to watch well the hills on my left and rear, in which the enemy were supposed to be; and to advance in echelon from the right, which enabled him, his left refused to guard my left rear, on the outward flank of which I left baggage and incumbrances.

I also sent patrols of cav. far away into the hills on my left and rear to search them.

Sir R. Hamilton, who has a remarkable acquaintance with the ground and localities of Central India, had warned me to take care of the ground on the proper right, and in front of Morar, as it was full of ravines and treacherous ground.

Both lines advanced; No. 18 lt. f. batt. and the siege guns in the centre of the first; H.M.'s 86th regt. on their right; the 25th By. N.I. on their left; H.M.'s 14th lt. drags. on each flank.

To march to our position in order of battle we had gone over the ground on which a short time before Scindiah had been attacked and routed by his faithless troops and the Calpee rebels. It was strewn with dead horses.

My plan was to mask the dangerous ground to my left, towards which the enemy evidently wished to draw me; to outflank the enemy's left, double it up, and cut off their retreat from the road over the bridge in rear of the cantonments leading to Gwalior.

My first line advanced in line across the plain between Morar and Bahadurpoor dressing by their centre with the regularity of a parade movement. The enemy retired from their position in front of Morar into the cantonments.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of Brigdr. gen. Napier's report of the operations of his brig.,\* and to confirm fully all his recommendations to the officers under his command.

Under the guidance of Scindiah's agent, I took ground diagonally to the right, in order to get on the road which led to the cantonments, and which enabled me to turn the enemy's left; but he missed the road. In the mean time we had got on the edge of broken ground; a masked battery in the enemy's centre, concealed by trees, and the guns on their right opened a cross fire on us, causing some casualties amongst Capt. Abbott's Hyderabad cav., who showed admirable steadiness.

I directed the siege guns under Lieut. Strutt, B.A., and No. 18 lt. fd. batt., under Lieut. Harcourt, By. art., to be placed in position obliquely to my front, which enabled them to open a telling fire diagonally to their left on the enemy's batte-

\* No. 1 Enclosure. Brigdr. gen. Napier's report.

ries. I beg to mention especially Lieuts. Strutt and Harcourt, for the prompt steadiness with which they brought their guns into action on difficult ground, and for the efficiency of their fire.

The rebel arty. caused some casualties amongst the horses of these guns.

The lay of the ground favouring the rebels' right batt., I brought to my left Capt. Lightfoot's 1st trp. By. H. A. against it from the 2nd line.

Nullahs and broken ground prevented the advance of Capt. Abbot's cav., whom I placed under cover; and of H. M.'s 14th lt. drags. under Capt. Thompson on the right, who reinforced my left.

The enemy's cav., of whom the 5th irregulars formed part, showed in force in position in our front, along the road through the cantonments.

I reinforced my left, now near the dangerous ground on the enemy's right, with the 25th By. N.I., and advanced across bad ground, H.M.'s 86th regt. firing, whom I had thrown into skirmishing order, and took by storm, under a cannonade of the enemy's right battery, all the Morar cantonments in our front. The rebels retired at a gallop.

I brought forward the right shoulders of the 86th line of skirmishers, and, resting their right on the right bank of the Morar, swept the whole cantonments, and occupied them.

Capt. Abbott, whose horse was killed under him by a round shot, in the mean time had contrived to get across the nullahs further to the right, and, wheeling to his left, galloped through the cantonments, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy, who retired from their right.

But the delay in his advance, caused by the very difficult ground, prevented his arriving in time to cut off the retreat of the enemy across the bridge.

The rebels withdrew their batteries, crippled by the fire of Capt. Lightfoot's, Lieuts. Strutt's and Harcourt's guns, as soon as they saw their left compromised by the successful advances of the 86th.

My left, which had been refused, conformed to the right, and changed position to the left, fronting the nullah's on the enemy's right, which it had now approached.

The advanced nullah and others in rear of it were lined with rebel sepoys, who gave no sign, until my left approached them, when they opened on it a very heavy fire, on which Maj. Rich, H.M.'s 71st Highland L.I., moved his skirmishers rapidly forward to dislodge them. Lieut. Neave led with ardent courage the charge, and fell, when close to the nullah, mortally wounded, sincerely regretted by his brave regiment and his general.

The 71st very gallantly took the nullah and others in rear by storm; Lieut. Rose, 25th By.N.I., afforded them useful co-operation by skillfully placing a party of his regt. so as to enfilade these dangerous entrenchments. The whole of the rebels in them were killed, after a desperate resistance, which cost the 71st, I regret to say, besides Lieut. Neave, several brave soldiers killed and wounded; Sergt. McGill, killed; Sergt. Wilson, wounded dangerously; Corpl. Leslie, killed; two privates killed and six wounded, of the whole of whom I make special mention. In the advanced nullah alone seventy rebels lay dead, belonging to Scindiah's faithless guards, and wearing English accoutrements and breast plates, on which was engraved "1st Brigade Infantry."

H.M.'s 71st regt. proved on this, as well as on every other occasion whilst under my orders, that they will maintain by their courage and discipline the historical renown of which they bear so many honoured records on their colours.

When a wing of the regt. was prostrated by sun-sickness after the action at Koonch, the only complaint I heard in the field hospitals from these gallant young soldiers was that they could not rise and fight.

The success of the day was completed by the destruction of the rebels in the nullahs, and a most successful pursuit of the rebels by Capt. Thompson, with a wing of H.M.'s 14th lt. drags. These rebels had been turned by Capt. Abbott's

advance from the ford of the river, across which and the bridge the main body had retreated. Capt. Thompson caught them in the plains, before they could reach the hills to which they were hurrying, and made a great slaughter of them. I beg to mention specially Capt. Thompson, H.M.'s 14th lt. drags., for the very good service which he did on this occasion.

In making special mention of Capt. Lightfoot for his good services this day, I beg to state how very much indebted I am to the officers and men of his, the 1st or "Eagle" trp. By. H. A., for their excellent and gallant conduct throughout the campaign. In my actions I made very liberal use of the troop, in pouring an unexpected or flank fire into the enemy. On all these occasions the first tp. was worthy of its former fame, and proved that no arm of the service is more dangerous to its foe than fleet art.

I beg to make special mention of Brigdr. gen. Napier, for the very important assistance which he afforded me in the action of the 16th of June.

I beg to bring to H. E.'s notice the good spirit and gallantry which the troops displayed in the rapid and successful operation against the Morar cantonments. Their march from Calpee was a very trying one. In consequence of the great heat in the tents by day, the men could not get the rest which they lost by marching at night to avoid sun.

Notwithstanding a long march to Bahadurpoor, the troops ceased their preparations for encamping, and marched, fasting, with the utmost alacrity and steadiness against Morar, going five miles and taking it in two hours, under a heavy and well-directed cannonade, and a resolute resistance on the left. The capture of Morar had good results. It was the first defeat which the combined forces of the Calpee and Gwalior rebels had sustained.

Morar, the military station, and an outwork of Gwalior, was an important strategical point. It gave me the command of the line of the Morar river of the road to Agra, and enabled me to communicate with Brigdr. Smith to the left, and the residency to the right.

The rebels were surprised by my rapid march from Calpee; they intended to make a determined stand at Morar, and had commenced storing it with supplies, which fell into our hands. They had not time to burn the houses still standing since the mutiny, nor the temporary sheds prepared by Scindiah, all of which were turned to good account.

I got immediately into communication with Brigdr. Smith, at Kotah-ka-Serai, and reconnoitred Gwalior.

I have the honour to enclose Brigdr. Smith's report of his operation from Kotah-ka-Serai.\* I beg fully to confirm his recommendation of the officers under his command, and to draw H.E.'s attention particularly to the great gallantry and devotion displayed by H. M.'s 8th hussars, in the brilliant charge which they made through the enemy's camp, of which one most important result was the death of the Ranees of Jhansi; who, though a lady, was the bravest and best military leader of the rebels. The enemy's guns which the 8th hussars brought back out of the rebel camp into their own, were the best proofs of how nobly they had fought and conquered.

Brigdr. Smith having asked for reinforcements, I directed Lieut. col. Robertson to join him with the force detailed in the margin.†

My reconnoissance of Gwalior satisfied me that the information on which I had decided to attack it was good. If I had attacked it from Morar, I should have had to cross the plain between Morar and Gwalior under the fire of the fort and of masked and formidable batteries established in strong houses and gardens on the banks of the old canal, and a dry river in front of the Phool Bagh Palace.

I could not leave Morar, so close to Gwalior, without adequate protection. The arrival of the troops which had been left to garrison Calpee, on

the morning of the 18th of June, enabled me, leaving my incumbrances, to march from Morar on the afternoon of the same day for Kotah-ka-Serai, with the force detailed in the margin,\* leaving in Morar the force also detailed in the margin, under Brig. gen. Napier, for its protection, the investment of Gwalior, and the pursuit of the enemy, when they retreated from it.

The march to Kotah-ka-Serai, about twenty miles, was very harassing; 100 men of H.M.'s 86th regt. alone were compelled by sun-sickness to fall out and go into dhoolies. These same men the next day, unmindful of their illness, fell in with their companies, and took part in the assault of Gwalior, which corroborates what I said in a previous report, that the spirit of the soldiers often made them fight when they were too weak to march.

My column bivouacked on the left bank of the river Morar, and during the night I communicated with Brigdr. Smith and Col. Hicks, comdg. art., Central India F.F.

Brigdr. Smith reported to me that, in consequence of the enemy occupying in great numbers the hills opposite Kotah-ka-Serai, on the other side of the River Morar, and pressing on him, he had advanced from his position at Kotah-ka-Serai, and following the road from that place to Gwalior, by the ford across the river, had attacked and driven the enemy from the hills on his right front, and occupied the road, which led through a pass, about two miles in length, through the hills, and to the left or south side of a very deep and dry old canal cut out of the rock, which led from the ford close by the left of the road through the pass to the foot of the rock, or Fort of Gwalior.

The enemy retained possession of the hills to the left of the pass and canal.

To the left of the road and canal in the pass rose, from a narrow plain, a succession of slopes, intersected by ravines; a ridge ran along the top of the slopes, on which the enemy had placed a batt. of 9-pdrs. To protect the batt. and position the enemy had concentrated a numerous force of all arms on the ridge, as well as a large body of cav. in rear of it.

About a mile and a half further back, and about the same distance from the left of the road, was stationed in a gorge of hills, a large body of the enemy's inf., with guns. They guarded a road which branched off from the ford southwards through the hills to Gwalior.

Brigdr. Smith's position in the hills was weak and cramped. His left and rear were threatened by the two bodies just described. The camp baggage and guns were in the pass, into which came shots from the enemy's batt. on the ridge.

It was clear that the enemy must be driven from both positions, the one on the ridge and the other in the gorge, before I advanced on Gwalior.

The enemy by occupying positions on the hill so far from and unsupported by Gwalior had exposed himself to be cut off. The impeding to my doing so was the deep canal, impracticable for cav. and inf.; on this obstacle the enemy probably relied for protection. To remove it I directed the comp. of Madras sappers and miners to make a bridge some way to the left rear of our position across the canal. The bridge or dam was to be ready by sun-set. I made the plan to cross over this bridge during the night, with a force of all arms, get on the South road to Gwalior through the hills above-mentioned, place myself between Gwalior and the enemy's two positions; fall on them a little before day-break, when H.M.'s 86th and 95th regts., supported by the rest of Brigdr. Smith's brig., were concealed by the ravines, to attack their front and turn their left flank.

I beg to make special mention of Maj. the Hon. E. C. H. Massey, 95th regt.; Capt. Bolton, dep. asst. gr. mr. genl., Rajpootana F.F., and

\* Two tr. 14th lt. drag.; No. 18 lt. fd. batt.; Madras sappers and miners; wing H.M.'s 71st Highland L.I.; H.M.'s 86th regt.; wing 5th Hyderabad inf.; nine 18 pdrs. and 18-in. howtz.; let tr. By. H.A.; three tr. 14th lt. drag.; three tr. 3rd lt. cav.; fifty 1st Hyderabad cav.; 3rd Hyderabad cav.; two squads. Meade's horse; 21st co. R.E.; wing 3rd By. Eur.; four co. 24th By. N.I.; three guns Hyderabad art.

Lieut. Harris, of the 3rd tr. By. H.A., for the assistance which their intelligence and knowledge of the ground enabled them to give me in making the reconnoissance and plan.

Lieut. Haggart, commsy. of ordnance, by my desire, had during the night moved the two 18-prs. and 8-inch howtz. from our bivouac, up to the top of a steep height, which was to the right of the road and canal, and opposite the ridge. I selected a point at the extremity of a spur of this height towards Gwalior as a position for these guns, from whence they commanded the plain below the entrance to the pass, and were enabled to fire on the enemy's batt. on the ridge.

The enemy's batt. opened a fire on the siege pieces as they were being taken into position, wounding two draught elephants, and causing, subsequently, some casualties in the batt. after it had opened its fire under Lieut. Haggart's orders.

The enemy set on fire with their guns some monster haystacks, which were close to the canal, in the narrow plain, in order that our outposts might not be covered by them.

The carriage of the 8-inch howtz. had been so shaken by hundreds of miles' marching, that its charge was reduced a pound below the regulation, in order to save the carriage; this irregular charge rendered its fire much less certain. The want of sights on the 18-pdrs. affected the accuracy of their fire in field-firing.

Col. Hicks suggested to me the withdrawal of the siege guns, as they did not appear to damage the enemy; whereas they had our range. I thought that it would be better that the batt. should cease firing gradually, when the enemy would probably do the same, than that it should be withdrawn. This was done, and the enemy's batt. ceased to fire.

Before the batteries had begun to diminish their firing, I had gone to our batt. to inspect it, and to watch an advance of the enemy's inf. in skirmishing order, from the ridge and a spur of it to the left, against our chain of outposts and left, which rested on the canal.

Soon afterwards a large body of troops was seen debouching from Gwalior; and my videttes reported that fresh guns were ascending the heights to reinforce the batt. on the ridge, which was good news, as the more guns the rebels brought up to the heights, the more were we likely to take next morning.

I reinforced the sentries and pickets on our left, on the line of the canal, and ordered the troops in camp to be ready to turn out.

The enemy's skirmishers and my line guarding the canal became engaged. At this time I received an express from Sir R. Hamilton, telling me that he had received information that the sepoys and valaites had agreed to attack me to-day.

The enemy seemed inclined not to confine their advance to an affair of outposts, but to be determined to attack my left flank, which they knew was weak.

The Central India F.F. was the worse for last night's harassing march and a bad bivouac on rock. The comp. of Madras sappers and miners, whose zeal and intelligence no hardships can abate, would have completed the bridge across the canal by sunset; and I anticipated the best results from availing myself of it for one purpose—cutting off during the night the enemy's numerous force of all arms on the hills.

I would, therefore, have preferred not engaging the enemy before the time determined on.

On the other hand, the position in the narrow pass was so false that it became necessary to free it from the risk of a serious attack, and to change the defensive for the offensive.

I therefore directed Brigdr. Stuart, with H.M.'s 86th regt., who were encamped between the pass and the river Morar, to move from my left rear, supported by the 25th By. N.I., across the canal, crown the heights on the other side of it, and attack the enemy in their left flank, by which means they would mask the fire of the batt.

As a diversion in favour of Brigdr. Stuart's attack, I directed Brigdr. Smith to move Lieut. col. Raines, with H.M.'s 95th regt., from the left of my

\* No. 2 enclosure, Brigdr. Smith's report.

† Three tr. 14th lt. drag.; four guns No. 4 lt. fd. batt.; 25th By. N.I.

right front across the canal in skirmishing order, over the shoulder of the hill, on which was the rebel's battery, against the enemy's left flank. This oblique movement and the lay of the ground prevented the 95th suffering seriously from the guns of the battery.

I further directed Brigdr. Smith to move up the 10th By. N.I. from the right of my right front across the canal to support the advance of the 95th, and to cover my right.

I ordered up also the 3rd trp. By. H.A. to the entrance of the pass towards Gwalior, supported by a squad. of H.M.'s 8th hussars.

I disposed the rest of my force in support of the attacking columns and for the defence of the camp from the rear.

Brigdr. Smith, crossing the canal, ascended steadily, with H.M.'s 80th regt., under Lieut. col. Louth, the heights. The enemy, taken in flank, retired rapidly from the attack of our left flank towards the battery. The skirmishers of the 86th, with their usual ardour, pressed the rebel inf. so hard that they did not make a stand even under their guns, but retreated across the entrenchment, in the rear of which they were in position. The gallant skirmishers gave them no time to rally in the battery; but, dashing with a cheer at the parapet, crossed it, and took the guns which defended the ridge, three excellent English 9-pdrs.

The 86th, leaving a party with the captured guns, passed on after the enemy's cav. and inf., who fled, part towards Gwalior, part to the hill to the south.

Lieut. col. Raines coming up with a wing of the 95th to the entrenchments, with good judgment turned the captured guns on the enemy's cav. and inf., which he saw in detached bodies in the plain below at a distance of 1,000 yards, as well as on the body which had retired to our left.

Lieut. col. Raines placed Lieut. Brockman, of the 86th, with some men of his regt., in command of one gun; and Lieut. Budgeon and Lieut. and Adj. Sexton, of the 95th, with men of their regt., who had been instructed in the gun exercise, in command of the two other guns. These guns, thus manned by inf., made excellent practice, and although sometimes short, the shot ricocheted amongst the enemy. Four rebel batteries in front of Gwalior now opened a hot fire of shot and shell on our advanced lines.

Lieut. col. Raines reports that Lieut. Read, 10th By. N.I., rendered him great assistance in firing and pointing the enemy's art.

The 10th By. N.I., under the command of Lieut. Roome, crossed the pass and the canal, and passing by the haystacks, which were now one burning mass, and moving up, as ordered in support of the 95th, and in protection of my right, found himself exposed to a fire of artillery and musketry, from the heights on the enemy's extreme left. Advancing with half of his regiment in skirmishing order, and leaving the remainder in support, he cleared the two nearest heights of the rebel infantry, and charging gallantly, took two brass field pieces and three mortars, which were in a plain at the foot of the second height.

My troops were now in possession of the highest range of heights to the East of Gwalior which we saw at our feet. The sight was interesting. To our right was the handsome palace of the Phool Bagh, with its gardens, and the old city, surmounted by the fort, remarkable for its ancient architecture, with lines of extensive fortifications round the high and precipitous rock of Gwalior. To our left lay the "Lushker," or new city, with its spacious houses half hidden by trees.

The ground corresponded exactly with the accounts of it which I had collected; the slopes descended gradually towards Gwalior; the lowest one commanding the grand parade of the Lushker, which was almost out of fire of the fort and afforded an entrance into the city.

I felt convinced that I could take Gwalior before sunset.

I determined to make a general advance against all the positions which the enemy occupied for the defence of Gwalior, extending from beyond the palace of the Phool Bagh on their right, to the extensive barracks on the left of the grand

parade of the Lushker, and then take the "Lushker" by assault.

For this purpose I ordered the 3rd tr. By. H.A., with a squad. of the 8th hussars, to follow the road which led out of the pass, and advance, covering my extreme right parallel with the troops attacking Gwalior.

Lieut. col. Owen, with the 1st By. lancers, had been moved to the heights to cover the captured guns; the rapidity and dexterity with which they got over very difficult ground does the regt. and their commander much credit. I now ordered them to descend the heights to the rear, get into the road which led through the hills to the south, and occupy the entrance to it, which led to the grand parade, for the purpose of assisting in the attack of that important point and of the Lushker.

I left a sufficient force of all arms for the protection of my camp, which was exposed.

I had some time before ordered up No. 4 L.F.B. with two troops of H.M.'s 14th lt. drags. to the heights to cover my advanced line, and to answer the enemy's batteries in position in front of Gwalior. The hilly and difficult nature of the ground, particularly the deep canal which the guns had to traverse, prevented their arrival.

The advanced line was irregular, as it followed the formation of the hills. The 86th formed the left, which was in advance; the 95th the right, was refused.

The left of the 86th, who pursued, across a deep ravine to the range of hills to the south, the body of the enemy who retreated to the left, had returned, and rested their left on a hamlet situate on the crest of the range which commanded Gwalior. The enemy immediately brought a batt. of two 18-pdrs. in front of the grand parade to bear on the hamlet, and firing from a great elevation sent round shot into it in rapid succession and with accurate aim.

Skirmishers of the 86th had descended the hill towards the barracks, and were advancing against the enemy, who had made a stand in houses amongst trees at the foot of the hill. Lieut. col. Raines with good judgment detached Capt. Smith's comp. of the 95th in support of them.

I moved the 86th from the hamlet lower down the hill, extending them at large intervals from the left to the right. This new position of the 86th rendered the fire of the 18-pdrs. harmless, and gave more support to the skirmishers, who soon gave a good account of the enemy in the houses.

In front of, and between the two hills occupied by the 86th and 95th, was the last slope, a spur of the hill on which were the 86th, commanding the rows of barracks and the grand parade of the Lushker, to which the enemy, passed by our advance, had now withdrawn the two 18-pdrs.

I occupied the left of this slope with a wing of the 25th By. N.I., which I brought up from the second line, leaving the other wing in support. I moved a party of the 95th down to the right of the slope, under Maj. Vials, who judiciously took possession of a strong powder magazine, surrounded by a wall at the further end of it.

Lieut. Roome, with the 10th regt. By. N.I. on the right, after he had captured the guns and field pieces, took with much spirit a strong building used as an arsenal on his right, from which the enemy had poured a galling fire on his regt., and occupied a trench at the bottom of the hill on which was the arsenal, from which the 10th kept up a heavy fire on the enemy, who had retreated to a position in front of Gwalior.

Lieut. col. Raines, leaving a comp. of the 95th to guard the captured guns, which kept up an effective fire on the enemy, joined with the rest of his regt., and reinforced Maj. Vials on the lowest slope.

Lieut. col. Raines perceived a large body of the enemy's cav. in the vicinity of the two 18-pdrs. now placed in batt. who he believed were posted there for the purpose of making a dash at the British troops, should they attempt to take the guns. He therefore halted and waited for orders and reinforcements, placing two companies of the 95th in skirmishing order, lying down along the crest of

the hill, a part of the 10th By. N. I. being in rear as supports. The enemy now took courage to come out, and fired the 18-pdrs. with grape and canister at our position, on which Lieut. col. Raines detached some skirmishers of the 95th to covered ground to his front, who kept up with their Enfields such an effective fire on the 18-pdrs. and the cav. that after firing eight rounds, the enemy was obliged to cease firing, and retire behind the buildings of the grand parade.

Lieut. Knatchbull, and seven or eight men of No. 1 comp. of the 95th regt., dragged a small howzr. and its tumbril, captured by the 10th By. N. I., up the slope, and opened fire with it on the enemy behind the buildings.

The officer comdg. No. 4 lt. f. batt., by following the road through the pass beyond its entrance, had found a passage, a very difficult one, across the canal; but on taking them up a bridle road which led to the heights a gun upset and delayed very inopportunistly the arrival of his art. on the heights. Lieut. Goldsworthy, of H.M.'s 8th hussars, who acted as A.D.C., during the day, and whose activity and intelligence were most useful to me at last brought up one 9-pdr. to the heights.

The enemy were firing with much vivacity, but little effect, from the batteries on the right, and the captured guns were answering them.

Large bodies of the enemy's inf. and cav. were marching out of Gwalior, by all its issues, and moving towards us, but not in order or with resolution as if to attack or take up a position of defence.

Besides storming the grand parade, from which I could enter the Lushker, and pass by the main street to Scindiah's palace, I directed Brigdr. Smith, with No. 3 troop By. H.A., and a squad. of H.M.'s 14th lt. drags., to be ready to attack the enemy's positions at the Phool Bagh and beyond it. This attack protected the right of the troops attacking the grand parade, and turned at the same time the enemy's left.

The 1st By. lancers were to debouch from the entrance of the road on which I had placed them, charge the enemy on the grand parade, and assist the 95th in taking it.

The 10th By. N.I. were to support these regts.

One 9-pdr., the only piece of artillery which, on account of the ground, had been able to reach the heights, was to cover from the lowest slope the advance of the 1st lancers and of the 95th, and to clear the grand parade.

The 86th were to remain in their position on the left of the heights, cover my left, and, if necessary, assist the camp.

One wing of the 25th By. N.I. was to attack the barracks, and cover the left of the 95th attacking the grand parade. The other was to be in support on the slopes.

Two trps. of the 14th lt. drags. were in support on the lower slopes.

All being ready, I gave the word for the general attack of Gwalior.

I had placed the 9-pdr. in position opposite the two 18-pdrs. I directed it to be fired with shrapnel at the enemy, who were attempting to load them. The shrapnel, a remarkable one, burst just over the 18-pdrs. into about twenty pieces, killed and disabled some of the gunners, and put the rest to flight. Parties of the enemy's cav. and inf. on the grand parade began to retire.

An animated war-scene ensued.

The 1st lancers, under Lieut. col. Owen—the 1st squad. led by Lieut. Heath, that in support by Capt. Loch—issuing from the road, charged most gallantly, in sight of the British troops descending the slopes of the heights of Gwalior into the grand parade, and clearing all the right of it, pursued, carried away by their ardour, the enemy's inf. into the Lushker, Capt. Loch leading and Lieut. Heath supporting this second charge, in which, I much regret to say, fell in the streets, shot through the heart, Lieut. Mills, of the 1st lancers, bravely leading his men—a very promising and popular young officer. Capt. Loch, in the pursuit, cut down the rebel who shot him.

Lieut. col. Raines, with two comps. of the 95th, charged down the slope with his usual spirit, and took the 18-pdrs. and two small mortars on the grand parade.

After going down the slope, and pointing out to Brigdr. Smith the position which he was to attack, I joined Lieut. col. Raines on the grand parade, and went with him against the town, with the intention of forcing our way, if necessary, to the palace, the possession of which would give us the Lushker. As I did not know whether the enemy might not, as at Jhansi, defend the streets and houses, I directed Lieut. col. Raines to form four comps. of his regt. for street fighting, and to leave the remainder of them in reserve on the grand parade.

Lieut. Roome, with the 10th By.N.I., on the general advance being ordered, moved to the front, skirmishing through the buildings to the right of the grand parade, and killed many of the enemy who stood there; those who escaped were afterwards cut up by the 1st By. lancers.

The fort kept up a constant fire during our advance; but, as I foresaw, our position masked us from it.

Shortly after entering the Lushker we met the 1st lancers returning with Lieut. Mills, just killed, Lieut. col. Owens not thinking it advisable that his regt. as cav. should be involved in street fighting with the large number of the enemy who were in the town.

The enemy's cav. and inf. retreated before us through the town so rapidly that we could not even get a sight of them, although we advanced by more streets than one, with the view to cut them off. The rebel cav., as usual, availing themselves of their horses, headed the retreat instead of covering it. After marching for more than a mile through the streets, we reached Scindiah's palace.

I detached patrols in every direction to clear the streets. Before sunset the whole of the Lushker, or new city, was completely in our hands. I directed the old town and fort to be occupied immediately, Scindiah's agent, who made his appearance on our entering the palace, having informed me that the enemy had evacuated the fort.

I appointed Lieut. col. Robertson to be comdt. of Gwalior, and to occupy it with his regt.

Brigdr. Smith got into action with the enemy near the palace of the Phool Bagh, which he took, killing numbers of the enemy. He then pursued a large body of the enemy who were retreating round the rock of Gwalior towards the Residency, covering their retreat with H.A. guns. After a stout resistance, which did credit to the enemy's art., Brigdr. Smith, who did good service on this occasion, as well as throughout the day, captured the guns and killed numbers of the retreating rebels. Brigdr. Smith speaks very highly of the steadiness with which H.M.'s 14th lt. drags., escorting the 3rd trp. By. H.A., stood the enemy's art. fire, shot and shell, and of the ardour with which they afterwards fell on the guns and the retreating enemy.

Brigdr. Smith, who was directed by me to pursue with all his vigour the enemy retreating by the Residency, inflicted much loss on them and captured more guns; he continued the pursuit until long after night, and until his men and horses were unable to move on.

The officer directed to occupy the old city and fort of Gwalior reported that the enemy still held the fort, and had fired on him when he approached it.

The information, therefore, of Scindiah's agent that the fort was evacuated was incorrect.

As it was now night, I directed the fort to be invested as closely as possible from the old City, and the Lushker; and the officer comdg. the cav. at the Phool Bagh, to complete the rest of the investment.

The next morning the enemy again fired from the fort on the troops. Lieut. Rose, 25th By. N.I., Lieut. Waller and a party of the 25th under his orders, with some of Scindiah's police, burst open the main gateway of the fort, and surprising the other gates before the garrison, a party of fanatical artillerymen, mussulmans, could shut them, reached an archway on which the rebels brought a gun to bear; Lieut. Rose and his party got through the archway unscathed by the fire

of the guns, and then engaged in a desperate and hand-to-hand combat with the rebels, who defended the narrow street leading into the fort. But the determined gallantry of Lieut. Rose, and of the soldiers of the 25th aided by Lieut. Waller, who climbed with a few of his men on the roof of a house and shot the gunners, carried all before them; they took the fort and killed every man in it. But the gallant leader, Lieut. Rose, who has been twice specially mentioned by me for good and gallant conduct, fell in the fort, mortally wounded, closing his early career by taking the fort of Gwalior by force of arms.

Tantia Topee's character is a singular anomaly; he gives proof of great moral courage in undertaking the execution of the daring and important plans which he forms, but his nerve fails him in the combat which is to decide their success. Thus he planned the successful conspiracy to overthrow Scindiah's power. But as at Koonch and the Betwa, his flight was too early to be excusable, and too precipitate to be dignified.

Abandoning the defence of Gwalior whilst his troops were still fighting, Tantia Topee, with a considerable body of cav. and inf., attempted to retreat southwards by the road from Gwalior to Puniar and Goonah; but learning that Puniar was occupied by Maj. Orr's force, he went to the Residency, where the rest of the rebel army joined him in their retreat from Gwalior.

The Residency was to have been occupied by Col. Riddell, but reports from that officer showed that the difficulty of crossing the ford across the river Chumbul at Dhalpoor, where he had arrived on his road from Agra to Gwalior, rendered it impossible that his force could reach the Residency in time to invest Gwalior; a part of his force, two squads. of Meade's horse, arrived at Morar the day I left it for Kotah-ka-Serai, as an escort to Scindiah. I left the two squads. there to reinforce Brigdr. gen. Napier for the defence of Morar, and the pursuit. Capt. Meade volunteered to accompany me as acting A. d. C. His zeal and knowledge of the country rendered him of great use to me during the operation.

I sent an express to Brigdr. gen. Napier, at the Morar cantonments, requesting him to pursue the enemy as far, and as closely as he could. The enclosed report\* from that officer shows how gallantly and successfully he and his troops carried out that very important service. Twenty-five pieces of artillery were the fruits of his most able pursuit, and the total dispersion of the enemy.

I wrote to Sir R. Hamilton, informing him of the capture of Gwalior, and took the liberty to suggest, with the expressions of my sincere respect and esteem for the Prince of Gwalior, that the sooner H.H. returned to his capital the better.

The next morning H.H. arrived at Gwalior with Sir R. Hamilton, Maj. Macpherson, and his retinue. I received Scindiah with every possible mark of respect, and, accompanied by all the superior officers of the forces, whose duties allowed them to be present, and all my personal and divisional staff, had the honour of escorting H.H. to his palace in the Lushker, with a squadron of H.M.'s 8th hussars, and another of H.M.'s 14th lt. drags., most honourable representatives of my force. Our road lay through the long and handsome street which leads from the grand parade to the palace, which was lined by crowds of inhabitants who greeted Scindiah with enthusiastic acclamations.

The British officers and soldiers, as well as myself, were rejoiced to see that in restoring to his rights the brave and faithful ally of our Government and country, we had also given back to his people a ruler who to all appearance had won their affections.

Scindiah is not a man of words, or professions; but it is due to him to say that he has been unceasing in his endeavours to prove how deep his gratitude is to the Supreme Govt. of India for their most prompt, energetic, and successful efforts in his favour, and to the troops who executed their orders in this respect. H. H. is always asking how he can prove those feelings to the troops. To a communication that H.H.

wished to present the forces with six months' batta I replied that I was extremely obliged to H.H., but that it was quite impossible that we could accept pecuniary remuneration from a foreign prince; that we had only performed a grateful duty, and were abundantly rewarded by having been useful to a prince who had so bravely and so truly stood by our Govt. and their cause. H.H. afterwards expressed the wish to give a medal for "Gwalior" to the troops engaged. I beg, without dilating on this matter, to leave it in the hands of H.E. the C. in C. in India, merely observing that my only wish is, that the officers and men should, if it be deemed right, have the permission to wear the medal; and that as regards myself, I would most willingly give up all claim to the decoration, if for the sake of precedent, or any other cause, my doing so would facilitate their obtaining it.

I venture to recommend most earnestly all the troops engaged in the "Gwalior" operations, the Central India F.F., as well as Brig. Smith's brig. of the Rajpootana F.F., to his lordship's most favourable consideration. It is not for me to describe the importance of the service which they performed. I am convinced that it is fully and generously appreciated by the exalted authorities whose high attributions and experience constitute them the judges of what would have been the state of India if Gwalior had remained for any length of time or, worse still, permanently in the hands of the rebels.

But, as the commander of the troops engaged, it is my duty to say, that although a most arduous campaign had impaired the health and strength of every man of my force, their discipline, devotion and courage remained unvarying and unshaken, enabling them to make a very rapid march in summer heat to Gwalior; fight and gain two actions on the road—one at the Morar cantonments, the other at Kotah-ka-Serai; arrive at their posts, from great distances and by bad roads, before Gwalior before the day appointed (the 19th of June), and on that same day carry by assault all the enemy's positions, on strong heights and in most difficult ground, taking one battery after another, twenty-seven pieces of artillery in the action, twenty-five in the pursuit, besides the guns in the fort, the old city, the new city, and, finally, the Rock of Gwalior, held to be one of the most important and strongest fortresses in India.

I marched on the 6th June from Calpee for Gwalior, and on the 10th of the same month the Gwalior States were restored to their Prince.

His lordship having been pleased to permit me, on account of my health, to give over the command to Brig. gen. Napier, I did so on the 29th June.

HUGH ROSE, maj. gen.,  
Comg. F.F. south of the Nerbudda.

Brig. gen. Napier, c.b., comg. 2nd Brig. Central India F.F., to the Asst. Adj. Gen., Central India F.F.

Camp Morar, June 18, 1858.

Sir,—On the 16th inst. the 2nd brig., composed as below,\* when in sight of the cantonments of Morar, was ordered by the Maj. gen. comg. the Central India F.F. to advance in echelon from the right, in support of the left of the 1st brig.

The force was disposed as follows:—No. 18 lt. f. batt. on the right, supported by Johnstone's Hyderabad horse; in the centre, the Madras sappers and miners, and wing of H. M.'s 71st Highland L. I., while on the left was a wing of H. M.'s 14th lt. drags.

On approaching the right of the cantonment, the enemy opened upon us from six guns, and I directed Lieut. Harcourt, comdg. No. 18 lt. f. batt. to engage them; an order which he had barely received when he was summoned to join the 1st brig.

My brig. being then reduced to the wing of H. M.'s 71st Highland L. I., the right wing of H. M.'s 14th lt. drags., Madras sappers and miners, and 100 horse of the Hyderabad contingent, continued to advance on the enemy, who were retreating in large numbers towards their

\* No. 3. Enclosure, Brigdr. gen. Napier's Report.

\* 1st tr. H.A.; No. 18 lt. f. batt.; 14th lt. drags.; 3rd lt. cav.; Madras sappers and miners; 71st Highlanders; Hyderabad cav.; Hyderabad inf.; Hyderabad art.; Towana horse.



right rear. At one moment there appeared a favourable opportunity to charge them with cav., but the deliberation with which they moved led me to suspect that they were assured that they were protected by the ground in front of them, and I sent my Brig. Major, Lieut. Maclachlin, and some Towana sowars to examine it. The result showed that the ground was completely intersected with ravines, lined with the enemy's infy. I therefore directed Col. Campbell, comdg. the wing of the 71st regt., to throw it forward in skirmishing order, supported by the 14th lt. drags. which was executed with great spirit by Maj. Rich on the right, who cleared the ravines on his front, leaving them filled with the enemy's dead, and relieving the H.A. from much annoyance from their musketry.

I regret to say that this service was not performed without the loss of a very promising young officer of H.M.'s 71st, Lieut. Neaves, who was shot whilst gallantly leading his men to the ravines.

Col. Campbell took two companies of the 71st under Lieut. Scott, and cleared some ravines on his left and front, killing every man of the enemy that held them; after which he was directed to clear the top of a hill, where a party of rebels held a temple and some strong ground. This duty was thoroughly effected, and thirty of the enemy left dead on the hill.

Whilst this was going on a tp. of H.M.'s 14th lt. drags. passed round the base of the hill, and cut up all the enemy who attempted to escape from it.

The protection of the left of the force and the rear being placed under my especial charge by the Major gen., I removed the remainder of the 14th drags. and Johnstone's Hyderabad horse towards the left to cover the rear, and to intercept the enemy's cav., who showed some disposition to move in that direction; but on observing our cav. they rapidly disappeared through the hills to the south of Gwalior.

The front being now quite clear of the enemy, I withdrew my brig. to the shelter of the cantonments, leaving, by the Maj. gen.'s order, the Hyderabad cav. to watch the flank and rear, until the whole of the baggage should come up. Towards sunset I withdrew them to a village on the left of the cantonments where they were quartered for the night.

The conduct of the whole of the troops under my command was excellent. Their perfect steadiness while under the fire of the enemy's batteries, and the gallantry with which they advanced to clear the ravines, were deserving of the Maj. gen.'s warm commendation.

The 71st dashed into the ravines and encountered the enemy hand to hand; the nature of the wounds received was evidence of the desperate resistance made by the rebels, who were almost entirely composed of Scindiah's mutinous sepoys.

I beg particularly to recommend to the Maj. gen.'s notice Col. Campbell, comdg. H.M.'s 71st, for the soldierlike way in which his regt. was brought into action; also Maj. Rich, H.M.'s 71st, for the spirited manner in which he cleared the ravines in his front. Also Lieut. Scott, 71st, comdg. the party which scoured the ravines on the left, and cleared the hill occupied by the enemy, which was of considerable height, and difficult of access. The enemy held a very strong position on the top of the hill in the temple, with rocks and broken ground to its rear. Also Maj. Scudamore, comdg. the right wing of H.M.'s 14th drags., which was skilfully handled, and ready for every call for its services. His skirmishers attacked and destroyed many of the enemy in the ravines.

Lieut. Gowan, with his troop, most efficiently cut off the enemy's retreat from the hill, and destroyed many of them.

Lieut. Gordon, of the Madras sappers, kept pace with the 71st, and joined in the attack on the ravines.

Also Lieut. Johnstone and the Hyderabad cav., whose conduct gave me very great satisfaction; they continued exposed to the fierce heat of the day without food or shelter, for many hours after

the rest of the troops had withdrawn to the cantonments.

The attention of the medical officers to the wounded was, as I have always seen it, most exemplary.

I beg particularly to recommend to the Maj. gen. my act. brig. maj., Lieut. Maclachlin, adjt. of the By. art., whose services were placed at my disposal. His activity, zeal, and intelligence have assured me that he is a most valuable officer.

Also Lieut. Bonns, of the engs., act. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the 2nd brig., who rendered most zealous and efficient assistance.

The 1st tr. H.A. and No. 18 lt. fl. batt. having been withdrawn from my brig. early in the day, I am unable to say anything in regard to their services, which were rendered under the Maj. gen.'s own observation.

Jemadar Ishan Khan, with twenty sowars of Towana horse, made himself very useful to me.

R. NAPIER, Brig. gen.,  
Comdg. 2nd brig. Central India F.F.

No. 25 of 1858.

Camp before Gwalior, June 25, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Maj. gen. Roberts, comdg. Rajpootana F.F., that on the morning of the 17th inst. I marched, by Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose's order, from Antree through the pass to Kotah-ka-Serai, which lies between three and four miles south-east of Gwalior.

I had reconnoitred the pass the evening before, and occupied the difficult points by strong pickets and posts, so that had there been any enemy I should have been prepared.

I met with no opposition whatever, and reached Kotah-ka-Serai at half-past seven a.m. Upon my arrival I saw the enemy occupying the heights in front, and between me and Gwalior.

I had orders from Sir Hugh Rose to halt at Kotah-ka-Serai and communicate with him, but as the enemy appeared determined to attack me, and being also hampered with a large quantity of baggage, and Kotah-ka-Serai not being a secure position, I thought it best to take the initiative. I therefore collected my baggage in and near the fort of Kotah-ka-Serai, placing it under a tp. of H.M.'s 8th hussars, and a squad. of lancers, and as strong a guard of inf. as I could afford. I reconnoitred the ground in front, and found it to be most difficult, intersected with nullahs and impracticable for cav. About 1,500 yards from Kotah-ka-Serai, their guns were in position, and their line ran all under the hills across the road to Gwalior.

This I ascertained by advancing with my reconnoitring party to within about 400 or 500 yards, when they opened so heavy a fire upon us that we were obliged to retire, not, however, before I had made myself acquainted with the nature of the ground, and thus enabled myself to avoid being entangled in the nullahs above mentioned.

I advanced the H.A. and soon silenced their guns; after three or four rounds they began to retire, and I sent my inf. across the broken ground, giving the command of that branch to Lieut. col. Raines, comdg. H.M.'s 95th, (the senior inf. officer present,) with orders to follow up the enemy as far as he thought advisable. I have called upon Lieut. col. Raines to furnish me with a report, which I enclose, as I consider it gives a detailed and accurate account of the proceedings of the inf. part of the force from the time I gave him the order to advance up, to the time of occupying the heights above Gwalior. I have only to add that I cannot speak too highly of the steady and soldier-like conduct of both officers and men of the 10th N.I., who have given me the most prompt and ready assistance upon all occasions, and of officers and men of the 95th regt., who, though exhausted from fatigue and want of food, stormed the heights under a burning sun and a heavy fire.

In consequence of threatening movements of the enemy, as well as the unprotected position of the baggage, I was obliged to send back (to reinforce the troops already left at Kotah-ka-Serai) one tp. of H.M.'s 8th hussars, one div. H. A. and two comp. 10th N.I.

From the nature of the ground already described I was unable for some time to bring my cav. into action, and merely retained them as support and escort to the trps. H. A. under Lieut. col. Blake, but having advanced to the head of the pass, partially occupied the heights above the plain near the Phool Bagh and placed infantry to guard the entrance of the defile, and protect a retreat, I thought I might venture to advance with a squad. of the 8th hussars, and the two divisions of H. A. remaining at my disposal, and one tp. of the 1st lancers, sending back for the remaining tp. of the 1st lancers as a support.

I then ordered the squad. of hussars to charge to the front, which they did most gallantly, passing right through the enemy's camp, carrying everything before them.

Upon the return of the squad. both officers and men were so completely exhausted and prostrated from heat, fatigue, and great exertion they could scarcely sit on their saddles and were for the moment incapable of further exertion. This was a critical moment as the enemy were collecting both on the front and flanks, but the 95th had arrived near the guns, and the 8th hussars, in spite of their fatigue, formed to their front in line, and in order to show a greater front I formed them in single ranks. In the meantime, the remaining troop of the 1st lancers had arrived to support, as second line. I then retired the cav. by alternative troops, protected by the art., during which movement both arms showed the greatest steadiness and entered the ravines, under the protection of the inf. posted there. I then took up a position for the night on the heights, sending for my baggage, and placing it in tolerable security, in a sort of amphitheatre formed by a portion of the hills we occupied. I guarded both ends of the defile with strong pickets of inf., in strong positions formed by the ground, and also threw out strong pickets, both cav. and inf., towards the heights on our right; the left of our position was defended against any sudden assaults by a steep bank and a canal.

Having now finished my first day's proceedings, I have only to add the names of some officers, who gave me most valuable assistance.

Lieut. col. Hicks, comdg. details, who was most energetic and always in the front, both in reconnoitring and in the charge, and it was at his suggestion that I ordered the charge of the squad. of the 8th hussars through the enemy's camp, which, although venturous, succeeded well with the enemy we had to deal with.

Capt. Sir John Hill, acting as my brig. major, who, in spite of the intense heat and great fatigue, was always at my side, ready to give me assistance and carry out my instructions; also Capt. Bolton, act. qr. mr. gen. to the brig., who in addition to the performance of his own peculiar duties, which, under the circumstances, were arduous and trying in the extreme, gave me most efficient assistance. Lieut. Williams, sub asst. comr. gen. attached to the brig., who is always most active, energetic, and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties; but on this occasion, when the obtaining of any supplies were most difficult, in fact next to impossible, he never spared himself, in endeavouring to overcome difficulties.

Capt. MacMullen, 23rd Ben. inf., who volunteered to act as my A.D.C., gave me most valuable and efficient assistance.

Cornet Goldsworthy, H.M.'s 8th hussars, who also acted as my A.D.C., gave me most valuable assistance in carrying my orders under a burning sun, and over very difficult ground, and once at a most critical moment, viz.—when I required cav. support upon the return of the squadron of H.M.'s 8th hussars from their charge.

M. W. SMITH, Brigdr.,  
Comdg. brig., Rajpootana F.F.

P.S.—I am much indebted to officers comdg. regiments for their services to me during the day.

Extracts from notes received from Brigdr. Smith, subsequent to the receipt of his report, dated June 25, detailing the operations of his Brig. on the June 17, 1858.

"Two comps. of the 10th N.I., advanced with the two comps. of the 95th regt., to attack the enemy's entrenchments on the 17th June."

"Col. De Salis wishes to mention the zeal and intelligence evinced by Maj. Chetwode when in command of a detached portion of the 8th hussars on the June."

"Lieut. Jenkins, 8th hussars, was also employed by me in conveying orders to bring up supports, which he executed to my satisfaction."

"While the inf. skirmishers were feeling their way through the pass leading to Gwalior their progress was checked for a time by the fire of two or three guns which the enemy had brought into the pass. Lieut. col. Blake, therefore, proposed taking a division of his guns into the heights on our right, which was accordingly done, and the result was most successful, by firing at low elevations, round shot and shrapnel were dropped on the enemy's guns near, obliging them to retire precipitately to another position, and by thus advancing and coming into action on every occasion of their making a stand, they were at length fairly driven out of the pass, which was then made clear for the advance of our force."

From Lieut. col. Hicks, art., comdg. F.F. from Jhansi, to Brigdr. Smith, comdg. Rajpootana F. F.

Camp Morar, near Gwalior, June 25, 1858.

SIR,—As commanding the F. F. from Jhansi, in conjunction with your division, I have the honor to bring to your notice the good service done by troops which you did me the honour to place under my command, on the evening of the 17th, on my personal report to you that a body of the enemy were collected at the gorge of the pass leading to the plain in the direction of the Phool Bagh.

2. Capt. Forster and Lieut. Morris, with a comp. of the 95th regt., crowned the hill on each side, and, with a shout, opened fire. The horsemen immediately broke from under the hill. The hussars, led by myself and Capt. Heneage, charged with one squad, overcame and slew numbers, captured two guns, and continued the charge right through the Phool Bagh cantonment, leaving bungaloes and camp equipage in our possession.

3. But we had advanced too far without any support, and on its arrival it was I believe reported that the hussars were not fit for a second immediate attack. Capt. Heneage was certainly quite black in the face and unable to speak, although on his horse. It was a gallant charge, and I am sure you will with pleasure report to the maj. gen. comdg. Central India F.F. the soldier-like conduct and good service done by Heneage, Forster and Morris with their men.

4. Since the capture of Gwalior it is well-known that in this charge the Queen of Jhansi, disguised as a man, was killed by a hussar, and the tree is shown where she was burnt.

THOMAS N. HICKS, Lieut. col.  
Commanding art., Central India F.F., late  
comdg. F.F. from Jhansi.

From Lieut. col. Raines, H.M.'s 95th regt., com. the inf. To Brigdr. Smith, comdg. the column of the assault on the enemy's entrenched position before Kotah-ka-Seraf, and subsequent capture of the heights in rear, near Gwalior.

Camp before Gwalior, June 18, 1858.

SIR,—Agreeably to your order received about eight o'clock, A.M., on the banks of the stream near Kotah-ka-Seraf, I proceeded with two comps. of the 95th regt. in skirmishing order to attack the rebel entrenchments with supports, and the 10th regt. N.I. in echelon as a reserve. On nearing their breastwork they opened a brisk fire of musketry on both corps along the line, accompanied with round shot and shell, as fast as they could load their guns. Seeing our approach, many of them commenced to retire from their left, when the skirmishers from the 95th opened fire on them.

When within fifty yards of their works I ordered the skirmishers to advance at the double and charge, and on reaching their works I discovered their inf. retiring up the ravines towards

the left and right, and taking away the guns to our left. Here we were stopped by a deep ditch with four feet of water, and the banks were so steep that it was with difficulty that the men got over in single file, and by the time that the skirmishers had ascended the opposite bank the entrenchment was completely abandoned; but we still found a small body, evidently their rear, extended, firing, and retiring through the ravines and up the hills in disorder. The skirmishers with the greatest eagerness pushed on, and succeeded in shooting several of them.

On gaining the heights in rear of the encampment, during which time a comp. of the 95th had swept round the base of the hill to the left, I observed that the enemy had guns about eight hundred or a thousand yards in front, on another hill about the same height, with inf. and a large proportion of cav. I sounded the halt and assembly, on which a fire of shrapnel was opened on the men. I then noticed on my immediate right, about five hundred yards off, and which I afterwards ascertained was the road to Gwalior, about a hundred of the Gwalior contingent cav., protected from our fire by a high embankment; and as I anticipated that they would endeavour to turn my right flank by a charge and thus cut me off from my reserve, I ordered the retire on the entrenchments, opening at the same time on them a sharp fire from the Enfields, and having our rear covered by a comp. of the 10th regt. in skirmishing order.

On reaching the entrenchment I found that Maj. Vials, who commanded the reserve, was attacking the Gwalior contingent cav. above alluded to with two comps. of the 95th, keeping them in check, and preventing them from advancing down the road, where they had brought a couple of 9 pdr. guns to bear on us. In the mean time another gun, of heavy metal, judging from the distance of its range (1,200 yards), was brought into position on a high hill to our extreme left front, when immediately afterwards two guns of the By. art. were placed to silence the fire, which considerably annoyed us.

Soon after this I received your orders to proceed up the road with the 10th in reserve, on our advancing, the Gwalior conting. cav., as well as the guns, retired. After advancing along the road for about a mile (with a deep nullah and a high embankment on our left, and the two comps. in skirmishing order in front, and covering the ridges to our right) and until the skirmishers had entered on the plain of the Phool Bagh, large bodies of the enemy's cav. were observed as if preparing for a charge, and in such force, as to imperil the safety of the skirmishers. However, (after being halted for an hour) I ordered the support up a hill, on cresting which I observed the Gwalior contingent in their red uniform slowly advancing in skirmishing order up a broad ravine to our right, and about two hundred yards in front of us. I immediately caused file firing in line to be opened on them, and on discovering our position they instantly retired with the utmost precipitation, when you, sir, directed the splendid charge of the 8th hussars in pursuit. I immediately proceeded to support and follow them to within a quarter of a mile of the cantonments, when by your orders I halted. A portion of the 10th N.I., during the advance supported the 95th, and a company from each corps was left to guard the narrow passes as we advanced.

During the halt, and whilst the cav. were engaged in sweeping through the cantonments, the enemy brought two guns into position on our left, one on our right, and two from the fort, opened fire on the 95th and a division of the H.A., immediately and close to us.

Having remained here for about half an hour you directed us to retire and take up a position on the heights in front of Gwalior for the night. We reached them about 7 P.M.

I have the greatest pleasure in bearing witness to the extreme endurance (especially of the 95th) and gallant conduct of both corps. They had been out the whole day without a meal under a burning sun, and had marched at 2 A.M. that morning from the previous encampment ground, a distance

of ten miles, and although the list of casualties in my regiment actually occurring from the enemy's fire presents a small proportion of one man killed and one officer and four men wounded, I regret to say that eighty-four cases of *coup-de-soleil* occurred, one of which proved fatal on that day, exclusive of five officers dangerously, but not fatally attacked.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to bring to your notice, the valuable assistance I received from Maj. Vials, Maj. Massey and Lieut. and Adj. Sexton who acted as my staff officer during the day; also from Lieut. Crealock who so ably headed his company, and assisted in the reconnaissance previous to the attack, and from Capt. Pelley, comdg. the 10th, who with his men greatly contributed and assisted towards our success in the action.

J. A. R. RAINES, Lieut. col., 95th regt.,  
Comdg. the inf.

From Brigdr. gen. R. NAPIER, C.B., comdg. 2nd Brig. C.I. F.F., to the asst. adjt. gen. Central India F.F.

Camp Jowra-Alipore, June 21, 1858.

SIR,—I have to report that I received at quarter past five A.M. on the 20th June, orders to pursue the enemy, with the details shown below,\* which marched within an hour and a half after receipt of order. The fort which had been reported in our possession, opened upon us, as we came within range, and obliged us to make a *détour* to reach the residency.

We arrived late in the evening at Sumowlee, having marched about twenty-five miles.

The enemy were reported to have 12,000 men and twenty-two guns, and to have marched from Sumowlee to Jowra-Alipore in the forenoon.

We were too tired to go beyond Sumowlee, the heat of the sun having been terrific; so we rested until four o'clock A.M. on the 22nd, then advanced on Jowra-Alipore, where we found the enemy strongly posted, with their right resting on Alipore, guns and inf. in the centre, and cav. on both flanks.

A rising ground hid our approach, and enabled me to reconnoitre their position in security, from a distance of 12,000 yards. They opened several guns on the reconnoitring party, disclosing the position of their artillery, which I had not previously been able to discover.

The ground was open to the enemy's left, and a careful examination with the telescope left me assured that there was nothing to check the advance of my artillery.

I directed Capt. Lightfoot to take up a position about 600 yards from the enemy's left flank, and enfilade their line, and to act afterwards as circumstances might dictate.

Our column of march was the most convenient formation for attack: Abbot's Hyderabad cav. in advance; Lightfoot's tr. of H.A., supported by Capt. Pretjohn's tr. of 14th lt. drags., and two trs. 3rd lt. cav., under Lieut. Dick, with a detach. of Meade's horse under Lieut. Burton in reserve. When the troops came into view of the enemy, after turning the shoulder of the rising ground, the whole were advanced at a gallop; and as soon as the art. had reached the flank of the enemy's position, the line was formed to the left, and the guns opened on the enemy at a distance of 600 yards.

After a few rounds the enemy's guns were silenced, and a rapid thinning and wavering of their ranks took place. Capt. Lightfoot limbered up and advanced at a gallop, and Capt. Abbott, with his Hyderabad cav., charged at the same moment.

The movement was instantaneously followed by the rest of the cav., and the whole of the little force swept through the enemy's batteries and camp, and past the villages into the open plain, driving before them and cutting down the rebels for several miles. Detachs. of the cav. charged a body of the fugitives on the right, and cut up many of them.

Wherever there was a body of the enemy collected in front, Lightfoot's guns opened and dispersed them. A party of their cav. made a move

\* 1st tr. H.A., 99; 14th lt. drags., 62; 3rd lt. cav., 104; Hyderabad cav., 245; Meade's horse, 380.

to our left rear, as if to cut off the baggage, but on perceiving a body of the Hyderabad cav., left to cover the road to the rear, and being themselves threatened by a party of the 3rd Lt. cav. from our left, they retreated rapidly out of sight.

We had now advanced about six miles from our first point of attack; the enemy were dispersed in every direction, throwing away their arms; twenty-five guns had been captured, and were lying broad-cast over the plain; men and horses were exhausted, and it was necessary to retrace our steps.

The villages in our rear were still full of the enemy, who were cutting up our camp followers, and firing on all who passed within range; two guns and a party of Abbott's cav. were sent to clear them out, which was effected by the fire of the guns, and by parties of dismounted cav., with their swords and carbines.

Besides the guns, a considerable quantity of ammunition and elephants, tents, carts, and baggage fell into our hands.

Never was the rout of an army more complete. It is difficult to estimate the number of the enemy killed, but I believe between 300 and 400. The villagers say 500, but the escape of many was facilitated by the villages into which our cav. could not follow them.

It is with great pleasure that I bring to your notice the excellent conduct of the troops of all arms under my command. Nothing could excel their cheerful endurance of the fatigue and the intense heat of the march.

Their good discipline has only been equalled by the courage with which they charged such a superior force.

Many occasions arose when it was necessary for detached parties to act against the enemy's inf., and they were invariably met with the promptest gallantry. Capt. Barrett's trp. of the 14th Lt. drags. arrived after the close of the action, and a party dismounted, and turned twenty of the enemy out of a garden, killing every man.

Private Novell, of H.M.'s 14th Lt. drags., charged alone into the village, and killed one of the enemy under a very heavy fire, for which act of gallantry I beg to recommend him for the Victoria Cross.

Dr. Mackenzie, of the 3rd Hyderabad cav., being interrupted in his attendance on the wounded, by the fire of a party of the enemy from behind a wall and ditch, called on Subadar Soojub Khan, 3rd B.L.C., to dislodge them. Their position was a difficult one, but the subadar, with one-half his party, with slung carbines and the other with drawn swords, gallantly led the charge, and succeeded in dislodging them, and killing every man.

I beg to recommend him for promotion to the "Order of Merit."

Trumpeter Charles Sappery, of Meade's horse, killed a standard bearer, and captured a standard. Naib Russaladar Kurreeni Sing, 1st troop, killed five of the enemy; Jemadar Jurtub Sing, Werdie Major, and Sowar Mahomed Bux (wounded) displayed great gallantry, and slew many of the enemy. I beg to recommend these men for the "Order of Merit."

The way in which the troops were led into action excited my admiration, more especially the superb manner in which Capt. Lightfoot took up his position on the flank of the enemy, and the dash with which he followed them when broken.

Capt. Abbott, comdg. Hyderabad cav., distinguished himself highly by his activity and intelligence generally, and the gallantry of his charge on the enemy's batteries.

Those experienced officers Capt. Pretjohn, H.M.'s 14th Lt. drags., and Lieut. Dick, 3rd Lt. cav., were charged with the duty of supporting the guns, which they performed to my entire satisfaction.

Lieut. Burlton, of Meade's horse, had the honour of leading the detach. of the corps for the first time into action, and acquitted himself creditably.

To Surg. Stewart, of H.M.'s 14th Lt. drags., and the medical officers of the force, I am much indebted for the attention to the sick and wounded.

It remains for me now to recommend most earnestly to your favourable notice my staff officers,

Capt. Todd, brig. maj., and Lieut. MacLachlin, act. asst. gr. mr. gen., I cannot speak too highly of their zeal and gallantry.

I beg to be pardoned if I have dwelt at too great length on the services performed by the men and officers of the force. The disposition of the enemy seemed very great. Certainly not less than four thousand men were drawn up in line, with a formidable artillery, to oppose us; and though the action was brief, many things occurred during a very short time, and the circumstances were such as to call for the exertions of every individual of the force.

I also opened a letter from Capt. Abbott, comdg. 3rd Hyderabad cav., bringing to notice several men of his regiment for distinguished conduct, and I beg most strongly to second his recommendation that they may receive the Order of British India.

R. NAPIER, brig. gen.,  
Comdg. 2nd brig. Central India F.F.

List of officers and soldiers of the Central India F.F., and Brig. Smith's brig. of the Rajpootana F.F., the whole under the com. of Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., especially mentioned, and mentioned for gallant and good service in the operations before Gwalior from the 10th to the 19th of June, 1858, both days inclusive.

Capt. Cockburn, H.M.'s 43rd regt., actg. A.D.C. (mention). For good service during the operations.

Lieut. Lyster, interpreter (mention). For good service during the operations.

Capt. Wood, asst. adjt. gen. (mention). For good service during the operations.

Capt. Ashburner, dep. judge adv. gen. (special mention). Voluntarily attending me on almost all occasions under fire, and very useful in carrying orders correctly and with intelligence.

Capt. Gordon, asst. coms. gen. (special mention). Supplying the forces well on all occasions, under very great difficulties, and always doing his utmost to lend me animals from his dept. when required on any important service for the transport of troops or guns.

Capt. Scott, paymr. of the force (special mention). Voluntarily attending me on almost all occasions under fire, and very useful in carrying orders correctly and with intelligence.

Capt. Campbell, baggage-master (special mention). Voluntarily attending me on almost all occasions under fire, and very useful in carrying orders correctly and with intelligence.

Lieut. Clark, of the comst. dept. (mention). Efficient performance of his duty in difficult circumstances.

Having already recorded the excellent services of the medical depart. under Dr. Arnott, it is not necessary to say more than that they continued to render under difficulties the same good service to the end.

Central India F.F.

Brigdr. Stuart, comdg. 1st brig. (special mention). Important service in leading ably and gallantly his brig., when they took the heights above Gwalior.

Lieut. col. Lowth, 86th regt. (special mention). Gallantly and ably comdg. his regt., who took by storm the heights on the left and the guns in the enemy's entrenchments.

Lieut. col. Robertson, 25 Bombay N.I. (5th special mention). Good service in supporting rapidly and effectually with his regt. the advanced lines of attack, and afterwards taking ably and gallantly a good position to the front.

Lieut. Brockman, H.M.'s 86th regt. (mention). Ably serving the captured guns.

Lieut. Rose, 25th By. N.I., killed (special mention). Very gallant conduct, in taking with a small party of his regt., by storm, the fort of Gwalior from a band of fanatics.

Lieut. Waller, 25th By. N.I. (special mention). Gallant conduct on the same occasion.

Brigdr. Smith's brig. Rajpootana F.F.

Brigdr. Smith, comdg. brig. Rajpootana F.F., (2nd special mention). Good service in attacking with a divis. Lieut. col. Blake's H.A. guns, supported by a trp. of H.M.'s 8th hussars, and 14th Lt. drags. the extreme left of the enemy, taking guns and the palace of the Phool Bagh.

Lieut. col. Raines, H.M.'s 95th regt. (2nd special mention). Gallantly and ably comdg. H.M.'s 95th regt. when they took the heights on the right above Gwalior, and captured two pieces of art. Good service in turning the guns captured on the enemy, and taking by assault two 18-pdrs. on the Grand Parade of Gwalior.

Lieut. col. Owen, comdg. 1st By. lancers (special mention). Ably and gallantly leading his regt. over very difficult ground, in very good order, up to the top of the heights of Gwalior, to cover the trps. serving the captured guns, and afterwards clearing by a gallant charge the Grand Parade of Gwalior of the enemy.

Lieut. Col. Blake, comdg. 3rd tp. By. H.A. (special mention), good service on the same occasion with Brigdr. Smith.

Maj. Vialls, H.M.'s 95th regt. (special mention). Good service for taking the extreme right of a spur of the last and lowest height above Gwalior.

Capt. Loch and Lieut. Heath, both 1st By. lancers (special mention). Gallant conduct on the same occasion, as Lieut. col. Owen. Capt. Loch cut down the rebel who shot Lieut. Mills.

Capt. Meade, comdg. Meade's horse (special mention). Good service acting on my staff, and giving me important local information.

Lieut. Roome, comdg. 10th By. N.I. (special mention). Gallantly and ably taking a position from the enemy and two field pieces.

Lieut. Mills killed (special mention). Gallant conduct on the same occasion as Lieut. col. Owen.

Lieut. Goldsworthy, H.M.'s 8th hussars (special mention). Able assistance in bringing up the cav. and guns on very difficult ground.

Lieut. Budgen and Lieut. and Adj. Sexton, H.M.'s 95th regt. (mention). Ably serving the captured guns.

Lieut. Knatchbull, H.M.'s 95th regt. (mention). For with some men of his company removing a howtzer, and turning it on the enemy.

Lieut. Read 10th B.N.I. (mention). Ably serving a captured gun.

Dr. Clark, H.M.'s 95th regt. (mention). Attendance on sick and wounded.

Privates P. Murphy, Loix Dempsey, and Colville, H.M.'s 95th regt. (mention). Ably serving captured guns. Colour Havildar Gunnoo Powar, Havildar Rumzad Khan, Private Blow Seerka, Private Goniajee Goura, wounded; Private Metadeen Moray ditto; Private Sen Ammee Aheer, ditto; Private Chota Sing, ditto. 25th B.N.I. (special mention). For gallant conduct in the storming of the fort of Gwalior.

Special mentions of officers who distinguished themselves in previous operations of the Central India F.F., but of whose service no written record was addressed to me, but whose statements as to their services are perfectly correct.

Lieut. Fox, Madras sappers and miners (special mention). Gallant conduct in killing eight men with his own hand in the general action of the Betwa.

Lieut. Arbutnot, R.A. (special mention). For being the officer, who gallantly accompanied voluntarily Lieut. col. Gall, when he reconnoitred closely the enemy's position, under a heavy fire, at Koonch.

Lieut. Frazer, staff officer of the Hyderabad Contingent (special mention). Gallantly killing three of the enemy at the general action of the Betwa, and unwearied zeal and good service during the whole of the campaign of the Central India F.F.

Lieut. Shakespeare, 2nd Madras cav. (special mention). Gallant and good service when voluntarily acting as my A.D.C. in actions with the enemy.

HUGH ROSE, Maj. gen., comdg.

Action at Kotah-ka-Serai, on the 17th June, under Brigdr. Smith, comdg. brig. Rajpootana F.F.

Brigdr. Smith (special mention). Good service in conducting the operations.

Lieut. col. Hicks, comdg. By. art. (special mention). Very gallant conduct in leading a most gallant charge of the squad. H.M.'s 8th hussars mentioned below.

Capt. Heneage, H.M.'s 8th hussars (special mention). Leading a daring and very gallant charge of a squad of his regt. through the enemy's camp and battery of field pieces, and bringing back two of the enemy's field pieces under a cross fire.

Capt. Poore, H.M.'s 8th hussars, special mention. Very gallant conduct on the same occasion, and unyielding resolution in remaining in the saddle under a burning sun several hours; and although so ill as to be fit for the sick report, bringing himself, the other officers being disabled by sickness, the brave squad in good order to his camp, under a heavy and cross fire from the enemy's guns.

Lieut. Reilly (killed by sun-stroke) and Lieut. and Adj. Harding, both of the 8th hussars (special mention). Good conduct on the same occasion.

Lieut. col. Raines, comdg. H.M.'s 95th regt. (special mention). Good service in assisting to take and hold the position of Kotah-ka-Serai.

Maj. Vials, H.M.'s 95th regt., Maj. Massey, and Lieut. and adj. Sexton (mention). Good service on the same occasion.

Capt. Pelley, comdg. 10th By. N.I. (mention). Good service on the same occasion.

Capt. Forster, H.M.'s 95th regt. (special mention). Good service in supporting with gallantry and ability the charge of the 8th hussars.

Capt. Sir T. Hill, actg. brig. maj., Capt. Mac-Mullen, late 23rd Ben. N.I., and Cornet Goldsworthy, H.M.'s 8th hussars (special mention). For the valuable and efficient assistance they gave on the same occasion.

Lieut. Maurice, H.M.'s 95th regt. (special mention). Good service on the same occasion.

Lieut. Williams, sub asst. comsry. gen. (special mention). Great energy and good service in obtaining supplies, when it was most difficult to do so.

Capt. Anderson, 1st B. Lancers (mention), wounded in the arm by a musket-ball, good service on the same day.

Asst. surg. Sherlock, H.M.'s 8th hussars, severely wounded by a spent ball (special mention). For rendering great assistance in bringing in the wounded under fire.

HUGH ROSE, Maj. gen., comdg.

P. S.—Brigdr. Smith requests that Maj. Chetwode, H.M.'s 8th hussars, may be mentioned for good service on June 17.

HUGH ROSE, Maj. gen. comdg.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, with Mrs. Cotton and their son, and the Rev. T. H. Burn, returned to the Presidency on Tuesday evening, the 22nd February, from a tour of confirmations and examination of missionary schools. We have been furnished with the following list, giving the numbers confirmed by the Bishop during the past month:—

	In the English language	In the Bengali language
Barripore .. .. .	—	102
St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta	168	85
Barrackpore (incl. Serampore)	15	—
Chinsurah .. .. .	20	—
Crishnaugur (incl. Santipore)	—	63
Chapra .. .. .	—	33
Bollobpore .. .. .	—	65
Kappasdanga (incl. Ruttunpore)	—	107
Burdwan .. .. .	2	33
Total	205	488

The service in every place consisted of two hymns, the Litany the Confirmation Service, and two addresses from the Bishop—one before and one after the laying on of hands. At the Bengali confirmations, the Bishop read the service in Bengali, but gave his addresses in English, which were interpreted, sentence by sentence, by one of the missionaries present.

HOMICIDE.—An engineer of the G. I. P. Railway Company, at or near Asseerghur, is now in custody on a charge of having shot his servant dead with a revolver. It appears, that after having committed this crime, he endeavoured to make his escape to Bombay, but was captured by the district police.

*\*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1859.

### THE RAJAH OF JAMKHUNDEE.

IN our last summary of news we expressed a doubt as to the justice of the treatment to which the Rajah of Jamkhundee had been subjected by the Bombay Government. This doubt has been entirely removed by a careful perusal of Mr. Lockett's very clear and satisfactory explanation of the proceedings of the British authorities. No unprejudiced person need any longer entertain the slightest apprehension as to the illegality of the young chief's arrest and lengthened confinement. He did not, indeed, break out into open rebellion, but only because he was arrested before his plans had reached maturity. Mr. Manson discovered abundant proofs of his active complicity in the disturbances that took place in the Southern Mahratta country. The most damning documents he placed in a box, the possession of which was evidently regarded as a great prize by the murderers of that unfortunate gentleman. This box was afterwards found at Nurgood, and the only papers that had been abstracted were those which implicated the Rajah of Jamkhundee. The investigation into his guilt had, therefore, to be instituted afresh; nor was it easy to obtain evidence in the midst of a disaffected population. That the Rajah had been actively engaged in secret preparations for war was placed beyond a doubt previous to his arrest, by the discovery of concealed ammunition and gun-carriages, all recently and clandestinely manufactured. The Rajah of Shorapore, too, ascribed his own defection to the incessant messages he received from the Jamkhundee chieftain; and the man who was executed for inciting the 29th regt. of Bombay Native Infantry to revolt, swore by his god and his goroo that he had been sent by him. That the Rajah's guilt would have been brought home to him by a public trial there is little reason to question, but the necessary evidence was barely collected when the Royal Proclamation released him from further confinement, and saved him from a worse fate. But, as Mr. Lockett observed, this pardon "would not prevent the Government from adopting such measures of precaution as had been resorted to, even in relation to chiefs who had been loyal to the British Government. All forts and strongholds in the Jamkhundee state are to be entirely dismantled and rendered untenable for military purposes at the chief's expense. He is to be interdicted from the erection of new forts. As a matter of course, all his guns and military stores of every description are forfeited, and he will be restricted to a limited number of troops to be fixed by the Political Commissioner, and he has been expressly informed that any unauthorised addition to the number of his troops, or any clandestine increase of his military stores, will subject him to the penalty of confiscation of his jagheer. On the other hand, a statement of the moneys

disbursed from the Jamkhundee treasury will be laid before the young chief, and he will then be able to confirm or contradict the assertion that his friends have published for him in the public papers, viz., that he has been robbed of ten lacs of rupees."

### SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE NOT ALWAYS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

So long as rebellion was raging in India, and every mail that arrived in this country brought intelligence of fresh mutinies and disturbances, we not only abstained from harshly criticising the conduct of the Indian Government, but exerted ourselves to obtain for it a fair and kindly judgment from the tribunal of public opinion. The utmost allowance, we felt, should be made for the unexpected and wholly unprecedented position in which the Governor General was so suddenly placed; and on many points, indeed, we cordially supported the policy he pursued. The attitude assumed by the noble viscount seemed to us in every way worthy of a high-minded English nobleman. The temporary suspension of the liberty of the press appeared fully justified by the intemperate language too frequently adopted by the Calcutta journalists, whether native or European; nor were we disposed to find much fault with the Registration of Arms Act, when we remembered that it was through British merchants that the Caffre insurgents procured their fire-arms and munitions of war. The dignified equanimity, too, of the Governor General contrasted favourably with the excited demeanour of the Europeans in Calcutta—at one moment trembling in abject apprehension, and at the next breathing fire and fury against all classes of "black men." But after a while Lord Canning began to display symptoms of vacillation, and of fear of moral responsibility. It may be that he was unfortunate in the counsellors by whom he was surrounded, and he certainly derived little support from the sympathy of his own fellow-countrymen in India. The equal balance he strove at first to maintain between natives and Europeans inclined entirely in favour of the former, and the scale of the latter struck the beam. Of late this unjust and reprehensible partiality has been every day acquiring fresh strength, and demonstrating itself by the most offensive illustrations. With the exception of Mr. Boyle, not a single European, we believe, has received any substantial recognition of his services; while complimentary titles, dresses of honour, presents of money, and grants of land have been lavished with reckless munificence on almost every native not guilty of murder or robbery. Very recently the distinguished services of a European gentleman during the worst period of the rebellion were prominently brought before the notice of the Governor General, coupled with the fact that in consequence of the uncompromising spirit he had displayed, the extensive and valuable factories possessed by this gallant "man-at-arms" had been singled out for special and complete destruction. What was his lordship's answer to the application made to him—not by the sufferer himself—that one of the forfeited jagheers should be bestowed as an acknowledgment of services recognised in grateful terms by the highest local authorities? His lordship fully admitted that those services were of a character



to merit some special mark of distinction, BUT—he did not think that he would have any estate to dispose of by the time he had given away all the jaghires he intended to confer upon natives! It is needless to remark that the gentleman in question is not a member of “the services.” In fact, he is only a European—nothing more than an English gentleman, who neglected his own private interests to strike bravely in defence of Englishmen and Englishwomen in distress, and to set an example of self-denial, fortitude, and heroism at a time when such an example was much wanted. And yet, why should he complain? Will he not, before the close of the present century, receive a non-military medal? A simple chaplet of leaves contented the Romans of old. Why, then, should not Englishmen think themselves amply repaid for endangering their lives, losing their property, and impoverishing their families, by the privilege of wearing a bronze medal on their breasts?

#### MISPLACED CLEMENCY.

THE clemency policy of Lord Canning, encouraged by the Home Government and the people of England, is beginning to bear its fruit. The last mail from Bombay brings us intelligence of the murder of two railway officials, Messrs. Evans and Linnell, who were out in tents near Eentowa, in the Banda district, marking out the Allahabad and Jubbulpore line. The Indian papers also state, as we remarked in our last issue, that bands of rebels or robbers continue to infest the Upper Provinces, and render life and property insecure, even in the neighbourhood of European stations. This is, undoubtedly, the result of the clemency policy, which, it cannot be too often repeated, is utterly thrown away upon Asiatics. Had we, at the commencement of the mutinies, struck a blow such as a Tamerlane, a Nadir Shah, or a Napoleon would have done, we should have had the whole of the disaffected portion of the people cowering at our feet, and much bloodshed and destruction of property would have been saved. But the Asiatic understands clemency and amnesties only as proofs of weakness and fear, and they continue to murder and plunder in order to gratify revenge and the love of acquisitiveness natural to all mankind, and with the latent hope that, with a mild and timid Government, they will escape the punishment due to their crimes. What is the spectacle at this moment presented to the people of India? Hundreds of murderers are coming in under the amnesty, and receive a full pardon for their past crimes. They will be enabled to travel from village to village, and whisper to the inhabitants, “We killed so many sahibs, ladies, and children; and here we are, pardoned, and free to go wherever we please.” The Nawab of Furuckabad, the notorious murderer of the ladies at Futtingurh, is being tried by a commission composed of British judges, and is allowed English counsel. The first move of the English counsel is, of course, a legal quibble. The wording of the charges of the prosecutor is informal; the allegiance of the prisoner to the Government is not established, nor has it been proved that the murdered parties were British subjects. All this is consonant to our ideas of justice, but it has a most damaging effect on the Asiatic mind.

In it they see only weakness and timidity, and are encouraged to commit fresh crimes, in the hope of escaping with impunity, either through a general amnesty, or the clever quibbles of cunning lawyers. It was not in this way that Thuggism was dealt with and rooted out of the land. A body of officers, under a superintendant, was appointed, with large powers to capture and execute all persons belonging to the Thuggee tribe or association, and, with the exception of a few who were necessarily admitted as king's evidence, every convicted Thug was hanged, and for years we have heard nothing of them,—indeed the very name is passing into oblivion. Until the same stern but necessary policy is adopted towards the hordes of murderers and robbers that are wandering over the land, we shall have many more cases of assassination and plunder and insecurity of property.

We hail with real pleasure the advent of Sir John Lawrence to the Council of India. The important and scarcely too much to be eulogised services he has performed in India, his great experience, and his admirable administration of the Punjab territories, will give him a preponderating influence in the councils of that body, and will enable him to propose measures, founded upon his own experience, which others would shrink from. Indeed, the governments of the Punjab and Bengal, including the North-West Provinces, are as different as the Governments of England and Timbuctoo. In Bengal and the North-West Provinces the finances are deranged, the old courts and regulations continue to oppress the people with their corruption and intolerable delays, murderers and robbers roam free through the land, the despoiled Europeans are languishing in poverty, without compensation for their losses or rewards for their military services, and general discontent pervades the country, except among criminals and traitors. In the Punjab, on the contrary, the mutiny was at once put down with a severe display of justice and power, the Europeans were compensated by fines levied on the treacherous cities and inhabitants, the confidence of capitalists in the Government—as shown by Sir John Lawrence's loan during the mutinies—unabated, the people are contented and prosperous, and speedy justice is dealt out to them by European Commissioners, unobstructed by the machinery of volumes of confused and conflicting regulations. The wise and vigorous counsels of the man who has done all this for the province under his direct rule, and who saved India when elsewhere all was vacillation and timidity, cannot fail to be of the utmost service to the Indian Council, and to the Government of this country in its administration of Indian affairs.

#### INDIAN MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Whereas, We have taken into Our consideration the recommendations of the Commissioners appointed by Our authority to inquire into the Regulations affecting the sanitary condition of Our Military Forces and the Medical treatment of the sick and wounded of Our Army; Our Will and Pleasure is, that, from and after the date of this Warrant, the following Rules shall be established for the future admission, promotion, and relative rank and allowances of the Medical Officers of Our In-

dian Military Forces, and that by these rules Our Governor General in Council, and the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay, shall, respectively, be governed.

1. The grades of Medical Officers in Our Indian Military Forces shall be four in number, viz.:—

1. Inspector General of Hospitals.
2. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, 1st Class. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, 2nd Class.
3. Staff or Regimental Surgeon, who, after twenty years' service in India in any rank, shall be styled Surgeon Major.
4. Staff or Regimental Assistant Surgeon.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the competitive examination for a Commission in the Medical Department of Our Army who does not possess such a certificate or certificates as would qualify a Civilian to practise Medicine and Surgery.

3. No Assistant Surgeon shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Surgeon until he shall have passed such examination as Our principal Secretary of State for India in Council may require, and shall have served in India with the Commission of Assistant Surgeon for five years, of which two shall have been passed in or with a Regiment.

4. A Surgeon, whether on the Staff or attached to Regiments, must have served ten years in India, of which two must have been passed, with the rank of Surgeon, in or with a Regiment, before he will be eligible for promotion to the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

5. A Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals must have served three years in India in the first or second grade of that rank before he shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Inspector General.

In cases, however, of emergency, or when the good of the Service renders such alteration desirable, it shall be competent for the Governor General in Council to shorten the several periods of service above mentioned, in such manner as he shall deem fit and expedient.

6. Assistant Surgeons shall, as a general rule, be promoted to the rank of Surgeon in the order of their seniority in the Service, unless unfit for the discharge of their duties from physical or professional incompetence or misconduct. In cases of distinguished service, however, an Assistant Surgeon may be promoted by Brevet, without reference to seniority; and in such cases, with a view to insure the responsibility attaching to an appointment made out of the regular course of promotion, the recommendation in which the services of the Officer shall be detailed, shall be published in the General Orders of our Indian Military Forces, and in the *Gazette* in which his promotion appears.

7. All promotion from the rank of Surgeon to that of Deputy Inspector, and from the rank of Deputy Inspector to that of Inspector, shall be given by selection for ability and merit; and the grounds of such selection shall be stated to Us in writing, and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the selection for the grades of Deputy Inspector being made from the whole rank of Surgeons, whether styled Surgeons or Surgeons Major.

8. With a view to maintain the efficiency of the service, all Medical Officers of the rank of Surgeon Major, Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, shall be placed on the Retired List when they shall have attained the age of fifty-five years, and all Inspectors General and Deputy Inspectors General when they shall have attained the age of sixty-five years.

9. The relative rank of the Medical Officers of our Indian Military Forces shall be as follows:—

* In substitution for the existing grades, viz.:—			
Inspector General of Hospitals ...	...	for Director General	Medical Department.
Deputy Inspector General, 1st class ...	...	for Inspector Gen.	
Ditto ditto 2d class ...	...	for Superintending	Surgeon.
Surgeon Major ...	...	for Senior Surgeon.	
Staff or Regimental Surgeon	...	as at present.	
Ditto ditto Assistant Surgeon	...		

Staff or Regimental Assistant Surgeon as a Lieutenant, according to the date of his Commission; and after six years' service in India, as Captain, according to the date of the completion of such service.

Staff or Regimental Surgeon as Major, according to the date of his Commission; and Surgeon Major as Lieutenant Colonel, but junior of that rank.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the 2nd Class as Lieutenant Colonel, and Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the 1st Class as Colonel, according to the dates of their appointment respectively.\*

Inspector General of Hospitals as Brigadier General, according to the date of his appointment; if with an army in the field, or after three years' service in India as Inspector General, as a Major General, from the date of his joining such army in the field, or according to the date of the completion of such service.

10. Such relative rank shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds, (except as regards the presidency Courts-martial, where Our Will and Pleasure is, that the senior combatant Officer be always President) and shall regulate the choice of quarters, forage, and prize-money. But when a Medical Officer is serving with a Regiment or Detachment, the Officer commanding, though he be junior in rank to such Medical Officer, is entitled to a preference in the choice of quarters.

11. Medical Officers shall be entitled to all the allowances granted to our Indian Military Forces on account of wounds and injuries received in action, as combatant Officers holding the same relative ranks.

12. Their families shall, in like manner, be entitled to all the allowances granted, under existing regulations, to the families of combatant Officers holding the same relative ranks.

13. Medical Officers shall be held entitled to the same honours as other Officers of our Army of equal relative rank.†

14. A Medical Officer, retiring after a service in India of twenty-five years and upwards, may, if recommended for the same by the Head of his Department, receive a step of honorary rank, but without any consequent increase of pay.

15. Six of the most meritorious Medical Officers of the Army shall be named My Honorary Physicians, and six, My Honorary Surgeons.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this first day of February, 1859, in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,  
STANLEY.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—APRIL 7.

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Indian Loan Bill,

Lord DERBY said that the House would look on this Bill as a grant on account which it was necessary to obtain before the dissolution of Parliament, but that a further sum of £5,000,000 would be required. In answer to various questions which had been put, he informed the House that a day of thanksgiving for our successes in India was about to be appointed, and that a vote of thanks was to be given to Lord Clyde and the officers and troops under his command. He explained, in answer to Lord ELLENBOROUGH, that the question of railway deposits was one not of revenue, but of account. He then proceeded to detail the steps which had been taken to reduce the enormous military expenditure. The number of Europeans of all arms in India was 112,000, to which a native army of about 320,000, inclusive of police, was joined. The native army at the

present moment exceeded by 50,000 men the native army which existed before the mutiny. Orders had been sent out to reduce as far as possible the native troops, and to prohibit new levies. Out of the eighty-five regiments of Queen's troops ten were to be sent home; but this could not be done at once, as it would be attended with great expense, and would derange the estimates by increasing the expenditure for troops in this country. He would not express an opinion on the number of European troops necessary for a peace establishment, but if, as had been proposed, 80,000 Europeans and a native force of 200,000 were to be kept up, it would require an expenditure of at least £15,000,000 a year,—a sum which the revenue of India could not be expected to pay; and therefore a great reduction of those numbers would be necessary. He then passed to the question of a local European force, which should form, as it were, a link between the native troops and those of her Majesty sent from this country, and considered that it ought to bear a certain proportion to the troops of the line. The reductions which were about to be made would be a cessation of extensive field operations and extraordinary commands, a diminution of the native army and of the British troops in India. This would require great caution, and must not be done in too great haste, as it would be necessary for some time to keep a large force in India.

The Duke of ARGYLL looked with confidence to the restoration of the finances in India, our present difficulties having arisen from the extraordinary expenditure for military purposes. He protested against the connection between the Imperial and Indian treasuries, and rejected the doctrine of a virtual obligation of this country to pay Indian expenses. The holders of India stock had received, in proportion to the hazard they ran, a greater rate of interest, and he thought that an Imperial guarantee would only diminish that amount of care and circumspection which the Indian financiers were now bound to exercise. He entertained no doubt that the resources of India under a good Government and light taxation were sufficient after a time to provide for the happiness and welfare of its inhabitants. He thought that to provide for the difficulties of the Indian exchequer no new taxes ought to be imposed, as the taxes were quite heavy enough. A reduction of the salaries of civil servants and the employment of a higher class of natives and a very great reduction of our military forces might bring back the finances to the state in which they were in 1856-7, when the income was equal to the expenditure.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH entirely agreed with the Duke of Argyll on the question of guarantees, not so much as regarded England as for the injury it would inflict on India. In an exceptional case like this Loan Bill, however, it might be advisable to extend the protection of a guarantee. It had been stated that the sum of £40,000,000 had been guaranteed for railroads, and charged on the revenue of India. He protested against such a system as that, for it had saddled the Government of India with a dead loss of £8,000,000. All the present financial difficulties arose out of those railroads, and he trusted that the Government would put an end to the present state of things. He regretted that the Government, while they were about it, had not asked for more money, for in finance as in war, time was everything. He thought the Home Government had some reason to complain of a want of foresight in the management of the Indian finances, and in some measure the Governor General was responsible. After describing the way in which much of the recent debt had been incurred, he felt convinced that the only means to arrive at a satisfactory result was to reduce the native army, and he suggested that 10,000 persons should be struck off the roll. The European force, however, ought to be double what it was before the mutiny, and with such an increase of its numbers it could easily hold the country. It would be a dangerous experiment to discharge these 100,000 men at once, as the chances are that they would one and all become Pindarees, but their discharge should be spread over a period

of four or five years. In the present crisis it would be unworthy of the country not to come forward. A revision of taxation, he hoped, would soon compel the wealthy native to pay those taxes from which he was now exempt, and which fell with all their weight on his poor brethren. In such a revision he hoped the taxes would be equalised, for the people of Bengal ought not to pay a greater salt-tax than those of Madras and Bombay. He reminded the House that a fund had been set apart by the Act of 1883 to accumulate, for the purpose of paying off the Indian stock; that fund had now reached the sum of £1,700,000, and he suggested that the British Government should guarantee interest upon that stock, and thereby they would at once set free the whole of that sum for the present exigency. The real difficulties of the case were to be met not merely by lightening taxation, but by good government, in order to render the people content, and so to dispense with the presence of a large military force.

Lord ALBEMARLE quoted a mass of figures to prove that the energies of the people of India were crushed beneath the weight of taxation, paying, as they do in Madras, at the rate of 16s. or 18s. in the pound. He deprecated the levying of Customs' duties on those hardly-taxed people, and proposed instead, an export duty on the staple commodities of India, as such taxes would be paid by the wealthy foreigner, and not by the rack-rented Hindoo.

After a short conversation between Lords DERBY, ELLENBOROUGH, and DONOUGHMORE, the subject was resumed by Lord MONTAGUE, who described Indian finances as in a state of chronic deficiency, a condition for which it was always difficult to find a remedy. He entertained no doubt as to the responsibility of this country to meet the wants of the Indian revenue.

The Bill was then read a second time, was committed, was read a third time, and passed.

## THE INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.

The general committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian revolt have published a report relative to the affairs of the fund from the date of the last report—viz., the 3rd of February, 1858, to the close of that year. The business of the fund was placed under four committees—the general, the relief, the finance, and the ladies' committees. Having laid down a plan for administering relief, the committee state that in accordance therewith relief had been afforded from the commencement of the fund to December 31, 1858, in the following cases and to the amount specified:—Donations (military), £27,024. 1s. 9d.; loans (military), £1,533. 19s. 11d.; donations (civil classes), £8,613. 5s. 9d.; loans (civil classes), £1,877. 7s. 7d.—total, £42,048. 15s. The finance committee had continued to perform its duties with zeal; the ladies' committee had rendered valuable assistance, and had been indefatigable in their attention to the wants of the sufferers; the sum of £6,204. 17s. 4d. over and above expenses had been added to the available resources for the past year. The total amount of subscriptions, with interest and premium, was, on the 31st of December, £440,003. 10s. 3d., swelled afterwards by repayments of loans to £442,476. 10s. 1d. In addition to the subscriptions in the three kingdoms, subscriptions had been received from Australia, Africa, Brazil, California, China, Egypt, France, Falkland Island, Grenada, Greece, Holland, Ionian Islands, Java, Mexico, Malta, North American colonies, New Zealand, New South Wales, New Granada, Norway, Prince Edward's Island, Portugal, Prussia, Persia, Peru, Russia, South America, Sardinia, Spain, St. Helena, Turkey, Tunis, United States, and the West Indies. From the legislature of Victoria the committee had received a sum of £25,000, and from a "Lady in Belgravia" £850. The total expenditure up to Dec. 31, 1858, was £176,710. 7s., of which £127,286. 10s. 7d. had been sent out to India. The sum given to sufferers in Great Britain up to the same time was £42,048. 15s.—viz., to military classes (dona-

\* Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals of her Majesty's British forces of less than five years' service will have local rank as Colonel while serving in India, from the date of their arrival in that country, but without any consequent increase of pay.

† This clause does not extend to the compliments to be paid by Garrison or Regimental Guards as laid down in pages 29 and 30 of the Queen's Regulations for the Army.

tions), £27,924. 1s. 9d.; ditto (loans), £4,538. 10s. 11d.; to civil classes (donations), £8,618. 5s. 2d.; ditto (loans), £1,877. 7s. 7d. Relief had been given to widows, and orphans, and other relatives of officers and soldiers; to wounded and disabled soldiers and sailors, to whom assistance was rendered until they could procure their own livelihood, and some of the allowances thus given were continued up to March 31; 544 orphan children of soldiers and sailors had received a weekly allowance, and some were provided for in different charitable institutions; of twenty-six orphans of officers some had been taken to be gratuitously educated at distinguished schools, and the rest had been taken care of by the committee. It appeared that the number of applicants had not diminished, as was anticipated, owing to various causes. The amount at the credit of the central fund in December, 1858, was £265,776. 2s. 9d., besides which there are other sums of uncertain amount due to the fund. The whole of the money possessed by the committee is invested in public securities. The committee deemed it their duty to represent what should be done with the funds at their disposal. They considered—First, The widows and orphans of civilians in the service of the Indian Government are, for the most part, already provided for, but relief would be granted in necessitous cases; secondly, as the pensions and allowances of widows and orphans of the Queen's army are on a lower scale than those in the Indian army, it had been thought right to place the widows and orphans on the same footing by allowances from the fund, to an amount that would not exceed the income of the widow or orphans of a captain in the Indian army killed in action; thirdly, to widows, orphans, or near relatives of missionaries, indigo planters, uncovenanted servants, and servants of railway companies, relief should be given according to their station or necessities; fourthly, soldiers' and sailors' widows and orphans being peculiarly entitled to consideration, allowances had been granted to them for a year, and it was intended to continue them at the same rate, or reduce them in accordance with the state of the fund. On December 31 there were 304 soldiers' and sailors' widows, and 544 children, in receipt of allowances; fifthly, to soldiers discharged owing to wounds or loss of health, occasioned by the mutiny, the committee contemplated the continuance of 6d. per day as an important addition to their means of support. The number of soldiers' and sailors' widows now receiving relief from the fund is 520 and 670, at about £20 per annum for each family; total outlay £10,400 per annum. The number of soldiers receiving 6d. per day had increased to 283, with an outlay of £2,582. 7s. 6d. The committee conclude their report with thanks to Mr. Alderman Finnis for presiding at their meetings, and for his able co-operation and counsel.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE INDIAN MUTINY.**—On Thursday was published, on the motion of Mr. Ayrton, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, a return of the names or numbers of each regiment and corps in India which has mutinied, or manifested a disposition to mutiny, against its lawful commanders, since the 1st of January, 1857,—with other particulars. The melancholy details of this return, which might aptly be embodied not in a blue, but in a black book, fill a Parliamentary paper of seventy pages, which those more particularly interested in the matter may procure for the small outlay of 9d. The mutinous regiments included the following corps, viz.:—In the Presidency of Bengal division, the 19th, 32nd, 34th, 63rd, and 73rd native infantry, the 11th irregular cavalry, and the 1st Assam light infantry battalions; in the Dinapore division, the 7th, 8th, 17th, 37th, and 40th native infantry, the 5th irregular cavalry, the Loodianah regiment, and the Ramghur light infantry battalions; in the Meerut division, the 3rd and 6th companies of the 8th battalion of artillery, the 9th, 44th, 54th, and 67th native infantry; in the

Saugor district, both wings of the 1st light cavalry, the 23rd and 31st, 50th and 52nd native infantry, the 42nd light infantry, and the 3rd irregular cavalry; in the Sirhind division, the 6th light cavalry, the 3rd, 5th, 33rd, 36th, and 60th, and 61st native infantry, the Humanah light infantry battalion, and the 4th irregular cavalry; in the Lahore division, the 8th, 9th, and 10th light cavalry, and the 46th, 10th, 26th, 45th, 49th, 57th, and 69th native infantry; in the Peshawar division, the 5th light cavalry, the 14th, 24th, 27th, 39th, 51st, 55th, 58th, and 64th native infantry, and the 9th and 10th irregular cavalry; at Musseerabad, the 2nd company, 7th battalion of artillery, the 15th and 30th native infantry; and at Neemuch, the 72nd native infantry. In the Benares district, the 17th regiment of native infantry at Azimghur is specially stigmatised. The 37th regiment is also included in the return from this district. Other mutinous regiments were the 3rd and 6th companies of the 8th battalion of artillery, the 9th native infantry; No. 8 company of the 44th native infantry, the 50th, 67th, 3rd, 33rd, 61st, and 36th native infantry, the 4th Bengal irregular cavalry, the 8th light cavalry, the 16th native infantry Grenadiers, the 5th and 9th light cavalry; and no end of other regiments of native infantry. The return relative to the Bombay army fills but a few pages; the mutinous regiments were the 3rd and 5th companies of the 4th battalion artillery (Golundause), the 2nd regiment light cavalry, the 2nd regiment native infantry Grenadiers, a detachment of the 12th native infantry, and the 21st and 27th native infantry. The Guzerat irregular horse mutinied last July, but the rising was speedily suppressed.

**THE NEW ACT ON THE EAST INDIA LOAN.**—On Saturday the new Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India was printed. This Act passed the House of Lords on Thursday, and on Friday received the Royal assent in order to be despatched with the mail to India on Monday. There are twelve concisely worded sections in the Act, the preamble of which declares that in consequence of the recent disturbances in India it is expedient that the Secretary of State in Council of India should be enabled to raise money in the United Kingdom on the credit of the revenue of India. The Secretary of State in Council of India is empowered to raise any sum not exceeding £7,000,000 under this statute. The money may be raised on bonds under the hands of three members of the Council of India, countersigned by the Secretary or the Under Secretary. When the money is not borrowed on bonds, debentures may be issued, which are to be paid off at par and the interest half-yearly at the Treasury of the Secretary of State in Council in London. There is power given to raise money for the repayment of the principal moneys. "All bonds and debentures to be issued under this Act, and the principal moneys and interest thereby secured, shall be charged on and payable out of the revenue of India in like manner as other liabilities incurred on account of the Government of the said territories." The forgery of debentures is to be punishable as forgery of East India Bonds. Returns of money raised under this Act are to be laid before Parliament. The Act is not to prejudice or affect any power of raising or borrowing money vested in the Secretary of State in Council at the time of the passing of the same.

**DEATH OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL, G.C.B. AND K.H.**—We regret to learn by telegraph that Lieutenant general Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., died suddenly on Friday, at Aghada-hall, his seat in County Cork, from disease of the heart. The gallant officer, who had greatly distinguished himself, was fourth son of the late Mr. John Thackwell, of Rye-court, Worcestershire. He entered the army in April, 1800, and during his career of nearly sixty years had gained the highest distinction in the service, particularly in the East Indies. Sir Joseph's services in the Peninsula are thus recorded by "Hart":—

"Served the campaign in Galicia and Leon under Sir John Moore, and was engaged in several skir-

mishes, and present at the battle of Corunna; served the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in the Peninsula, including the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, in front of Pampeluna, the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th July; blockade of Pampeluna from the 18th to the 31st of October, when it surrendered; battle of Orthes, affair of Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse, besides many affairs of advanced guards, outposts, &c. Served also the campaign of 1815, including the action at Quatre Bras, the retreat on the following day, and battle of Waterloo. Commanded the cavalry division of the army of the Indus during the Afghanistan campaign; was present at the storm and capture of Ghuznee, and commanded the 2nd column of the army on its march from Cabul to Bengal."

He commanded the cavalry division of the army of Gwalior throughout the Mahratta war in 1843; and commanded the cavalry division at the action at Maharajpore, on the 29th December of that year. Sir Joseph greatly distinguished himself in the operations against the sikhs in the campaigns of 1846 and 1849, for which eminent services he received the thanks of Parliament and the East India Company, and was rewarded in the last mentioned year by her Majesty nominating him a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, the gallant general having formerly for his military services been made a Companion and Knight of that Order. During his honourable career in the service he had been several times wounded. At Vittoria he was severely contused on the right shoulder, and at Waterloo he was so badly wounded that he had to have his left arm amputated, and had two horses shot under him. On his return to England from the East Indies he was appointed Inspector general of cavalry in succession to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. In 1834 he was made a knight of the Hanoverian Order, had received the silver war medal and three clasps for his services in the Peninsula, a medal for Sobraon, where he commanded the cavalry; and medal and clasps for the last Punjab campaign, also the empty honour of the Douranee Order for services in Afghanistan. In November, 1849, he was appointed Colonel of the 16th (the Queen's) regiment of light dragoons (lancers), which becomes at the disposal of the Horse Guards by his lamented decease. He was an intimate friend of the late General Havelock, and of Lord Clyde, Sir Harry Smith, Lord Gough, and other noble and gallant veterans of the army. His commissions bore date as follows:—Cornet, 22nd of April, 1800; lieutenant, 13th June, 1801; captain, 9th of April, 1807; major, 18th of June, 1815; lieutenant colonel, 21st of June, 1817; colonel, 10th of January, 1837; major general, 9th of November, 1846; and lieutenant general, 20th of June, 1854.

**HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.**—The following were among the presentations to the Queen at the levee held at St. James's-palace, on the 6th inst. In the case of those presentations by the Secretary of State for India, to prevent repetition the names of the officers presented only are given:—Lieut. Addison, on promotion, by Colonel the Marquis of Donegal; Lieut. J. Aldridge, on return from India, by Lieut. col. Sir W. Verner; Lieut. col. Anderson, C.B., on promotion and return from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. B. T. Ashe, by the Secretary of State for India; Lieut. V. C. Bertie, on return from active service in India; Capt. Bishop, on return from India, by Lord George Lennox; Capt. G. P. Blake, on return from Lucknow, by Major General Peel; Capt. C. G. Blane, on prom. and return from India, by Major General Lord Rokeby; Major General J. T. Boileau, on prom. and return from India; Lieut. H. Brackenbury, on return from service in India, by col. C. Bingham; Lieut. G. W. H. Bussell, on return from India, by the Quartermaster General; Lieut. H. Clerk, on return from India; Lieut. A. Cumming; Capt. Currie, on return from India, by the Secretary of State for India; Col. D'Aguillar, on return from India, and on promotion, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Dr. J. R. L. Dickson, physician to H.M.'s Legation at the Court of Persia; Lieut. H. Doveton, on appointment to H.M.'s Indian Engineers; Major General Dupuis, on his return from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. S. De Burgh Edwardes, on promotion; Capt.

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12 Tea Spoons ...	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0
9 Sauce Ladles ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
1 Gravy Spoon ...	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do.	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 3 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0
1 Butter Knife ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
1 Soup Ladle ...	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6
6 Egg Spoons (gilt)	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0
Complete Service ...	10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6

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**THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, CASH ACCOUNT and BALANCE-SHEET to 31st December last, as laid before the Members of THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, at the General Meeting on Wednesday, 16th February, 1859, is now printed, and may be had on a written or personal application at the Society's Office, 39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. To the Report and Accounts is appended a list of Bonuses paid on the Claims of the year 1858.**

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 OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE,

CONTAINS:

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| 1. ANGLO-ROMAN AND ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY.                    | 5. MILL ON LIBERTY.                     |
| 2. CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.                                  | 6. PRIVATE LIFE OF A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.  |
| 3. WHIGS AND TORIES.                                       | 7. PHILOSOPHY AS AN ELEMENT OF CULTURE. |
| 4. REALISTIC NOVELISTS: GEORGE ELIOT AND ANTHONY TROLLOPE. | 8. THE ITALIAN QUESTION.                |
|  | 9. THE SESSION.                         |

## THE MARCH NUMBER

CONTAINS:

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|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. LITERATURE AND LIFE.           | 6. HENRY HALLAM.              |
| 2. RUSSIA AND THE WEST OF EUROPE. | 7. "THE WANDERER."            |
| 3. INDIAN FINANCE.                | 8. PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE. |
| 4. CHRISTMAS PIECES.              | 9. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.     |
| 5. THE HOMELESS POOR.             | 10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.       |

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This publication stands on quite a different ground from the other monthlies, and affects no rivalry with them. We beg to add our own recommendation to those it has already received. Though the conductors disclaim the idea of filling any vacuum, they certainly do so. They evidently also possess good information, and deal with most of their topics in a serious and searching spirit.—*Press*, March 5, 1859.

If it proves to be, what from the first number seems likely, a publication appealing more to the higher class of readers, whose wants are at present only supplied by the Quarterly Reviews, its chances of success will certainly be very considerable. There is no conceivable reason why articles written by and addressed to thoughtful men should only make their appearance four times in the twelvemonth, but, on the contrary, every reason to suppose that a monthly collection of such would meet with a ready and extensive sale. The purely political articles are on "Indian Finance" and "Parliament and the People," the last, especially, very ably written.—*Globe*, March 2, 1859.

First of all, let us bid welcome to the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," published by Messrs. Allen and Co., of 7, Leadenhall-street. It is sought to establish a sort of English "*Revue des deux Mondes*." This design is strictly carried out.—*Literary Gazette*, March 5, 1859.

Its articles, which are of a thoroughly miscellaneous character, are promising enough.—*John Bull*, March 5, 1859.

It is a new monthly magazine, that brings itself modestly into the world without any flaming announcement of the wonders it intends to do. . . . We are very glad to see in the first number a quality which gives it a full title to existence, viz., good sense, as opposed to the ordinary affectation of omniscience, superciliousness, or an unflagging *vis comica*. . . . We welcome any novelty in literature which promises to be sensible, well-informed, and gentlemanlike. There are several articles of merit in this number. That on "Literature and Life" is perhaps the best. Its remarks on Mr. B. Hope's notion of making literature a profession are perfectly sound. The very clever and much-wanted article against the silliness of our present Christmas pieces for the stage should be read by all who fancy they like going to see such things. The article on "Parliamentary Reform" we have had occasion to notice elsewhere; that on "Indian Finance" deserves attention; and that on "Hallam" is sure to get it without deserving it so much.—*Spectator*, March 5, 1859.

The first number of a new monthly publication, the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," deserves a cordial welcome. Professedly based upon the plan of the "*Revue des deux Mondes*," it exhibits much of the scholarly spirit, the freedom and independence of thought, and the thorough geniality of tone, which mark its distinguished prototype. The opening article on "Literature and Life" is remarkable, hitting the case to a nicety, taking the middle course between the reckless Mohockism of *Bohemia*, and the affected kid-glove refinement of the *Saturday Review*. All the articles are excellent; but I would specially point out a well-deserved attack on "Christmas Pieces," a biographical notice of "Hallam," and a review of Owen Meredith's "Wanderer."—*Literary Lounger* in the *Illustrated Times*, March 5, 1859.

The best brief notion we can give of the publication is to say that it promises to become to the English reader what the *Revue des deux Mondes* is to the French, with an indefinitely wider latitude of topics and freedom of opinion. The soundness of its judgment on the question of Parliamentary Reform is displayed in the ablest and most thoroughly constitutional article that has yet appeared in any of our periodicals on the subject—an article which acquires additional value from the fact that it foreshadowed the whole of the scheme of the Government two days before the Reform Bill was brought forward. Let us have at least one English periodical, written with integrity and good taste, to which we may confidently look for fearless and honest opinions. The "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" promises to realise those expectations, and we heartily wish it the success which it deserves.—*Home News*, March 3, 1859.

It may with truth be said of it (the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW"), that the opening number promises well. There is a good healthy, manly tone about it (no small thing), and literary ability of no common order. We heartily wish it success.—*Overland Mail*, March 3, 1859.

The "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" seems to combine, in an eminent degree, the amusement of the monthlies and the grave literature of the quarterly reviews. We regret that we cannot devote more space to the work, for we could not praise it more than its merits deserve.—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*.

The papers are well written.—*Patriot*.

All the articles are written in an unaffected, free, and genuine style, on subjects of general current interest, not of common place material. The article on "Henry Hallam" is made truly interesting.—*National Standard*.

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[ESTABLISHED 1841.]

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 390.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Mar. 17	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Mar. 4
Madras .....	" 28	Bombay .....	" 26
Agra .....	" 28	Ceylon .....	" 15
China (Hong-Kong).....	Feb. 27.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency. Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched *via* Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

*Via Southampton* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent *via* Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

*Via Marseilles* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 9d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE learn by the Bombay Mail of the 26th March, that the conduct of Sir Jung Bahadoor, G.C.B., is not altogether free from suspicion. According to well accredited rumours, the Nepaulese troops have not yet taken the field, though a small detachment may have been sent to scour a certain jungle in which none of the rebels were secreted. The extradition of the fugitives, as his Excellency is well aware, would render him an object of execration throughout Hindostan; nor can it be expected that he should personally entertain any feelings of animosity against the enemies of the usurping Power. As mediator between the rebel chiefs and the British Government, he occupies a position which gives him great importance in the eyes of the natives generally. It will be said and be believed that the British troops, after a hundred victories in the field, feared to enter the territories of Nepal; and that the Sircar, at the demand of the ruler of that country, had accorded life and liberty to its most determined enemies.

Concerning Tantia Topce the usual rumours are afloat. He is here, there, everywhere, but in the hands of the pursuers. It is said that having quarrelled with Feroze Shah and the Rao, he had proceeded to Perone, and joined Maun Sing. Two chiefs, however, have surrendered themselves—Abdool Salar Jung, styled Nawab of Jaulna, and the Kamonah Nawab, Rheim Ali Khan, who is reported to have delivered himself up to the Bikaner Rajah.

The trial of the Nawab of Furruckabad has terminated in the conviction of the miscreant. After a patient and impartial trial he has been found guilty of the massacre of a large party of Europeans, men, women, and children, and also of several loyal natives. Sentence of death has accordingly been passed upon him,—subject to the confirmation of the Governor General, but it is impossible that even Lord Canning should find any ground for mercy in the case of such an atrocious and unmitigated ruffian. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Batten for the calm dignity with which he presided at this important trial.

The appointment of Mr. Montgomery to the Lieut. Governorship of the Punjab has made room in the Calcutta Council for Sir Robert Hamilton, to whom a farewell entertainment has been offered at Indore by his Highness the Maharajah Soobah Bahadoor.

Lord Clyde was at Mynporee on the 16th March, and was expected at Agra on the 22nd, *en route* to Simla.

In the Deccan the Rohillas have again been creating disturbances, and are said to have plundered Chowrassee, a town distant two marches from Hyderabad. At the last-named city an attempt has been made upon the life of the Nizam's Minister, Salar Jung, the steady friend of the English Government. The Resident Colonel Davidson, having presented in Durbar a despatch from the Governor General to the

Nizam, was proceeding to his carriage accompanied by the Dewan, and attended by Capt. Thornhill and Lieut. Fraser. These gentlemen had scarcely issued from the court-yard when a sowar aimed his carbine at the Minister, but missed fire. He then drew his sword and dashed forward to cut him down, and would have succeeded in doing so had not a follower of Salar Jung thrown himself before his master and received the blow upon his hand, which was severed in two. The next moment the assassin was cut to pieces by the guard.

Great excitement appears to prevail at Bombay on the subject of the new customs' tariff, by which duties on imported goods are raised from 50 to 400 per cent. An influential meeting of the mercantile community was accordingly held, and Lord Elphinstone was earnestly entreated to suspend the operation of the measure until importers could take steps to reduce the heavy losses that must otherwise fall upon them. His lordship replied that he had no power to grant the required suspension, but that he had already telegraphed to Calcutta on the subject. The answer was unfavourable. The merchants then held a second meeting, and agreed upon forwarding to the Secretary of State for India a memorial, a copy of which we give elsewhere.

In reply to various inquiries we beg to state that the Gwalior despatches appeared in our last issue, and that the Calpee despatches will probably be given in our next number.

We regret to hear that Mr. Loftus T. Wigram, Q.C., has been compelled by ill health to tender the resignation of his appointment as Standing Counsel to the Secretary of State for India in Council. We trust, however, that the claims of Mr. Henry Melvill to succeed him will not be overlooked in the proper quarter.

Colonel Sykes has been unanimously elected Chairman of the East India Company,—still a post of some honour, though "shorn of its beams."

A requisition to Lord Stanley to allow his name to be put forward as a candidate for the City of London has already received the signatures of the most respectable firms of every shade of political opinions. The compliment must be very gratifying to his lordship, and the more so that he may feel conscious that it is not unmerited.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

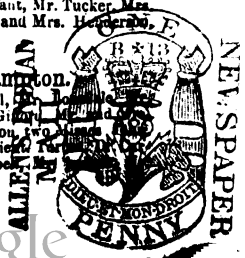
MADRAS.—Capt. J. S. Barclay, 39th Madras N.I., at Pegu, Jan. 31.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Mathey, Mr. Cadell, Lieut. Barrow, Mr. Boswell, Major and Mrs. Browne and infant, Mr. Wedding and infant, Mr. Tucker, Mrs. Van Cortlandt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Voyie and infant, Mr. Arthur.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Behar, April 26.—Mr. Taviell, Mr. and Mrs. Lodwick, Lieut. Seaton, Mrs. Gifford, Jenkins and child, Col. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Sleggett and three children, Lieut. Mr. Rance, Mrs. Church, Mr. Campbell, Miller, Judge Pinto.



## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

From H. L. ANDERSON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to J. COSMO MELVILL, Esq., India-office, London.

## CENTRAL INDIA.

The rebels are scattered in three parties—one with Feroze Shah, not far from Bursad, on the Agra and Bombay road; another with the Rao Sahib, in the Shahghur district; and the third with Tantia Topee, who is said to be at present in the Chumbul and Parone jungle. Maun Singh is near him. The following rebels have surrendered:—Dithun Lall, Bheema Naik, Abdool Sutar Khan, styled "Nawab of Powrah," and Nawab Khan of Danmia; the latter has given himself up to the Rajah of Bikaner.

## NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.—HYDERABAD.

An attempt was made by a Hindostanee, armed with a carbine, on the life of the Resident when returning from the Durbar, on the 15th instant (March). The ball wounded one of the ministers who was walking with Colonel Davidson. The assassin was immediately cut down. The Resident believes that there were no accomplices in the attempt.

Bombay Presidency quiet.

R. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to the Govt.

Bombay Castle, March 26.

THE ANDAMANS.—Letters from the Andamans state that, with the exception of health, the convicts are going on satisfactorily. On the 11th January there were 1,526 convicts, who were distributed as follows:—On Ross Island, 1,124; on Vepir Island, 222; on Chatham Island, 180. Out of the whole number 207 were sick in hospital, and since December 75 have died.

EPIGRAPH ON BRIGADIER NICHOLSON'S TOMB AT DELHI.—

This is the Grave  
of  
JOHN NICHOLSON,  
Bravest of the Brave,  
who entered the Army of the H.E.I.C.

in 1839,  
and served in four great Wars—  
Afghanistan, 1841-42;  
Sutlej, 1845-46;  
Punjab, 1848-49;  
Hindustan, 1857.

In the first he was an Ensign,  
In the last a Brigadier-General  
and Companion of the Bath,  
in all a Hero.

Rare gifts  
marked him for great things  
in Peace and War.

He had an iron mind and frame, a terrible courage, an indomitable will; yet was he gentle exceedingly, most loving, most kind; in all he thought and did unselfish, earnest, plain, and true; indeed, a most noble man. In public affairs he was the pupil of

The good Sir Henry Lawrence,  
and worthy of his master.

Few took a greater share in either the conquest or government of the Punjab; perhaps none so great in both. To the last he was in that province a tower of strength. His form seemed made for an army or a people to behold, his heart to meet the crisis of an empire. Soldier and civilian he was the type of the conquering race.

Most fitly  
in the great Siege of Delhi  
he led the first column of attack,  
and carried the main breach,  
dealing a death-blow to the greatest danger  
that ever threatened British India.

Most mournfully,  
Most gloriously,  
In the moment of victory,  
he fell,  
mortally wounded,

and died on the 23rd of September, 1857;  
yet only 35!

## BENGAL.

## SENTENCE ON THE NAWAB OF FURRUCKABAD.

Sentence was this day, March 15th, passed on that notorious criminal, Tufuzool Hosain Khan, ex-Nawab Raees of Furruckabad. The Court assembled precisely at noon. An anxious crowd of natives, deeply yet silently excited, had occupied every approach long before that hour. Very many of the civil and military officials, and other residents of the station, were also present in court. The President, having ordered the prisoner to be placed at the bar, proceeded, amidst profound silence, to pass sentence upon him. The Court unanimously found him guilty of the following crimes:—

"On the first count Guilty, that is to say, that he being a person owing allegiance to the British Government, did rebel and wage war against the said Government from the month of June to the end of December, 1857, and was a principal leader and instigator in revolt in the Furruckabad district, one of the centres of rebellion during the above period.

"On the second count, in the first instance, guilty of being an accessory after the fact to the murder of forty Europeans, or thereabouts, on the Manpoor Kuttree, or sand-bank in the River Ganges, on or about the 4th of July, 1857; in the second instance, guilty of being accessory before and after the fact to the murder of twenty-two persons, or thereabouts, being European, East Indian, and native Christians, men, women, and children, on the Futtelghurh parade ground, on or about the 23rd of July, 1857; in the third instance, guilty of being accessory before and after the fact to the murder of Kaley Khan, a loyal sepooy of the 10th regiment native infantry, at Furruckabad, on or about the 29th of July, 1857; in the fourth instance, guilty of being accessory before and after the fact, to the murder of two loyal Sikhs, names unknown, at Furruckabad, on or about the 29th of July, 1857.

"This Court having found the prisoner guilty as above do sentence him, Tufuzool Hosain Khan, to be hanged by the neck till he be dead; and do further adjudge that all his property, of whatever description, be confiscated. But in obedience to the orders of Government appointing this commission, the execution of this sentence is suspended until the receipt of further orders."

Signed by President and Members.

The following address was then delivered to the prisoner by the President of the Commission:—

## "PRISONER AT THE BAR.

"Your trial has lasted one month, and the fullest investigation that was possible has been made as to your guilt or innocence. You have been defended by an able English gentleman, who, relying on your own statements, has taken the greatest pains to prove you innocent of the heinous crimes with the commission of which you were charged; and he has also endeavoured to procure your release by every argument of a legal and technical nature which he thought would assist your cause. Nevertheless, we three Judges, sitting calmly and deliberately to hear the case for and against you, have unanimously decided that you are guilty. In arriving at this judgment, do not for an instant believe that we have given implicit belief to every word uttered by every witness for the prosecution, or that we have not allowed all the weight that it was worth to the evidence for the defence.

"You yourself have never attempted to deny the facts, i.e. the occurrence of those dreadful crimes which have conferred an historical infamy on Futtighurh and Furruckabad, and which have led to your being brought to the bar of justice. And now, prisoner at the bar, consider what are the crimes with the commission of which we, your judges, have convicted you. For what crimes, I repeat, is it that, as far as we are concerned, we have condemned you to suffer death?

"Her Majesty the Queen's gracious amnesty has saved you from that extreme punishment for the crime of being a principal leader and instigator in treason and rebellion which you so ungratefully committed. But if you had committed only that offence, you would have had to pass the remainder of your life in a miserable exile. But you stand at that bar convicted, first, of being accessory after the fact to a wholesale massacre of English gentlemen, ladies, and children, with most of whom you had been living on terms of intimacy; that is, in the language of the law, you received, comforted, and assisted the perpetrators of this massacre, and not only that, but honoured and rewarded some amongst them.

"Secondly, you stand convicted of being both accessory before and after the fact, to the cold blooded

slaughter of twenty-two Christians, including amongst them women and children, who were killed for no other cause than that they were Christians; that is, you not only received, comforted, and assisted the perpetrators of this crime, but you previously procured, counselled, commanded, and abetted those who took away those unhappy victims from your own door. And as if this were not enough, you have been convicted of this same double crime in regard to three poor natives (and there is reason to believe that others perished in a similar manner), whose only fault was, that one was faithful to his salt, and that the others were carrying English letters.

"And what is your excuse for all these crimes? What? but that you were afraid of losing your wretched life (which after all has been forfeited), at the hands of the mutinous soldiery, and that you were a puppet in the hands of their leaders, some of whom were of your own kith and lineage. Even if it were true, that you occupied this position, what a degraded one it was; how much of cowardice it showed in the descendant and representative of a family and race, hitherto well known in Hindoostan for courage and manly qualities! But it is quite impossible to believe that this plea of duress is true, even if there had not been produced ample and trustworthy evidence to refute it.

"You were able to save the lives of Christians, and you twice did save such, once to appease the anger of Heaven, when you were sick and thought yourself dying, and once to gratify your own feelings and inclinations. You were not a close prisoner, and you did exercise all the powers of a ruler in this territory, and in their exercise you committed the awful crimes which I have enumerated. If for the innocent blood that is crying to us from this river and this land, we did not sentence you to suffer a death, which is mercy itself to the cruel death inflicted under your sanction on so many victims, we should fail in our duty both to God and man.

"It is for the Government, which is our master and your master, to decide finally on your fate. You may rely on the whole of your pleas of defence being submitted to that authority. In the meanwhile, I implore you to repent of your crimes, and to make your peace with that God whose laws you have so ruthlessly violated."

The prisoner having been found guilty of the murder of English women and children, it may be hoped that even that great obstruction, Major Barrow's complimentary letter to him, may be held as not availing to save him from punishment, or to cancel the terms of the Amnesty of her Majesty the Queen of "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies," though under it the prisoner cannot be punished in any way for the murder of coloured adherents of our Christian Government, in the days of its direct need. We trust the Oude authorities, who are also compromised in this matter, will repudiate this monstrously unequal doctrine.

The prisoner was not able wholly to maintain his unconcerned demeanour. Just as the enumeration of the fearful crimes, of which the sentence of the Court convicted him, approached to a close, a change passed over his countenance, and his looks became downcast. Soon he controlled his features, and recovered the usual expression of his face, except that he continued to cast down his eyes. The sentence of death by hanging did not produce any further outward and visible sign. We need not add that no emotions of remorse were manifested.

The president's remarks to the prisoner, at the close of which it was observed that the waters of the Ganges flowing in front, and the ground the audience stood upon, cried out for the punishment of the atrocities of which the prisoner had been found guilty, could not fail to make an impression on those that heard them.

The prisoner has been placed, for securer custody, under an European guard in Fort Futtelghurh.—*Delhi Gazette.*

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per steamer <i>Pera</i> , April 20.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Singapore .....	£1,000 .....	—
Ceylon .....	4,500 .....	—
Madras .....	5,920 .....	£10,000
Calcutta .....	— .....	621,117
Hong Kong .....	— .....	49,631
Shanghai .....	— .....	12,883
Manilla .....	6,000 .....	—
	£17,421	£693,931

£370,817 to Calcutta was shipped by Government of India.



## THE NEW CUSTOMS' BILL.

*Bill to alter the Duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by sea.*

I. From and after the passing of this Act so much of Schedules A and B annexed to Act XIV. of 1836, so much of Schedules A and B annexed to Act VI. of 1844, so much of the Schedule annexed to Act IX. of 1845, so much of Schedules A and B annexed to Act I of 1862, and so much of Sections II., III., and IV., Act XXX. of 1854, as prescribe the rates of duty to be charged on goods imported into or exported from any port in India by sea—are repealed.

II. From and after the passing of this Act all the provisions now in force of the above-mentioned Acts which have reference to the duties of Customs now charged and leviable on goods imported into or exported from any port in India by sea, shall be taken to have reference to the duties of Customs prescribed in the Schedules annexed to this Act; provided that nothing in this Act shall authorise the levy of duties of sea customs at any free port, or be deemed to affect the provisions of Acts VI. and VII. of 1848.

III. Nothing in this Act shall apply to the articles of salt or opium, or to teak timber exported from the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim Provinces.

IV. And whereas contracts or agreements may have been made for the sale or delivery of goods on which increased or additional duties are imposed by this Act, and which contracts or agreements may have been made without reference to such increased duties, and thereby the several contractors may be materially affected; it is therefore further enacted that if any person shall, by virtue of any contract entered into before the passing of this Act, be bound to deliver, at any time after the passing of this Act, goods hereby made liable to an increased or additional rate of duty, and shall, upon the importation or exportation of any goods which he may deliver on performance of such contract, pay a rate of duty higher than that which was imposed by law on such goods at the time when the contract was entered into, every such person is hereby authorised and empowered to add to the price of such goods a sum equal to the difference of the duty paid under this Act and the duty which would have been payable under the laws in force when the contract was entered into, and shall have the same remedy for the recovery of such sum as if the same had been part of the price agreed upon.

V. This Act shall take effect on and after the 12th day of March, 1859.

Operation of Act.

SCHEDULE A.

Rates of duty to be charged on the following goods imported by sea into any port of India not being a free port:—

1. Bullion and coin. . . . . Free.

2. Precious stones and pearls. . . . . "

3. Grain and pulse. . . . . "

4. Horses and other living animals. . . . . "

5. Ice. . . . . "

6. Coal, coke, brick, chalk, and stones (marbles and wrought stones excepted). . . . . "

7. Cotton wool. . . . . "

8. Books. . . . . "

9. Machinery for the improvement of the communications, and for development of the resources of the country. . . . . "

And the collector of customs, subject to the orders of the local Executive Government, shall

decide what articles of machinery come within the above definition, and such decision shall be final in law.

10. Cotton, thread, twist, and yarn. . . 5 per cent.

11. Tea. . . . . 20 " "

12. Coffee. . . . . 20 " "

13. Tobacco and all preparations thereof. . . 20 " "

14. Spices, including cassia, cinnamon, pepper, cloves, nutmegs, and mace. . . 20 " "

15. Haberdashery, millinery, and hosiery. . . 20 " "

16. Grocery, confectionery, and oil-man's stores. . . 20 " "

17. Provisions, hams, and cheeses. . . 20 " "

18. Perfumery. . . . . 20 " "

19. Jewellery, plate, and plated ware. . 20 " "

20. Porter, ale, beer, cider, and other similar fermented liquors, 4 annas the imperial gallon.

21. Wines and liquors, 2 rupees the imperial gallon.

22. Spirits, 3 rupees the imperial gallon.

And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof; and when imported in bottles, six quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon.

23. All articles not included in the above enumeration ten per cent.

SCHEDULE B.

Rates of duty to be charged upon goods imported by sea from any port in India not being a free port.

1. Bullion and coin. . . . . Free.

2. Precious stones and pearls. . . . . "

3. Books, maps, and drawings printed in India. . . . . "

4. Horses, and other living animals. . . . . "

5. Cotton wool. . . . . "

6. Sugar and rum. . . . . "

7. Spirits. . . . . "

8. Tobacco and all preparations thereof. . . "

9. Raw silk. . . . . "

10. Grain and pulse of all sorts, 4 annas the bag not exceeding 2 Indian maunds, or if exported otherwise than in bags, 2 annas the maund.

11. Indigo. . . . . 3 rs. the md.

12. Lac dye and shellac. . . . . 4 per cent.

13. All country articles not enumerated or named above. . . . . 3 per cent.

LAW AND ORDER IN BENGAL.

We alluded some weeks since to a judgment given by the Sudder Court in the case of the Telineparah zemindars. Two landholders were convicted of abducting a witness, and concealing him for a period of fourteen months. The Sessions Judge recommended a heavy term of imprisonment, but the Sudder Court considering that the offence had been committed to shield delinquent's servant, reduced the sentence to three years' confinement. Since then the full report of this case has appeared, and it illustrates so thoroughly the defects of our system, that we are tempted to give the narrative in full.

The zemindars of Telineparah and the villagers of Nurna, both in Zillah Hooghly, it appears, were at variance. The landlords were anxious to make a settlement, based upon measurements made with a line differing by twenty-five per cent. from the standard measure. The ryots objected, demanded the collector's measurements, and, finally, it would appear, resisted the zemindar's agents. In any other country such a dispute would have been settled in a week. If the ryots had been tenants-at-will they would have submitted to the measurement, or lost their land. If leaseholders, they would have stood by their lease, and left the landlord to his remedy at law. In Bengal, however, the ryots being neither tenants nor proprietors were bound to pay only the customary rate per beegah, and the measurement of that beegah became a matter of vital importance. So, at least, it appeared to the bailiffs of the estate, who resolved to nip the spirit of resistance in the bud. On the night of the 8th of June, the village was entered by armed men, and three houses broken open. In one the invaders plundered the women of

their ornaments, broke the caste of one of the female members of the family, and carried off its head, Petumber Bural. On the following day, the son of the man thus outraged petitioned the magistrate, detailing the affair, and the legal proceedings commenced.

The first step in any other country would have been to ascertain the fact of abduction, and then search for the person abducted. Whatever else might have been concealed or misrepresented the disappearance of a householder was a visible fact susceptible of proof. The Gomashas, however, as usual, met the charge by a counterecharge of burglary, and all the petitions were "referred" for the darogah's report. He reported a fortnight afterwards in favour of plaintiff's petition, remarked with melancholy *naivete*, that the villagers seemed "much cast down," and suggested that ryots and zemindars should alike be bound over to keep the peace. Meanwhile the Gomashas had instituted four suits for imaginary arrears of rent against Petumber Bural and his fellow villagers. Moreover, they affirmed that the whole affair was an invention of the ryots; that they were not only innocent but injured; that they were the victims of a combination; and that no attack had ever been made upon the village. The magistrate, involved in a maze of perjury, at last did—what? Arrest the zemindars? Arrest the principal ryots? Hunt for the abducted man? "He," says the judge, "shelved the case," and took recognizances from both ryots and zemindars. The abduction was left unsettled, and a quiet villager permitted to disappear, though his family and his fellow-villagers alike asserted their belief that he had been murdered. This quiescence continued for fourteen months, during the whole of which period the unfortunate victim, guilty at the utmost of objecting to a false standard of measurement, was detained in prison.

We must, however, follow his footsteps for a few months. After his seizure, the clubmen who held him wished to carry him to one of the Gomashas' houses. Petumber, perhaps from mere temper, perhaps from too clear an acquaintance with the secrets of the house, declared that he would rather be killed upon the spot. "To this," says Petumber, in his narrative, it was replied, "if you are murdered, it is only to a zemindar a matter of a fine of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 5,000, or two years', or five years' imprisonment. That as for them, when they took zemindarry service, they did so putting one foot in jail and the other in their master's service."

There is the whole history of Bengalee life in a sentence. The clubmen then mildly remarked, that as he "would not go as a gentleman, he must go as he could," and struck him with swords and clubs till he fell down, bleeding and senseless, and was carried to the house of one Bonomalee. Bonomalee was a man of fine sensibilities. He suggested that it was inconvenient to him to have a murdered man's body in his house, and that he should be carried to a neighbour's, "where there were no females," and where, of course, murdered individuals would be acceptable. That little objection to a murder, not for itself, but because it would be disagreeable to the ladies, is a fine trait of native feeling. Had we ventured on such an assertion it would have been denounced as a new instance of European brutality and misrepresentation. By this time Petumber had recovered, but was still unable to sit, upon which one of the Gomashas threatened him with the torture which killed Edward the Second, and finally carried him off to the zemindars.

Arrived there, the head of the house suavely asked if he had had any dinner, and sent him on to a native doctor, who demanded Rs. 7 a month for keeping him, and transferred him to Seebclunder's, where "he was placed in the furthest of the twenty-six rooms, in which there were chandeliers, glass, lamps, &c.," and,

in fact, all the appurtenances of European luxury and enlightened Babooism. Finally, Petumber was carried to the zemindar's house, where he was kept one entire year, chiefly in an outhouse, but when the magistrate approached the place for snipe shooting, in a privy, always half-starved and neglected, till he wasted away from wounds, confinement, and want of food. At last one of his fellow-sufferers in the attack on the village, finding, as he says, that the magistrate would do nothing, traced him step by step to Telineparah, stirred up the magistrate, and seized Petumber just as the clubmen were dragging him from his den. The rescued man prosecuted, the Sudder found the zemindars guilty, and sentenced the elder to imprisonment for three years, and a fine of Rs. 3,000.

The sentence is wholly inadequate to the offence; but it is not to comment on the Sudder that we have drawn up a narrative of the case, but as an illustration of that personal security which we are so apt to assert follows our rule. What could Mahrattas have done which was not done to Petumber—which is not done to others every day in every zillah of Bengal? It may be argued that Mahrattas would not be punished; but the whole drift of the evidence is to prove that punishment was in this case a mere matter of chance. Nobody expected it. The Gomashitas avowed that murder was a mere question of rupees, that they lived in habitual expectation of imprisonment for crime. The clubmen cut Petumber down, not from animosity or for love of gain, but simply because it was more convenient to carry a dead body than a living man. The doctor to whose house he was first sent objected, say the witnesses, not to the imprisonment, but to the house-rent offered by the zemindars. The magistrate was blinded by perjuries till he did nothing, and but for the quiet, steady "vindictiveness," or love of justice to a fellow-sufferer, Petumber would have died in prison. Whether he should or should not be regarded by all from first to last, by zemindars, bailiffs, dependants, and clubmen, simply as a matter of chance and convenience. We have no remedy to suggest for such a state of affairs. It is years since we lost hope for the poor of Bengal, but if this be government, what, in the name of Him who will one day demand an account at our hands, is anarchy?—*Friend of India*.

#### COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

Some time ago an amusing article appeared in the *Friend of India* entitled "Yeh Outdone," the object of which was to ridicule the description of questions which candidates for employment under the Madras Government were expected to answer, in order to prove their fitness for the lowest offices. The two first questions quoted by the *Friend* were the following:—

"1. From whom did England get its name? Explain the word Heptarchy? Of what did the Saxon Heptarchy consist? Under whom, and at what date did the Heptarchy become a single State? Mention the leading circumstances that have made Alfred's reign memorable, giving the date of its commencement and its close?"

"2. State what you know about the Witangemote, the Bretwada, Adrian's Wall, the Titheing, the Danelgold, the Domsday-book, the Curfew, Peter's Pence?"

We have had an opportunity of seeing a list of the questions proposed by the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab to a candidate for employment under that Presidency, and we think the following one bears a strong family resemblance to the offspring of the Madras examiner:—

"Give a sketch of the history of the Anglo-Saxons from the time of Egbert, A.D. 800, to the time of William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066, military and political, explaining particularly the nature of the Courts of Jurisdiction called Hallmote, Hundredmote or Folkmote, Thinemote, and the Council of the Witangemote."

If a candidate was well up in the history of the period, and at the same time skilful in ex-

pressing himself in writing, the required sketch ought to be worthy of publication, but we doubt very much if any person on the spur of the moment, and without books for reference at his elbow, could answer the question with anything like accuracy or fulness; indeed, unless he had known beforehand the nature of the question, and had "mugged up" for the purpose.

Another of the Punjab questions requires the candidate to mention the date of accession of the different Sovereigns of the house of Plantagenet, as if any one carried dates in his head, as Arabs do in a basket. "Give a sketch," next say the examination papers, "of the causes which led to the American Revolution, and its history to the end of the war!" The examiner, in making this request of the unhappy individual before him, must really have supposed him equal to Knickerbocker, who wrote a "History of New York from the Creation of the World up to the Present Time." A history of the Punjab is also required from "The Death of Runjeet Sing to the Annexation of the Province to the British Government," which is rather easier to give than the American history, but still, although one may remember the more prominent events, yet anything like correctness, even in them, cannot be given from memory. Perhaps, however, the examiner does not expect the true version of national affairs, considering the expression "to lie like history," a compliment to historians, which the candidates would do well to deserve also.

The questions in geography are easy enough, but what is the use of a man stuffing his head with knowledge which he himself can never rely upon without appealing to an atlas. "Draw a map of England, showing the situation of the counties, course of the rivers, &c.," demands the examiner, who, that being done, orders his victim to draw a similar map of India. The examiner then wants to be told the boundaries of the Russian territories, with the names of cities, seaports, rivers, and other particulars, which every educated man knows pretty well, though he would not be sure he was right without the map.

The examiner is evidently not strong in arithmetic, seeing that the sums set to the candidates were such as a boy of ten could answer with ease. "What decimal of a rupee is one anna?" is a question not much harder to answer than the one propounded in the following story, told by the *London Spectator*:—

"In one case we know, a young lad, clever enough, indeed, but very timid and tremulous, was told to attend the next morning at ten to be examined in arithmetic by an old chief clerk, 'a great arithmetician,' like Michael Cassio or De Morgan. Trembling with fear, the young candidate entered next day the gruff presence of the terrible examiner. 'Sit down, sir,' roared out a voice of thunder. Then, after a painful pause—'Now, sir, attention; I shall examine you in arithmetic.' 'Shall I not have pen and paper?' 'No, sir,' thundered out the tyrant voice. 'Attention! how much are two and two?' Paralyzed by the voice and the sudden question, the youth stared, and then gasped out quite seriously, 'Four, sir.' 'Quite right, sir,' roared out the examiner, slapping him on the back; 'you'll do, sir,' and the old humourist walked out of the room. This ended the examination in arithmetic."

Observing that the Punjab examiner has put a question respecting the cause of eclipses, reminds us of another story we picked up somewhere, which we shall relate, and so end this rambling article. A candidate, upon leaving the room in which he had just undergone an examination in astronomy, was asked how he had succeeded, "Oh, capitally!" said he, "they only put two questions, and I answered both correctly. I was first asked if I could calculate an eclipse, and I said, 'no, I couldn't.' They then asked me if I knew what a parallax was, and I replied, 'no, I didn't.'"—*Mofussilite*, Feb. 15.

MR. ROBERT LEECH, attorney of the supreme Court, Bombay, will shortly retire from his professional pursuits, and proceed home.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

LUCKNOW, March 7.—A little before the outbreak at Lucknow a person by the name of Graham, an old pensioned ex-lieutenant of the service of the ex-King of Oude, was, while crossing a street, assailed by a ruffian, who, after firing a shot and missing his object, attacked him sword in hand, and after inflicting sundry cuts and slashes, and one or two deep gashes, left his victim for dead, under the impression, no doubt, that "dead men tell no tales." But what was his surprise, subsequent to the lapse of some months, when peace and order were restored in the city, to find that old Graham had as it were risen from his grave, to have him committed for an attempt at murder. The culprit was accordingly tried on the charge, convicted, and was executed a few days ago. Another villain, under similar circumstances, has been condemned to pay the last penalty of the law for having aided and abetted in the murder of an old man by the name of Frances. His son escaped a like fate by the merest chance, and survived many dangers and difficulties to be instrumental in bringing the scoundrel to justice, which he had hitherto contrived to elude. Loonee Sing, an influential and opulent talookdar, who, under certain culpable circumstances, and for some mercenary considerations, consigned Captain Orr and others to the dreadful fate that subsequently awaited them, has just undergone his trial, and has been sentenced to transportation for life. He is a decrepid old wretch, and during his trial was allowed to lie in a recumbent posture on a carpet, as he was too weak and ill to sit up. A similar sentence has been passed on that clever miscreant Fuzul Huq.—*Delhi Gazette*.

INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. —We have received the last half-yearly report of the India General Steam Navigation Company, and must congratulate the proprietors on their prosperity. A dividend equal to 150 or 160 per cent. per annum has been declared, and there appears to be no prospect of any sudden decrease in these golden returns. The Company, we perceive, have already shipped two flats from England, and there will be two steamers more sent out this month. These enormous profits suggest the starting of a new company, which, no doubt, would pay at least twenty per cent. to the shareholders. It is incredible that such a mine of wealth should have been hitherto so much neglected; surely there is capital and enterprise in Calcutta sufficient for two or three such companies, provided they were once fairly started.—*Phanix*.

THUNDER-STORM.—The thunder-storms during Wednesday last, and on the night of Friday have, we are given to understand, been attended with the loss of three persons. One died on the first-mentioned day, and two on the latter. The last were killed at Fouzdaare Balakhana, and the corpses were carried to the Medical College Hospital. This year the thunder-storms have set in earlier than usual, and the one on Wednesday could hardly be expected to have occurred in the early part of March. The showers, however, have greatly cooled the temperature of the atmosphere, and have made the weather more pleasant and agreeable. The iron balustrade in the verandah of a house in the Esplanade has been torn down by the electric fluid, and a rajmistry, working on the repairs of the house, was killed on the spot. One of the bamboos used in the scaffolding was quite shattered, though the current did not seem to have touched the pole, merely passing it on its course. On Saturday last, we had a shower, too, accompanied with hail, and the weather seems altogether to have altered since; we may now expect the rapid approach of the hot season.—*Phanix*, March 3.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The receipts of the Electric Telegraph for the month of January are as follows:—Service messages, Rs. 34,000; other messages, Rs. 30,000; total, 64,000.

THE HON. ROBERT MONTGOMERY received charge of the Government of the Punjab and its dependencies on the 25th February, from the Hon. Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B.

**BARRACKPORE, March 5.**—On the night of the 3rd Lady Canning was "at home." The good people of Calcutta are more given to be sociable since her ladyship has come down to set the example; the only failure at drawing people together seems to be in the case of Mr. Farquharson, who has had the mortification to perform again to a beggarly set of empty benches. The Post-office that you abuse so steadily has credit for one virtue at least, and that a grand one, honesty, which should cover a multitude of sins. What do you say to a soldier taking a letter to post, on the outside of which he had ingeniously sewn the postage in the shape of four pice. This I assure you is a fact, and happened on the 2nd March, 1859!—*Delhi Gazette.*

**THE RAJAH OF MUTTOWLEE.**—The decision of the court on the trial of Loonee Sing, Rajah of Muttowlee, one of the great barons of Oudh, has been published. He was charged with having been a leader of revolt during the rebellion of 1857-58, his conduct being aggravated by his ill-treatment and treacherous betrayal into the hands of the rebel Durbar of the late Captain Patrick Orr, wife and child; also of the late Miss Madeline Jackson, Sir Mountstuart Jackson, little Sophie Christian, Lieut. G. J. H. Burnes, and Sergeant Major A. Morton, of whom all, excepting Mrs. Orr and child, and Miss Jackson (little Sophie Christian having died), were barbarously murdered at Lucknow, on or about the 16th November, 1858. Loonee Sing has been convicted, on the most conclusive proof of his guilt, and sentenced to transportation beyond seas for the natural term of his life, and to confiscation of the whole of his property.

**A BATTLE FOR PRECEDENCE.**—After all, it seems by no means quite certain that Allahabad will be the permanent capital of the North Western Provinces, as the supreme Government has directed the Lieut. Governor to suspend all works on public buildings, whether intended for military or civil purposes, and to refrain from taking any other steps towards the construction of the new station, until such time as the Secretary of State for India, to whom the matter has been referred, shall have given his sanction to the removal of the seat of Government from Agra. There can be no doubt that, in every point of view, the geographical position of Agra renders it more peculiarly fit to be the capital of Upper India than Allahabad can lay any claim to. The only argument we ever heard advanced in favour of the latter place is that, being situated on the banks of the Ganges, it can, at certain seasons of the year, maintain water communication with Calcutta. But of what use is that to the Provinces? and why should Allahabad be made the capital because its residents can get up their beer and wine from Calcutta with greater facility and less cost than we can? If Lord Ellenborough is consulted by Lord Stanley (as seems probable, from the nomination of his protégé, Colonel Durand, to the Indian Council), there can be no doubt his lordship will strenuously advocate the superiority of Agra, seeing that it was he who originally selected that city for the seat of government.—*Englishman.*

**ENGINEERS' RETIRING FUND.**—At a meeting of engineers at Lahore, February 28, 1859, Resolved, That the present schedule of quotas in the Retiring Fund is on an unsatisfactory basis. Proposed, That the bonus be raised by a fixed percentage on the aggregate pay and allowances received by the members of the corps for the six months previous to the date on which the bonus due six months later is adjudged. 2nd, That the percentage be now fixed once for all at the rate which would produce Company's Rs. 80,000 for senior lieut. col., which it is calculated would be about two-thirds of a month's pay for each step. 3rd, That on the dates of adjudging the bonus, each officer be required to send in an account of his receipts for the previous six months, either direct, or through the head of his department, if an engineer officer. (Signed) E. Ommanney, C. W. Hutchinson, J. H. Dyas, Ralph Young, James Crofton, H. W. Gulliver, and J. G. Medley.

**THE CORPS OF DELHI PIONEERS,** now at Lucknow, will be broken up from the 31st March.

**THE INDUS ROUTE.**—The following information regarding the Bombay, Indus, and Punjab route, may be acceptable to many of your (*Delhi Gazette*) readers, both proceeding to, and returning from, England. The upward route, as occupying most time, and requiring most preparation, shall be treated of. On arriving at Bombay, passengers should immediately inquire for the Kurrachee steamer, which leaves twenty-four hours after the arrival of the English mail. They should provide themselves with bedding, and candles; a goat for milk in case of children, and a servant. The voyage from Bombay to Kurrachee occupies from three to four days. There are an hotel, and an excellent "traveller's bungalow" at the latter place; and numerous carriages for hire, of a superior description to those usually found in India. Kurrachee is a wonderfully barren, dusty place; rain falls there for about twenty-four hours in the twelve months, and the atmosphere is proportionably dry and parching. The dates of departure of the river steamers either from Kurrachee or from Mooltan are in the highest degree uncertain; there is a government agent at each place, who affords all the information in his power. The voyage to Mooltan, for a steamer and flat, provided they do not get a-ground, occupies twenty or twenty-two days, the downward voyage about half that time; the distance to the Kookiwaree mouth of the Indus is about 100 miles, but it is usual, the first night, to proceed only as far as the entrance of the harbour, called Munora point. At certain seasons the steamers do not descend below Kotree, opposite Hyderabad, and the head quarters of the Indus flotilla; in which case the journey from Kurrachee to that place, or *vice versa*, from Kotree to Kurrachee, must be performed by land. All passengers must provide their own bedding, beer, and wine; candles for the cabin, and milch-goats for children. The rules concerning luggage and servants are very liberal. The first-class charges for the whole distance are Rs. 200 for a cabin, Rs. 150 for a saloon berth, and Rs. 100 for a deck passage, and Rs. 4 per diem for the table. The steamers usually start about sunrise, and make fast about sundown. Good shooting is to be obtained on either bank. The scenery is flat and tame, save at Sukkur, with its island fort of Bukkur, and sister town Roree on the opposite bank, famous for its Suttea, or tomb of seven virgins, an idea most probably taken from the Pleiades. The channels of the Indus seem intricate and uncertain, and the frequent groundings cause vexatious delays. The steamers, the new ones especially, are too big for the work, the *Laurence* and *Frere*, &c., are failures, and, by some mistake in their construction, draw one foot more water than was designed. From Mooltan to Lahore travellers must proceed over one of the worst roads in India, in palankeens or dhoolys tied on trucks (called bandh-garees) and drawn by a pair of horses, or carried by bearers; who must be procured from Lahore. Gentlemen not apprehensive of dislocation can travel by the mail-cart. The distance is a little over 200 miles. The staging bungalows are 40 miles apart, and there are fortified *Serases* at shorter intervals, each provided with a good corner-room for European travellers, an admirable provision of the Punjab Government, and well worthy of imitation throughout India.

**SEPREE, March 13.**—We have had plenty of troops passing through here within the last few days. The 61st came in yesterday morning, *en route* for home, we believe. They halt to-day, and proceed onwards to-morrow morning. This is only the third halt they have had since they left Delhi. The light company of the 78th arrived in *Keranchies* yesterday afternoon, and after a few hours' halt started in the evening southward also. No. 3 and 4 companies of the 3rd Bombays, under Captain Ryder, along with two squadrons of the 14th dragoons, and some of Meade's horse, with about 300 N.I., went out about a fortnight ago, to look after Maun Sing, the late rebel chief of Sepree. They were upwards of 100 miles south, in the jungle. They did not come across anything in the shape of

rebels. The two companies of the 3rd Bombays returned into the station, on their road to Jhansi, to join head-quarters. A tent's crew of the 14th came in here, a day or two ago, with a few elephants, from Napier's column, *en route* to Gwalior with their charge. We have here now left about seventy men of the royal artillery, under Captain Field; and a detachment of 100 men of the 3rd Bengal Europeans, under command of Captain Ryder, who do the duty of the mud fort, or entrenched camp, situated on a height to the right of the Bombay road. They relieved a detachment of the 95th.

**THE PAGODA TREE.**—The *Mafussilite* thus notices the income, past and prospective, of Mr. Peacock, the new chief justice of Calcutta:—"This gentleman became law member of the Supreme Council in April, 1852, on a salary of Rs. 8,360 per mensem, so that he has drawn from the country since that period seven lakhs. The pay of chief justice is Rs. 9,450-6 a month, so that if he fills that situation for five years he will draw upwards of four lakhs more, and then be entitled to a retiring pension of £1,500 per annum for the remainder of his life."

**COL. G. LAWRENCE,** Governor-General's Agent for the Rajpootana States, is obliged to leave India, owing to the state of his health. His place is to be filled, temporarily, by Major Eden, Political Agent at Jeypore. The valuable services rendered by Major Eden during the late crisis in public affairs are not likely to be forgotten, in the event of a permanent vacancy occurring in the department to which he belongs.

**A POLITE LETTER-WRITER.**—The following is a verbatim translation of a letter to the ex-Nawab of Furruckabad:—"Nawab Sahib gracious to your sincere friends, Nawab Tufuzool Hosain Khan Sahib, may God preserve him. Next to the longing for an interview let it be apparent to your exalted understanding that your English letter addressed to Moonshee Deebe Pershad has passed under the Huzoor's observation. The proclamation of her Majesty the Queen, whose kingdom may God perpetuate, must have passed before your sublime observation. If you (*áp*) have not been personally concerned in the homicide of the English people please present yourself with your connections without hesitation: the Government has forgiven the offence of all, except those who have been personally concerned in the crime of killing English people. You should confer the honour of a visit in conjunction with Moonshee Fuzul Ullee—*finis*. Written 6th January, 1859, on the part of Major Barrow Sahib Buhadur, Special Commissioner in the Oude territory. (Here follows English signature.) (P. S.)—And please not to deign (*furmáie*) any notice of the expiry of the term, for whereas the proclamation had not as yet passed under your observation, when it came to your notice you deigned to comply with it (*ta'meel Furmaée*)—*finis*. It may, therefore, be said that the proclamation has been complied with on your part.—*Finis*. (Not signed.)

**BAREILLY, March 13.**—Not much news. Khan Bahadoor reported in Ryreeghur jungles again, and trouble anticipated during the hot weather. Col. Smyth sent express yesterday. Gen. Walpole gone to Bijnore to inspect levies, and is ordered to make especial reports on efficiency, &c. The Rohilkund horse was inspected by Gen. Walpole on Friday; their quickness and steadiness was much admired. This regiment does their commanding officer, Capt. Crossman, infinite credit; the dress appointments and general appearance are quite first-rate, and they are certainly better drilled and mounted than any of the old irregular regiments. The chaplain has been ordered to go to Moradabad once every month. The 93rd highlanders passed through *en route* to Subathoo. It is a fine regiment. Brig. Troup has left for Mooltan, but we hear that his destination is Allahabad.

No. 1 LIGHT FIELD BATTERY is to be re-organized and completed. The 2nd company 4th battalion artillery is to be attached to the 1st light field battery, which will be stationed at Meerut.

**CAMP NOWGONG, March 14.**—Nowgong is again being made into a station. One year and fourteen months ago the sepoys here mutinied, drove their officers away, burnt the station, knocked down the tombstones, and in twenty-four hours left the place a heap of ruins. The Government buildings luckily escaped, which are now being converted into barracks for 300 H.M.'s 97th, who arrived here a few days ago, and who, together with Cadell's Battery 4th M.L.C., 300 19th M.N.I. and a company of Madras sappers and miners, will garrison the place. The sappers and miners are capital little fellows; they work away at the barracks in first-rate style, each man doing in six hours what would take a coolie six days to do. The other troop here are looking out anxiously for their orders to move. The two guns go to Banda; the rawah contingent, made into the nagode military police, goes to Myheer, and the 1st M.N.I. to Saugor. We hear nothing of the rebels now, which I fancy is partly attributable to our having no magistrate with us.

**THE AFFAIR AT RAWUL PINDEE.**—A letter bearing the seal of one of the native officers of the 18th I. C., and the name of another to the address of the Subadar Major of the 58th N. I., was put in the post office, and reached its address. It was however evidently intended to catch the eye of the Post-office people, with a view to its reaching the authorities, and not the addressee, as the names of the sender were conspicuously written outside the envelope. The forgery was immediately detected, though the motive was not at first so easily discovered. The 18th I. C. was paraded, and it was fully explained to the men, that the forgery being glaring the matter was treated by the authorities with the contempt it deserved, and therefore that the malicious object of the writer was little likely to be gained, but at the same time it was desirable that the scoundrel should be discovered, and that the native officers had in a body offered Rs. 1,000 for his conviction. Shortly after parade a sowar, who had been frequently employed as post-office orderly, and as a writer under the Woodee major, shot himself, and among his papers was found the impression of a seal, the *facsimile* of that used on the letter sent to the subadar major of the 58th N. I. The object was subsequently discovered, for there were a number of forged cheques in the Woodee major's name which had been issued by the deceased sowar. The object was to get the native officers into trouble, and thus render the detection of the forgeries unlikely; but seeing that he had failed, and that his letter was treated with contempt, while he had committed himself by the use of the forged seal, the writer at once destroyed himself. No offer of the assistance of the 2nd I. C. was made in the letter, nor were the 2nd I. C. alluded to; nor were there any letters written to various people with a view to getting their regiments to rise, found among the papers, as you (*Delhi Gazette*) were informed.

**THE OPIUM DISTRICTS.**—We have letters from several of the opium districts, all of which state that the damage to the crops from the late bad weather has been most serious; in some places it has been estimated at from 25 to 50 per cent. Under the most favourable circumstances, the out-turn cannot be estimated at more than about 6,000 chests of Benares, and 23,000 to 25,000 of Patna.

**UNCOVENANTED SERVICE BANK.**—The smallest of our joint-stockeries appears to be the most steadily prosperous. We have noticed from year to year the progress of the Uncovenanted Service Bank, and have now before us the managers' report to the 31st of last December. This institution commenced business in 1846, with a paid-up capital of Company's Rs. 6,537. It has now Company's Rs. 8,05,000, which is just sixteen times the original amount, besides paying dividends of twelve and sometimes fourteen per cent. and accumulating a reserve fund of Company's Rs. 13,502. The managers propose moving their establishment to Allahabad, the new capital of the North-Western Provinces. Let us hope that it will do as well there as it has done at Agra.

**TANTIA TOPEE**, according to the latest intelligence from the north-west, is lurking in the ravines of the Chumbul. The *Mofussilite* suspects that he has retired into private life, in the "bosom of his family, deep in a forest dell, or over the hills and far away, where no thoroughfare exists."

**OPIUM PROFITS.**—It is stated that from the proceeds of the opium sale at Calcutta, during the year 1858, the Government has realised a net profit of upwards of 867 lacs of rupees.

**LIQUIDIOUS DISTINCTION.**—It appears that some of the loyal talookdars in Oude will be allowed to retain arms. District officers have recommended such exemption to the commissioner, besides ordnance pieces of less than 4-pounder calibre for salutes.

**BRIGADIER HORSFORD'S COLUMN.**—A letter from Oude, trans-Gogra, to the *New Times*, under date March 9, mentions that Brigadier Horsford was at Toolseepoor, or rather in the hills above. The force on the banks of the Raptée broke up a week ago. Gordon's Sikhs and Hodson's horse had passed from Bhinja to Toolseepoor with the brigadier, leaving the Kumaon battalion near Bhinja. The 5th Punjabees were at Baraitch with the 1st battalion rifle brigade and Moir's troop H. A.

**THE BEGUM.**—The *Delhi Gazette* has learnt that the Begum Huzrut Mahal contrived to have an interview with a Ghoorka sirdar with the view of making terms. The rebels, however, declined the offered terms, and preferred retaining their arms to giving them up. Six regiments of Ghoorkas are pressing on them, but fighting does not as yet appear to form any portion of the Ghoorka leaders' scheme.

**THE INDIAN MINTS.**—The value of the silver coined at the Calcutta mint in January, 1859, was Rs. 23,88,987; at Madras, Rs. 6,50,000; and at Bombay, Rs. 1,98,000.

**THE OUDE FUGITIVES.**—The *Delhi Gazette* has heard native reports from Azimghur, to the effect that the rebels have left Nepal, and are making for the rich and fertile districts of Tirhoot and Chumparun. They even go so far as to say that our arms have met with a reverse somewhere in those regions. Another account states that the rebels who were in Nepal, opposite Chumparun, have re-crossed the Gunduk at Tribanee, and when last heard of, were sixteen miles on the road to Bootwal (Betaul in the maps) in Nepal, nearly due north of Goruckpore. They are said to be 40,000 strong, camp followers of every description included. On the rebels moving westward, a portion of Kelly's force, under Colonel Simpson, was sent across the Gunduk to Nichloul, in the north of Goruckpore, while the rest of the force changed ground to Bugaha (Boggah in the maps), on the left bank of the Gunduk, south-west of Ramnugur. It is said that Jung Bahadur never attacked the rebels, having with his troops remained at Etounda, south-west of Katmandoo, negotiating.

**DELHI CUSTOMS.**—The amount of customs realised in the Delhi district during February, 1859, shows an increase of Rs. 72,702 on the same month in the previous year.

**SHEIK EMAMOODEEN**, a very wealthy noble, once Governor of Cashmere, and subsequently of the Jullundur Doab, died at Lahore on the 8th of March.

**THE SHORAPORE RANEES.**—According to a Calcutta journal Government has approved of the allowance of Co.'s Rs. 26,800 annually to the Ranees of Shorapore.

**CHOTA NAGPORE.**—The *Hurkaru* has been informed that matters are getting quiet in the vicinity of Chybassah, in Chota Nagpore. The wife of the Bur-Cowar, the brother of the refractory Rajah of Porahat, and a few other women of rank, have been arrested. Cowar Brojonauth Sing (the ex-Rajah's brother) has offered to surrender himself to the commissioner of Chota Nagpore, who has sent to bring him down to his camp at Chuckerdepore, about eighteen miles from Chybassah. The commissioner has also sent the loyal Rajah of Mourbhunge (the father-in-law of the ex-Rajah of Porahat) to bring his son-in-law, who is still hiding himself in the jungles.

**PROGRESS OF DISARMAMENT.**—It is interesting to trace the progress made in demofishing forts, and disarming the population in the various districts of Oude. In the week ending 12th Feb., 72 forts were destroyed, and 258 under demolition, making a total up to that time of 756 levelled with the ground. At Lucknow the work had been entirely completed, and 68 of the 72 forts were destroyed in Fyzabad. In the same week 22 cannons (of which 17 were in Baraitch) 5,103 fire-arms, 16,142 swords, and 2,470 spears were taken, making with those of previous weeks a grand total of 6,11,090 arms surrendered up to that date. In the same week the number of sepoys (mutineers and leave men) who surrendered in all Oude was 216, making with former returns a total of 5,905. We have the other side of the picture in the return of collections, amounting to Rs. 1,15,903-7-2, or with previous totals, Rs. 47,87,811-7-9. Such is the result of a vigorous civil administration, in a non-regulation province. In Allahabad the disarming has not been so thorough. Thirty thousand stand of arms are expected from a population of seventy thousand. *Friend of India*, March 10.

**BANDA.**—The magistrate of Banda has reported that a part of his district is now infested by the rebels under Furzund Ali, and has applied that the Banda police, now at Jolum, may be again placed at his disposal.

**COLONEL RAMSAY.** We learn from the *Mofussilite*, that Lieutenant colonel Ramsay arrived at Khatmandoo on the 21st February, and assumed charge of his functions as Resident at the Court of Nepal. It is to be hoped that the ill-feeling which Sir Jung Bahadur entertains towards the gallant colonel may not induce that chief to be lukewarm in our cause, and prevent him from taking active steps towards capturing the Nana and Begum, or driving them out of the kingdom.

**MR. G. O. WRAY** has been appointed to succeed Mr. King as a judge of the Small Cause Court.

**EDUCATIONAL RUMOURS.**—It is rumoured that the Sanskrit College will shortly be abolished, and that a separate class will be opened in the Presidency College for the study of the language by the under graduates. This will be a wise movement on the part of Government, and we (*Hurkaru*) hope that it will be followed by the closing of the Calcutta Madrassa, and the establishing of an Arabic class in connection with the Presidency College.

**COL. MAXWELL**, of engineers, at present at Gwalior, is likely to succeed Colonel Houghton as superintending engineer, second circle, Punjab.

**CAPTAIN H. A. PRINSEP**, of the 3rd European Regiment, has been appointed Private Secretary and A. D. C. to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, North-Western Provinces.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 10. Bona Venture, Laing, Liverpool; Duc de Brabant, Theysen, Moulmein; Punjab, Spence, Mauritius; Atlet Rohoman, Budwell, Madras.—11. Arethusa, Clark, London; Princess Royal, Home, Liverpool; Belgrave, Warton, Moulmein.—15. str. Bengal, Rennaldson, Suez; Africa, Bontill, Liverpool.—16. H.M.'s str. Australian, Boon, Madras.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Fiery Cross.—Mr. N. G. Ross, Capt. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. W. H. Read.  
Per Punjab.—Mrs. Spence, Lieut. Herrick, Monsr. Maniet.  
Per Atlet Rohoman.—Mrs. Budwell, Mr. Galletty.  
Per Duc de Brabant.—Capt. Walker, wife and child.  
Per Arethusa.—Capt. Mariot, 54th Regt., Mrs. Mariot, three Miss Mariotts. Mrs. Percy and three children. Mr. and Mrs. Berhend and child, Mrs. Stroyne and child, Mrs. Confield, Miss Gule Charlesley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carr and two children, Madame Longchaut, Messrs. Catano, Saston, Watson, Wilson, J. Turnbull.  
Per str. Bengal from SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Bridges, Jones, Oldham, McTier, Paddy, Dickenson, Ward, Puisse, Brine, Twiford, McGregor, Howard, Urkuart, Paul, Hagabeg, Boyle, Stohard, Armstrong, Thompson, Mrs. Johnson and child, Mrs. Union, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Godesou, Miss Farquharson, Col. and Mrs. Christie, Asst. surgs. Tucker, Parke, Duncan, Henry, and Gilchrist, Dr. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Miss French, Capt. Brown. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Liowellyn. From MARSEILLE.—Sir J. Wemyss, Miss Monardy, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey, Major Dorca, Lady Mansfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Toppall, Messrs. Ward and M. Caill, Mrs. Urgan. From ADEN.—Mrs. Col. Kelly. From BOMBAY.—Messrs. Baker and McIver Pandoco. From GALLE.—Miss Miller. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Moxley, Mr. Palmer.



## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 16, 1859.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent. ....	13 4 to 11 8	
Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	23 8 to 23 0	
Sicca Rupee 4 do. ....	23 8 to 23 0	
Transfer 4 do. ....	Nominal.	

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	8 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	9 per ct.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	6300 to 6375
Agra Bank .....	500	650 to 675
North-Western Bank .....	400	130 to 140
Delhi Bank .....	500	nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000	2300 to 2350
Ganges Company .....	1500	1700 to 1750
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1450 to 1500
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1000	775 to 800
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	par, no sale.
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	325 to 335
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	825 to 850
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10	par.
Assam Company .....	200	320 to 330
East-India Railway Company .....	220	Rs. 10 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	20	par.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1½ to 2 1½
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1½ to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do. ....	2 1½ to 2 1½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	2 0 to 2 0½
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	2 0

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto .....	" 100	" 85
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100	" 95
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.		

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	8 to 10 4
Doubletons .....	" 31	0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	" 16	8 to 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs .....	" 22	6
New Gold Mohurs .....	" 15	2 to 15 4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	2 to 16 4
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	" 16	0 to 16 2
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	" 104	8 to 104 10
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 221	0 to 221 8
Mexican do. ....	" 223	0 to 223 8

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1 to £3. To Liverpool, £1. 13s. 6d. to £1. 15s.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**DACOITY AND ROBBERY.**—A most daring dacoity and robbery were perpetrated last Sunday night at Cautpady, the Vellore railway station, distant about four miles from the cantonment, by a gang of about 150 persons. They attacked the house of Mr. Paton, and carried off, it is said, about Rs. 50,000. One hundred of the rascals, supplied well with stones, formed themselves into a ring, whilst the remainder were sent in to seize the treasure. A peon, who made some resistance, was wounded, but so well were their plans laid, that the whole of the money was carried off in a few minutes. The collector, Mr. Sullivan, has gone out to investigate the business. This is the second robbery that has been successfully accomplished near Vellore at the expense of the railway, but the booty on the first occasion was only Rs. 3,000, when Mr. Webster was attacked and nearly killed. The large amount of treasure now lost only arrived at Cautpady on Friday night or Saturday morning, and this leads to the suspicion that some persons at Madras must have given notice of its intended despatch, for otherwise 150 ill-disposed men could hardly have been collected so soon together. Their information, too, must have been good, for the fusiliers had only just left, and a wing of the 48th N.I. did not arrive at Vellore until Monday morning. Should any more information transpire regarding this audacious robbery, our readers may depend upon its being duly placed before them.—*Spectator*, March 11th.

**MADRAS CIVIL ORPHAN ASYLUMS.**—There are at present 120 European and East-Indian children in these asylums, where they are clothed, fed, and educated. Orphans from all parts of the Presidency not eligible for admission into the military orphan asylums are admissible into these institutions. Funds are urgently required to meet existing wants, as well as to enable the directors to increase the number of children, there being sufficient accommodation for at least 200 orphans, and also to introduce various improvements with a view to render the institutions as useful and efficient as possible in every point of view.

**THE DECCAN.**—We regret to learn from a letter from Hyderabad, dated March 16, that Col. Davidson, the resident at the court of his Highness the Nizam, and his Highness's minister, had been fired at by a fanatic Decannee Mussulman, but fortunately they escaped injury. At the time of the occurrence Col. Davidson was walking hand in hand with Salar Jung, the Nizam's minister, after having left the Durbar, where he had presented a khurreeta to the Nizam from the Governor General. Having missed them with the pistol, the miscreant drew his sword upon them, but he was instantly cut down and killed by some of the attendants. The attack was made whilst Salar Jung was leading the resident to his elephant, which was in a court-yard at the entrance to the palace where the durbar was held. The name of the assassin was Jehangeer Ali. We also learn from the same letter that on the night of the 12th the Arabs of the city of Hyderabad had assembled in a body, in a most excited and tumultuous manner, at the house of Abdool bin Ali, their principal jemadar, in consequence of their having heard that British troops had arrived at the residency for the purpose of attacking them; and it is said that the jemadar went so far as to throw out pickets all round the Arab quarter. It appears that Feroze Jung, the son of Ulle Oolla Khan, told them that our troops had arrived at the residency, and that they had already entered the Minister's Barrah Durree, which is within the city walls, close by one of the principal gates. Ulle Oollah Khan is said to be a good man otherwise, but he and his two sons are disaffected towards the English, and should therefore be removed from Hyderabad to a distance, where they could do no mischief. The prevailing excitement amongst the Arabs had greatly abated after they ascertained that the report of our troops having entered the city was false.—*Poona Observer*.

**THE SHANARS.**—The Shanars who contend for the decent clothing do not rank equally with the Chogars and Thiers. The latter purchase by an immense sum the epithet of Shanars, to whom they are what the Nairs are to the Brahmans. Their person and goods cannot be neared and handled by the Chogars and Thiers without contracting a ceremonial pollution. On the other hand, the Nairs do not form the "higher class," nor are the Shanars any way inferior, if not superior, to them. The privileges of the wedding ceremonies to which the Shanars are entitled, exceed by far those of the Nairs, and the obsequies performed by these contending parties draw a broad line of distinction between them, sufficiently countenancing the superiority of the Shanars to these boasting Sudras. These points of distinction on ceremonial privileges are too familiar to need any detail. Again, the Shanars are the officiating priests of the Nairs. They purify their houses. A Sudra woman, after delivery, or after becoming marriageable, is unfit for public appearance unless clad with a garment cleansed by the washerman of the Shanars. Where is the superiority of the Sudra then? A Sudra infant, the very moment it is born from the mother's womb, cries for jagery (the first food of all Hindoos), which is boiled in the Shanar's pot, and only in his: where is the boasting then? Any Sudra woman, touched by a Pulaya in the months of January, February, and March, is reckoned an out-caste, or a pulayee, and unfit to enter into her parents' or husband's house,

and becomes the undisputed property of the toucher. At this crisis, if the unhappy woman be touched by a Shanar, she is immediately absolved, and considered pure and free. Is the Shanar then inferior to the Sudra? Let the Sirkar honestly produce all the documents containing the privileges of the Shanars, and the first glance will at once settle the matter, and the golden coin, evidently called "The Shanar's Cash," will complete the Shanar's exalted state. Finally, let an equal number of Sudras and Shanars be brought to a literary examination, and a due estimate made of their respective standing in the scale of being.—*Correspondent to the Cochin Courier*.

**RAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.**—A very handsome ring has been sent to Mr. Reade by Lord Harris, for presentation to the Rajah of Vizianagram, in commemoration of his lordship's visit to these parts in April last. The design is said to be elegant and suitable, and the Rajah, no doubt, will preserve the ring as a treasured heirloom.

**THE ROHILLAS AND ARABS** have plundered Chowrassee, a town at the distance of two days' journey from Hyderabad. A force has been sent from Jaulnah in pursuit of them.

**SECOND THOUGHTS.**—Mr. W. E. Jellicoe, who resigned the Civil Service, in order to devote himself to Missionary labours, has been appointed an Uncovenanted Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the first class.

## BOMBAY.

## MEMORIAL FOR THE SUSPENSION OF THE NEW TARIFF.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the Mercantile Community of Bombay, in general meeting assembled,

**RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,**—That at a meeting of the mercantile community of Bombay, held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 15th instant, your memorialist was requested to express to your lordship in council the deep feeling of concern with which the sudden and immediate levy of greatly enhanced duties on imports and exports, especially the former, under telegraphic instructions from Calcutta, is regarded by the commercial public. The right of the Government of India to increase such duties is not denied, but it is maintained that those whose interests are affected by such increase have in common justice a right to such previous notice of the measure contemplated as may enable them to avoid the serious hardship and loss which the sudden demand for double, triple, or quadruple duties on goods bought, shipped, sold, and even landed on the faith of a long-established tariff, must occasion.

Your memorialist need not enter on a detailed description of the various ways in which the immediate enforcement of the instructions received from the Government of India will unjustly, as your memorialist and those whom he represents believe, entail hardship and loss on members of the mercantile community, and which he and they feel assured must be as obvious to your lordship in council as to them. It will suffice to allude to the case of the many who, having sold consignment of goods now actually in the harbour, or on their way to this port, taking the then existing tariff as an element in their calculations, find themselves deprived of their fair profits, and probably subjected to a heavy loss. Under these circumstances, your memorialist, on behalf of the mercantile community of Bombay, respectfully prays that your lordship in council will suspend the enforcement of the enhanced tariff within this Presidency for such length of time as may enable shippers and merchants to avoid its otherwise unjust and injurious operation; or should this not be within your lordship's competence,

then pending the result of a reference to the Government of India at Calcutta.

And your memorialist will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) R. RYMER.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,  
Bombay, 15th March, 1859.

#### THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—Although I am at all times most anxious to attend to the representations of the mercantile community in matters affecting their interests, I regret that upon the present occasion it is not within the competence of this Government to accede to either of the requests contained in the Memorial which has been addressed to me by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

The immediate levy of the new duties has been expressly ordered by the Government of India, and even if their orders had left me any discretion upon this point, it is obvious that the suspension of the new tariff in one presidency, while it is enforced in the others, would furnish more reasonable grounds of complaint than its sudden application to the whole of India.

It is, therefore, impossible to suspend the levy of the new rates pending a reference to Calcutta, but I have so far anticipated the wishes of the mercantile community, as to address the Government of India by telegraph, recommending that goods shipped previous to the receipt of the notification at the place of shipment shall be subject to the old rates of duty.

The following memorial has been addressed to the local government by the consuls of Bombay on the subject of the late notification :—

Bombay, 18th March, 1859.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, BOMBAY.

MY LORD,—We, the undersigned consuls, consular agents, and vice-consuls, duly accredited by the various powers we represent, to the Government of her Majesty established in this Presidency, beg respectfully to memorialize your lordship in council upon the subject of the late notification, announcing so sudden and important changes in the rates of import and export duties to be henceforth levied in this port.

We beg respectfully to represent that from the extensive nature of these changes, and the greatly-enhanced rates of duty to be levied, it is impossible to foretell at present to what extent the foreign trade of the presidency will be affected thereby, but we have ascertained that their operation will be most disastrous to the subjects of many of the States we represent, if they are at once carried out in their integrity.

We are satisfied that your lordship in council will regard the fact as presenting sufficient apology for our respectful prayer, that your lordship will be pleased to recommend that the notification may be suspended, with a view to save the interests, so deeply compromised thereby; and—we have the honour to be, your lordship's most obedient servants.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD STANLEY, HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned  
Mercantile Inhabitants of Bombay

SHOWETH,—That on the 14th of March instant, the mercantile community of Bombay were taken by surprise by the publication of a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, notifying that in accordance with instructions received from the Supreme Government of India, a new scale of customs duties largely increased would come into immediate operation—in effect, be enforced on the very day of the issue of the notification.

Your lordship will of course have been furnished direct from the seat of Government with a copy of the bill, embodying these alterations, which has passed the Supreme Council and become law.

Your lordship will have observed that the duties upon British manufactures are so largely increased, that in some instances, as in the case of

piece goods, they are doubled, in others quadrupled.

The effect of this unlooked for and peremptory change is utterly to damage all transactions entered upon under the tariff now abolished. A very large proportion of the piece goods now in transitu from England is sold to arrive, deliverable, that is, duty and all expenses paid, to the purchaser, at a price fixed at the time of contract.

In order to provide against the obvious injustice of the importer being called upon to pay the extra duty now claimed, the Governor General has introduced a clause in the new act, providing that the purchaser shall pay the extra duty :—

And whereas contracts or agreements may have been made for the sale or delivery of goods, on which increased or additional duties are imposed by this Act, and which contracts or agreements may have been made without reference to such increased duties, and thereby the several contractors may be materially affected; it is therefore further enacted that if any person shall by virtue of any contract entered into before the passing of this Act, be bound to deliver, at any time after the passing of this Act, goods hereby made liable to an increased or additional rate of duty, and shall upon the importation or exportation of any goods which he may deliver on performance of such contract, pay a rate of duty higher than that which was imposed by law on such goods at the time when the contract was entered into, every such person is hereby authorized and empowered to add to the price of such goods, a sum equal to the difference of the duty paid under this Act, and the duty which would have been payable under the laws in force when the contract was entered into, and shall have the same remedy for the recovery of such sum as if the same had been part of the price agreed upon.

Your memorialists are not aware whether this arbitrary provision can be enforced by action in the supreme court, but they respectfully submit that retrospective legislation of this nature is opposed to the constitution of the laws of England.

By removing the onus of the new levy, moreover, from the importing merchant, and placing it upon the purchaser of the goods, an equally flagrant injustice would be committed. The trade in piece goods is carried on by the native dealers on the narrowest margin of profits, passing through innumerable hands until the supplies reach the consumer. To follow the exact duty through all the subdivisions of resale would be impossible, and hence we believe that the impost would practically fall upon those who had to pay it to the Customs, viz. the importers.

In the case of goods not yet arrived, the importer must necessarily be burdened with the additional cost represented by the new duty, and which could not be contemplated at the time of entering upon his purchases.

Your memorialist would further urge the extreme impolicy of placing further imposts upon the trade in British manufactures. The existing high prices of cotton, which are too likely to be maintained, have already caused a considerable enhancement in the price of cotton goods to the native consumers, the great bulk of whom consist of the indigent labouring classes, already taxed so heavily. The proposed extra duty must of course eventually fall upon them, and a check upon the progress of a trade so invaluable to England, so important likewise for her shipping interests, must, we think, eventually ensue. At present, with the addition of the extra 5 per cent. duty, cotton piece goods cannot be sold at a profit; and the profits upon this trade, upon an average of years, are so extremely small, that of all others it is least capable of sustaining the weight of further taxation.

Your memorialists would venture to call to your lordship's recollection, that a large proportion of the piece goods imported into India have been manufactured out of Indian-grown cotton. Already competition in this great field of industry has commenced in India, and factories for the manufacture both of goods and yarns have been constructed, and are in course of construction. England has to oppose superior skill and continuous improvements of machinery to the cheap labour and cheap cotton grown on the spot in India. The result has yet to be seen; but, with the heavy burden of 10 per cent. duty imposed

upon her productions, it is not difficult to foretell what the result must be.

Your memorialists, well acquainted with this particular branch of trade, would also venture here to reiterate that its average profits are extremely small. A contrary impression appears to prevail with the Supreme Government, owing to the fact that in the early part of the present year, very remunerative prices were realised, and a large extension of import has taken place. In the year 1854-55, however, very ruinous losses were experienced in the Indian markets, owing to the heavy excess of imports; and it is principally to the reaction, consequent upon subsequent diminished supplies, that we owe the extension of trade in the present year.

Your memorialists beg to refer your lordship to the following paragraph from the address of his lordship the Governor General to the Legislative Council in introducing this bill :—

An exception had been made in favour of cotton yarn. That was only a half-manufactured article, but it was an article which tended to the promotion of native industry; the trade in it had not yet taken so full a hold as the fully manufactured article to which he had just adverted, and he thought that the Government would act wisely in fixing the duty upon it at no higher figure than 5 per cent.

These remarks appear to have been made under a misapprehension of the facts. The imports of yarn must diminish, as English manufactured goods enter more extensively into native consumption. Moreover, the manufacture of yarns upon the spot is progressing fast, and English spun yarns, subject to an import duty of 5 per cent., will be unable to compete with them.

With respect to the largely-increased duties on groceries, oilman's stores, provisions, hams, cheeses, apparel, &c., your memorialists will contend themselves with remarking, that owing to the great influx of European troops consequent upon the mutiny in India, the prices of supplies of all description, labour, &c., have been so enormously enhanced that English residents generally are now placed under a scale of expenditure quite disproportionate to their means. It is proposed to press upon them still more heavily. Your memorialists would venture to hope that the impolicy and injustice of such a step will be apparent to your lordship.

In conclusion, your memorialists would venture respectfully to express a hope that the commercial policy of her Majesty's Government in India will not be inaugurated by a departure from those principles of free trade which are now recognised in England as the basis of commercial prosperity. They would respectfully urge upon your lordship that if left to its free development, aided by those improvements in internal communication, which are contemplated by the Government, over which your lordship presides, a great extension to the import trade of India may confidently be anticipated. With no less confidence do your memorialists look forward to a vast development of the capabilities of India in the growth of produce of every description.

Upon the wealth resulting from commerce and industry, left as far as possible unburdened, your memorialists would suggest that a system of direct taxation should be carried out. They would strongly urge upon the notice of your lordship (although somewhat foreign to the purport of this memorial) that under the present system of taxation in India, the imposts bear heavily upon the producing classes, and let the rich man go free. Upon the extensive classes of wealthy natives engaged in mercantile pursuits who have acquired their possessions, and are protected in the enjoyment of them under British supremacy, taxation scarcely falls. We would advocate taxes which would fall with equal weight upon the moneyed classes of European and natives.

As a mercantile body, liable to be primarily affected by such an impost, your memorialists do not hesitate to recommend the imposition of a revised Stamp Act, extended in its application to bills of exchange and cheques. A succession tax also suggests itself to your memorialists as desirable and easy of collection.

Influenced by the above considerations, your memorialists respectfully pray that your lordship

will be pleased to issue instructions to the Supreme Government of India to annul the new Customs Act, which is the subject of this memorial, and to order the refund of all additional duties which may have been collected under its authority in the interim.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**CURRENTS IN THE ARABIAN SEA.**—The steamer *Duarka*, now a total wreck on the Kattiwar coast, is the fourth that has been lost in the same neighbourhood, at nearly the same season, within the past twenty years. In February, 1839, the Hon. Company's steamer *Semiramis* ran ashore in a fog near Dwarka, broke her back, and was rendered unserviceable. In November, 1851, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Surat*, on her way to Kurrachee, was last seen off Dwarka, and never heard of more. On the 1st March, 1854, the steamer *Bombay*, belonging to the same Company, ran ashore in the same neighbourhood, but, though severely damaged, was eventually got off. Now we have the *Duarka* a total wreck. The key to this curious series of disasters seems to be given in the history of the voyage of the bottle-log thrown from on board the Honourable Company's steamer *Semiramis* on the 11th May, 1853, in lat. 23-48 N., long. 65-50 E., and picked up on the 23rd of the same month in lat. 23-50 N., long. 69-38 E. This bottle had in eleven days travelled two miles north, and two hundred miles east, showing a current towards the shore of twenty miles a day. Supremely important as the matter appears to be, it secured no further inquiry. Steamers have, since 1855, been passing weekly from Bombay to Kurrachee, or *vice versa*. Not one of them, we believe, has ever taken the trouble to throw a bottle overboard daily, that the experiences of a dozen of these not very rare or costly utensils every voyage might have cleared up a most important point in hydrography, and saved a ship. Some seven years since Lieutenant Maury offered to have a wind and current chart of the Arabian Sea constructed at the expense of the United States, if he received a moderate amount of co-operation here. The shipping interests of those days handed the matter over to Government—it saved trouble; and so we still await our maps.—*Bombay Gazette*.

MR. T. L. JENKINS, master in equity, has obtained leave to proceed home by the present mail. During his temporary absence his duties will be conducted by Mr. G. Taylor and Mr. E. Yardley, barristers-at-law, the former acting as master in equity, registrar and taxing master, and the latter as examiner in insolvency.

**A PRESENT TO THE GOVERNOR.**—Major General Roberts has presented to Lord Elphinstone a brass gun, being one of those captured at Kotah. It is being fitted up with a carved black wood carriage-limber at the gun-carriage manufactory, Colaba.

**NEW ATTORNEYS.**—Mr. J. C. Mullaly, attitled clerk to Messrs. Arthur and Sangster, attorneys, has been examined and found qualified for admission to practise as an attorney and solicitor in the supreme court. The examination was conducted by Mr. Jenkins, master in equity; Mr. Pollock, clerk of the Crown; and Mr. Compton, prothonotary. He was sworn in on the 14th March in the supreme court. Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee, son of the Borah merchant, Tyebjee Bhoymeeah, was sworn in on the 15th March as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor, of the supreme court of judicature at Bombay.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—We have to announce the melancholy fact that Captain Duncan Stephenson, of the 14th By. N.I., serving in Malwa, was killed by the accidental discharge of his revolver on the morning of the 20th Feb. He was in the act of removing one of the screws belonging to the pistol, which was out of order, when it went off, the ball entering just below the heart, and lodging in the back below the left shoulder. Medical assistance was instantly rendered, and the ball extracted, but in a hour and a half he ceased to live.

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**—A detachment of H.M.'s various regiments, under the command of Lieut. Clay, arrived in Bombay on the 17th March by H.M.'s steamer *Semiramis* from Calcutta. The men landed and proceeded to Poona by rail the same day. The head quarters of H.M.'s 86th regiment and 2nd grenadier regiment N.I. arrived in Bombay on the 21st, the former by rail from Gwalior *via* Malligaum, and the latter by country craft from Ahmedabad, *via* Cambay. The head quarters of the 1st grenadier N.I. left Bombay on the 25th by H.M.'s steamer *Semiramis* for Kurrachee, and the other wing will leave soon after the arrival at the Presidency of the left wing of the 2nd grenadier N.I. The following is the distribution of the troops forming the field force, recently under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., which so effectually subdued the Rohillas within the Nizam's territories:—Detail of 11th company royal engineers—to Poona. Head quarters Bombay sappers and miners—to Poona. The 4th (Gaye's) troop of horse artillery—to Poona. Half of No. 2 reserve company Bombay artillery, with No. 18 light field battery, attached—to Ahmednuggur. Half of No. 1 company 4th battalion artillery—to Bombay. No. 6 light field battery, Golundauze—to Ahmednuggur. Head quarter wing of the 3rd dragoon guards—to Mhow. Head quarter wing of the 18th royal Irish regiment—to Sholapore and Beejapore. The left wing of the 18th royal Irish is thus distributed:—1 company at Nassick, 1 company at Malligaum, 1 company at Asseerghur, and 2 companies at Adjunta. The detachments of H.M.'s 57th regiment at Asseerghur, Adjunta, and Tulligaum will join head quarters at Ahmednuggur. Head quarter wing 3rd Bombay N.I., to join the left wing at Malligaum. 5th regiment Madras L.C.—to Kulladghee. 26th regiment Bombay N.I.—to Mhow.

**SINGULAR FRAUD.**—It appears that among the lot of silver bullion brought by the *Pekin* on the 10th inst., from China, one of the bars belonging to the Oriental Bank Corporation has turned out at the mint to be lead!

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his personal staff, proceeded to Mahabeshwar on Wednesday, the 16th March. It is believed that his Excellency will return to the Presidency to receive the 78th highlanders upon their arrival from Bareilly.

**SANITARIUM.**—The invalid and convalescent will be happy to learn that a sanitarium for officers will shortly be erected at Ghizree. The quarters are so arranged as to answer for both families and single gentlemen. Those who have had the opportunity of a residence at Clifton can testify to the benefits which a sanitarium there will afford to the suffering and indisposed.

**MAJOR GENERAL SIR HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,** returned to Poona on the morning of Saturday, March 12, from Jaulna, *via* Ahmednuggur. The officers of the 6th Inniskilling dragoons have invited the brigade and general staff to meet Sir Hugh at dinner, at Kirkee, on March 16. The gallant general, who, we hear, will proceed shortly to Mahabeshwar, there to repose on his laurels during the hot weather, unless again aroused by war's alarms, had the troops out on March 15 in brigade order, and put them through several manoeuvres, which were, of course, all executed *a-plomb*.

**SIND PROMOTIONS.**—Our deputy collector in charge of treasury is to be appointed to the railway magistracy, in room of Mr. Cole, who is to take charge of the customs on the departure to England of Mr. P. M. Dalzell, proceeding on sick leave. Mr. Ingle, the assistant to the commissioner, is to succeed Mr. Maher. The selection is in every respect a judicious one, and Mr. Ingle's accustomed quiet and unobtrusive manners will secure him the esteem and regard of all with whom he will have to deal. The office establishment which he supervised will lose a kind, generous friend and supporter.

MR. A. SANGSTER, solicitor, has been appointed by the Chief Justice, Sir M. R. Sausse, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

**GEN. BLOOD.**—We are extremely sorry to relate that a serious accident occurred to Gen. Blood, commanding the Scinde division, a few evenings back. The general was taking his evening drive, in company with Capt. Vincent, the paymaster: on arriving at the junction of the McLeod road with the Bunder road the wheel of the buggy caught one of the railway sleepers—the horse shied and bolted off the road into the ditch. The horse, a new and valuable one, was killed instantaneously, Gen. Blood's right arm was broken in two places, and Capt. Vincent bruised. The general, we believe, is doing well.—*Indian*, March 5.

**THE LAUNCH OF THE "ESKUNDERSHAW."**—This splendid specimen of naval architecture, constructed for the Imaum of Muscat, by Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, under the immediate supervision of Captain Mahomed Bin Hamees, of his highness' navy, was launched on Saturday the 19th March, from the Mazagon Dockyard. The preparations for the reception of the ladies and gentlemen invited by Captain Hamees, to witness the interesting ceremony, were on a scale of magnificence seldom surpassed. The *élite* of Bombay society—European and native—honoured the occasion with their presence, and were received at the entrance of a spacious pavilion erected for their accommodation, by the noble host, who most worthily represented his august master. The honour of "christening" the corvette having been undertaken by Miss Wellesley, the daughter of Commodore Wellesley, Commander in Chief, Indian Navy, at the hour appointed, the visitors, preceded by Miss Wellesley, attended by Commodore Wellesley and Captain Hamees, repaired to the canopy facing the dock. The corvette, which carried the colour of its country, was gaily decorated, and elicited the admiration of the naval gentlemen who inspected her. Everything having been pronounced in readiness for the interesting event, Miss Wellesley stepped forward, and gracefully performed her duty, by naming the vessel the *Eskundershaw*, at the same time breaking upon her the bottle in token of the "christening." Immediately afterwards the corvette was seen to glide slowly and majestically down the slip into her element, amidst a thunder of cheers from the multitude congregated; and which was reverberated by the saluting battery announcing the conclusion of the ceremony by a royal salute. The company then returned to the refreshment room, where they partook of every delicacy of the season.

MR. P. G. GRANT has arrived in Bombay, from Scotland, to take charge of the General Assembly's Institution in Agiary-lane. Since the departure of the Rev. Mr. Sherrieff, the Institution has been without a European instructor.

**A CONVERT TO ROMANISM.**—On Sunday morning, the 20th of March, the Rev. John Jervis White Jervis, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and late a Protestant Chaplain of the Church of England in India, for thirteen years on the Bombay presidency, was received into the Church of Rome. The ceremony took place in the Fort Chapel, named "Our Lady of Mount Carmel," and was performed by Bishop Canoz, assisted by the Vicar General and the Chaplain of the Fort.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

March 11. Athenais, Kirby, London.—12. P. and O. Co.'s str. Bombay, Potts, Suez.—14. Ally, MacGregor, Calcutta; Excelsior, Crowley, Aden.—16. Isard, Delalande, Bourbon.—17. H.M.'s str. frigate *Semiramis*, Balfour, Calcutta; Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, London.—19. Gazelle, Marshall, Colombo; Laura Russ, Russ, Kurrachee.—21. P. and O. Co.'s str. *Ottawa*, Aldham, Hong Kong; Sultana, Rice, Calcutta.—22. Str. Victoria, McDonald, Surat.—23. H.M.'s str. *Berenice*, Chitty, Kurrachee.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Athenais.—Mrs. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Newbury, Mr. and Mrs. Loorgrove and infant, Mrs. Simce.  
Per str. Sir J. R. Carnac.—Col. and Mrs. Fannee, Mrs. Hamilton and two children, Mrs. Hewett and three children, Col. Cotton, Mr. Remington, Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. Magrath, Maj. Cleve, Col. Ross, Miss White, Mr. J. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. Pelly and two children, Dr. Skoulding, Mr. W. Lonsdale, Capt. Peiscour, Mr. Menace, Mrs. Davidson.  
Per H.M.'s str. frigate *Semiramis*.—Lieut. Clay, H.M.'s Highlanders, Ensign Jearnin, H.M.'s 64th foot.

Per *Pride of the Ocean*.—Mr. Rickerby.  
Per *Laura Russ*.—Dr. Rumley.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s *Ottawa*.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and child. Mrs. Shephard and two children. Dr. Miller. Mr. Skinner. Mr. Wheeler. Mr. and Mrs. Bouleau and child. Mr. Speyer. Mr. D'Souza.

Per H.M.'s str. *Berenice*.—Col. Crawford. Rev. — Mitchell. Maj. and Mrs. Browne. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson. Mr. Ingle. C.S. Mr. Bridges. Mrs. Blake and three children. Mrs. Brett. Mr. Montgomery. Mrs. Church. Mrs. Gen. Van Cortlandt. Mrs. Vogle and child. Mrs. Lloggett.

Per P. and O. Co.'s s. s. *Bombay*.—From **SOUTHAMPTON**.—Mrs. Evans. Mrs. Le Marchant and infant. Surg. Murphy. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and infant. Messrs. Deivar. Johnston. Struttford. Farrel. Barton. Wilson. Duffield. Mr. and two Misses Bate. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas. Capt. Green. Mrs. Spring. Mrs. Fairley. Mrs. Butler. From **MARSEILLES**.—Surg. Annesley. Mdme. Labitzky. Miss Daly. Messrs. Ward. Edwards. C. Davies. Capt. and Mrs. Coles. Mrs. Munbie. Mr. and Mrs. Bray and infant. Messrs. Mawson and Gillon. From **ADEN**.—Mr. Annesley.

#### DEPARTURES.

March 11. H.M.'s str. *Plaied*. Nixon. Persian Gulf.—12. Pearl. Thompson. Calcutta; P. and O. Co.'s str. *Benares*. Scotttore. Suco.—13. Adriatic. Scott. Liverpool.—14. H.M.'s str. *Berenice*. Lient. Chitty. Kurrachee.—15. Deselle. Vidal. Marseilles; str. *Victoria*. McDonald. Surat.—16. Asterion. Snow. Singapore and Hong Kong; British Flag. Campbell. Calcutta; Am. lia. Peace. Madras; Nusser Sultan. Page. Singapore and Hong Kong; Numa. Vidal. Cass. Marseilles; Stebonheath. Connell. London.—17. Pioneer. Ugleton. Glasgow; str. *Phlox*. Clark. Surat.—18. Fitz James. Hamilton. Liverpool.—23. str. *Mountstuart*. Elphinstone. Stepney. Surat.—24. *Covenanter*. Lithgow. Liverpool.—25. *Crystal Palace*. Simmonis. Singapore.—27. P. and O. Co.'s str. *Bombay*. Potts. Suco.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Bombay*. For **ADEN**.—Mr. and Mrs. Allan. Sergt. Renns. For **SUEZ**.—Dr. Peelle. Mr. Robertson. Maj. Kane. Capts. Graham and Hodson. For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Mr. and Miss White. Mrs. Lawson and infant. Mr. Rumley. Mr. Speyer. and Lieut. Pearse. For **MARSEILLES**.—Mr. Cadell. Lieut. Barrow. Mr. and Mrs. Mathey. Mr. Boswell. Maj. and Mrs. Browne and infant. Mrs. Weeding and infant. Mr. Tucker. Mrs. VanCourtlandt and two children. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson. Mrs. Voyle and infant. For **SOUTHAMPTON**.—Mrs. Faviell. Mr. Lonadale. Mr. Lodwick. Mrs. Gifford. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and child. Col. and Mrs. Johnstone and two Misses Johnstone. Mrs. Sloggett and three children. Mr. Miller. Lieut. Turton. Dr. Carter. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie and child. Lieut. Seater. For **LISBON**.—Judge Pinto and son.

#### COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, March 26, 1859.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan	Rs. 57½
4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 84 100 Sa.
4 " " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 84 100 Sa.
4 " " " "	1835-36 Rs. 78½ 100 Co.'s
4 " " " "	1842-43 Rs. 78½ 100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 89 100 do.

#### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	38 pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	52 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	8 per cent. pm.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	prem. 33 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	6 per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 up	Rs. 19,000
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	" 24,500
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600 do. " 2,900
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do. " 2,000 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	1,900 do. per share 450 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. 8,400
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. 310 Rs. per S.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £20 prem. in England—Rs. 12 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares. Rs. 21-13 1 at 2½ per share—2 pm.	

#### EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½ d.	for Doc. Bills.
6 " " " " 2s. 1d.	for Cred. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	97½
30 " " " " " "	96½
at sight	95½
On Madras, at 30 days' " " "	99
at sight	
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 212 per 100 dols.

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-4 6
Bank of England Notes	per Rs. 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 297
Republic Dollars	" 213½
German Crowns	" 213½
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-10

#### FREIGHTS.

To London, 21. 5s. to 21. 15s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, 21. 5s. to 21. 15s. per ton.

IMPORTS (Bombay, March 26).—Cotton Piece Goods.—The market is quiet. Yarns.—We are advised of the following transactions in these goods:—10 bales Water Twist, 300 lbs. each. No. 30, at annas 92 per lb.; 15 bales Water Twist, 300 lbs. each. No. 30, at annas 10 per lb.; 25 bales Water Twist, 300 lbs. each. No. 36, at annas 124 per lb.; 30 bales Water Twist, 300 lbs. each. No. 20, at annas 92 per lb. Metals.—The following transactions have been reported to us:—500 cwt. Braziers' Copper, at Rs. 64-8 per cwt.; 150 candelas Swedish Bar Iron, at Rs. 56-4 per candel.

EXPORTS (Bombay, March 26).—Cotton.—The market is perceptibly exhibiting greater activeness. Branch and Omeravuttee especially being in good demand. Oil Seeds.—These continue firm at our last quotations, but little business having been transacted during the past fortnight. 50 cwt. Rape Seed, Guzrat mixed, at Rs. 4-14½ per cwt.; 1,000 cwt. Rape Seed, Guzrat mixed, at Rs. 4-15 per cwt.; 1,600 cwt. Rape Seed, Guzrat mixed, at Rs. 4-14 per cwt.; 1,000 cwt. Rape Seed, Guzrat mixed, at Rs. 4-14 per cwt.; 1,500 cwt. Rape Seed, Guzrat mixed, at Rs. 5-1-6 per cwt.; 1,000 cwt. Rape Seed, Guzrat mixed, at Rs. 5-2 per cwt.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Our Cabul advices are from the 19th to the 27th February:—

On the 19th, the Ameer summoned the head people of Khyber, and held a long conversation with them in private till noon. On the 20th, a regiment of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan arrived from Cabul, and was encamped on the banks of the river. On the 22nd, the Dost entertained Sirdars Sultan Mahomed Khan and Peer Mahomed Khan and their sons at dinner. On the 23rd, the Ameer summoned Yar Mahomed Khan, son of the late Secunder Khan, ruler of Sungo Khel, and told him that the people of Sungo Khel say that he collects Rs. 8,000 annually from them, and pays only 4,000 to the Ameer. Yar Mahomed Khan replied that they charged him falsely, and that he gives in the treasury as much as he receives from them. On the 24th, Shah Luteef Sahebzada, resident of Lughman, represented that Surwur Khan, son of Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan, had forcibly taken from him his fort and country. Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan replied that his son had purchased the fort and country from the Sahebzada's brother's wife. The Ameer ordered the case to be decided by Shurreh. This day it rained heavily at Jellalabad.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

## SIAM.

By advices from Bangkok, we learn that Senor Guimarez, the Governor of Macao, arrived at Bangkok on the 21st Jan., in a Portuguese man-of-war, as Plenipotentiary for the King of Portugal, for the purpose of negotiating a new Treaty with Siam. He was received with the same honours that were shown to the English and French Plenipotentiaries in 1855 and 1856. The Treaty, which is similar to that concluded with France, was signed on the 10th Feb. Trade at Bangkok was brisk. The low rates of freight stimulate the demand for produce, and all the principal articles are selling at high prices. This will probably have the effect of increasing the productions of the country.

## An Omission.

No. 142 of 1859.

With reference to the G. O. No. 654, dated Allahabad, the 18th Jan., 1859, the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army No. 4, of the 24th Jan., 1859:—

No. 4.

From the Dep. Adj. gen. of the Army to the Sec. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Depart.

SIR,—I have the honour, by desire of the C. in C., to state for the information of H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. in Council, that Lord Clyde regrets to find he omitted in his despatch of the 7th inst. to mention the name of Brigdr. F. Rowcroft, c.b., of the Ben. inf., amongst those commanders who have rendered good service in the Oude campaign.

2. The C. in C. would feel much obliged by the insertion in that despatch of the name of Brigdr. Rowcroft, c.b., between those of the late Col. Berkeley, c.b., and Brigdr. Hersford, c.b.

H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,  
Dep. Adj. gen. of the Army.  
Hd. Qrs., Camp Lucknow, 24th Jan., 1859.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Fort William, March 7.—No. 302.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of abs., m.c.:—

Lieut. col. R. Garrett, 64th N.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

Capt. H. Tombs, c.b., art., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. S. Boulderson, 5th Bengal Eur. L.C., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Asst. surg. T. Farquhar, of medical dept., superint. Central Prison, Allahabad, for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 303.—The undermentioned promotion and alteration of rank are made:—

#### PROMOTION.

Engrs.—2nd Lieut. R. G. Smyth to be 1st lieut. from Aug. 15, 1858, v. Fulford, dec.

#### ALTERATION OF RANK.

Engrs.—Lieut. H. W. Garnault from July 31, 1858, v. Geneste, dec.

Engrs.—Lieut. H. T. Gordon from Aug. 13, 1858, v. Crofton, prom.

March 8.—No. 304.—Returned to duty:—

Lieut. C. J. Mead, art.; date of arrival at Fort William, Feb. 27.

No. 305.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the engrs., cav. and inf., in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at presy. of Bengal. Admitted to the serv., and prom. to rank of lieut., cornet and ens., respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Engrs.—Mr. A. H. Bagge, date of arrival at Fort William Feb. 27.

Cav.—Mr. I. Low, date of arr. at Fort William Feb. 27.

Inf.—Messrs. D. Darroch, J. E. Harden and H. R. Young, date of arr. at Fort William Feb. 27.

No. 306.—Orders by the Govt. of Bombay are confirmed:—

Leave of abs. to Eur., on m.c., to the undermentioned officers:—

Feb. 8.—No. 109.—Capt. A. Taylor, of engrs., superintendent Lahore and Peshawur road, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Feb. 11.—No. 120.—Capt. H. D. Twysden, 33rd N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

Home Dept., Fort William, March 7.—Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, C.S., rep. qualified for the pub. serv., is att. to Bengal div. of the presy.

March 8.—Rev. C. A. L. Whyte, asst. chaplain on Bengal estab., reported his arrival at Indore on 18th ultimo.

The serv. of Rev. Mr. Whyte are placed at disposal of gov. of the N.W. Prov.

Messrs. E. H. Whinfield and W. C. Eades, appd. by the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India members of H.M.'s civ. serv. on Bengal estab., rep. their arrival at pres. per str. *Nemesis*, which vessel reached the Sandheads on 25th ult.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, March 4.—Promotions in Oude milit. pol., with effect from Jan. 1:—

Lieut. B. H. Smith, dist. adjt., to be divl. adjt., v. Harrington, res.

Lieut. Stainforth, do. du., to be dist. adjt., v. Rawlins.

To be dist. adjts. to fill existing vacancies:—  
Lieuts. Maynard and Scott, do. du. with Oude military police.

Lieut. E. B. Ward, divl. adjt., to offic. as district comdt., v. Hearsey, to Europe.

Lieut. Boileau, divl. adjt., to offic. as dist. comdt., v. Baker, to Europe.

Lieut. T. C. French, district adjt., to officiate as divisional adjt.

Lieut. W. Rawlins, district adjt., to officiate as divisional adjt.

Lieut. Cragg, do. du., to offic. as district adjt., v. Rawlins.

Lieut. Clifford, do. du., to offic. as dist. adjt., v. French.

The resignation by Lieut. E. Kiston, of his appmt. in Oude military police, notified in G.O. dated Feb. 23, will date from 1st idem.

March 8.—Lieut. Hawkins, district adjt., is app. to act as a district commandant in Oude military police, with retrospective effect from Oct. 11, v. Baker.

The appmt. of Dr. W. S. Dicken to be senior and field surg. with the force under Maha Rajah Jung



Bahadur, will have effect from Dec. 28, 1857, on which date he joined the above force.

The Hon. R. Montgomery received ch. of govt. of Punjab and its dependencies on 25th ult. from Hon. Sir J. Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B.

**Public Works Dept., Establishments, March 5.**—Messrs. G. P. Denton and A. A. Stoddard, probationary asst. engrs. in Mysore, having passed exam in the language of the district in which they are employed, are app. asst. eng., 2nd class, with effect fr. Nov. 22.

Lieut. col. J. Laughton, engr., dept. public works, has 8 weeks' privilege leave to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur., m.c.

**Military Dept., Fort William, March 10.**—No. 312.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to Eur.:—Lieut. E. F. Browne, 15th N.I., for 1 year, without pay.

No. 313.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Lieut. T. E. Vander Gucht, of 5th Eur. regt., for 2 years, under old regs.

Lieut. A. A. G. Dashwood, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., for 1 year, under old regs.

#### LIMITS OF ZILLAHS.

**Home Dept., Fort William, March 8.**—No. 21 of 1836.—His Excellency the Governor General in council sanctions the following alteration in the limits of Zillahs Burdwan and Beerbhoom, in the lower provinces of Presidency of Fort William in Bengal:—

The transfer of Thanna Keogong from Beerbhoom to Burdwan.

**March 9.**—Mr. H. F. J. Kean, C.S., reported qualified for the public service, attached to Bengal div. of pres.

Rev. C. D. Hamilton, asst. chaplain, prom. to rank of chaplain, fr. Feb. 23, v. Rev. W. Winchester, retired.

**Erratum.**—So much of the resolution, No. 430, dated March 1, as states that the furl. of Mr. G. G. Balfour, Bengal C.S., has lapsed by expiry, is cancelled.

**March 11.**—Rev. T. H. Burn, asst. chapl. on Bengal estab., to be domestic chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, C.S., has leave to Eur. on furl., m.c., for 3 years, fr. date of embarkation.

**Foreign Dept., March 11.**—The leave to Rev. D. Carshore, chap. of Murree and Jhelum, is cane.

The leave to Dr. K. Burr, in med. charge of Jey-pore agency, dated Jan. 14, to have effect fr. 5th ult., the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. G. H. Lawrence, dep. commiss. in Oudh, having obtained m.c., is granted the usual prep. leave to Calcutta.

The services of Asst. surg. A. Young, of Joudpore legion, are placed at disposal of mil. dept. of the govt. of India.

**Public Works Dept., March 9.**—Capt. A. Fraser, Bengal engrs., offic. under-sec. to govt. of India, in public works dept., is app. perm. to that post, fr. this date.

**March 10.**—Lieut. J. G. Lindsay, Madras engrs., is app. offic. exec. engr. at Banda.

**March 11.**—Maj. R. Strachey, consulting engr. to govt. of India, railway dept., assumed charge of his office on 21st ult.

Mr. T. S. Isaac, civ. engr., app. by H.M.'s sec. of state, a 4th class exec. engr. in this dept., is attached to Lower Prov., and posted for present under civil architect at presy.

No. 321.—The servs. of Lieut. R. H. M. Aitken, 13th N.I., comdg. Cawnpore levy, are placed at displ. of foreign dept.

No. 322.—Asst. surg. J. A. Foy, Madras estab., is perm. to proc. to sea on m.c., 9 mo. leave, under new regs.

No. 323.—Returned to duty:—

Capt. D. J. F. Newall, regt. of art.: date of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 22.

No. 324.—22nd N.I.—Ens. J. F. F. Cologan to be lieut., v. Pringle, dec., with rank in the army from Aug. 15, 1858.

No. 325.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave of abs., m.c.:—

Col. J. Steel, C.B., 67th N.I., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. P. L. Gordon, 6th Madras L.C., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 328.—The servs. of Ens. H. J. Nuthall, of H.M.'s 56th regt., are placed at disposal of public works dept.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

**March 3, 1859.**—Appointments.—Mr. C. J. Deveriano to offic. as an asst. superint. of salt chowkies.

Mr. W. G. Deare, dep. mag. and dep. collector of Bhudruck, and asst. to salt agent of Ballasore, is vested with the powers described.

**March 5.**—Mr. T. A. Donough, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to charge of sub div. of Italya, and to exercise powers described.

**March 10.**—Mr. W. H. D'Oyly to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot.

#### SUB DIVISIONS.

**March 5.**—The sub division of Julpigoore, in dist. of Rungpore, will in future be called the sub division of Titalya, at which place are the hd. qrs. of the officer in charge.

**March 10.**—The leave to Mr. A. G. Macdonald, coll. of Rungpore, on 16th ult., is cancelled.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

**March 1.**—No. 506.—Maj. W. C. Western, has leave for 8 weeks, from Dec. 17, 1858, to Bombay, on m.c.

No. 477.—Mr. J. D. Sandford, Futtelipoor, is vested with the full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll., subject to passing for the higher standard at the next examination.

**March 2.**—No. 173.—Capt. H. A. Prinsep, 3rd Eur. regt., to be private secretary and A.D.C. to the lieut. gov., N.W.P.

**Feb. 25.**—No. 480.—Mr. J. C. Colvin, assist., exercising special powers, is vested with the powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll.

**March 1.**—No. 42.—Capt. J. Dennehy, commandt. Allahabad divisional police batt., has leave for 8 weeks, from 2nd inst.

Capt. F. C. Chapman, to be in temp. charge of the Allahabad district batt., during the absence of Capt. Dennehy.

**March 3.**—No. 53.—Lieut. F. W. Dunbar, 2nd in com., Meerut police, has leave for 8 weeks to pres., prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.

Lieut. G. F. Gordon, adjt. of the Sheharunpore batt., to offic. as 2nd in com. of the Meerut div., during abs. of Lieut. Dunbar.

No. 58.—Capt. R. W. Chambers, commanding district police batt., Moozuffernugger, has leave from Feb. 18 to Mar. 25, to the pres., prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.

Lieut. A. S. Heathcote, adjt. police batt., Moozuffernugger, to offic. as commandt., during the abs. of Capt. Chambers, or until fur. orders.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Feb. 26.**—The undermentioned officers to do duty with recruit depot at Barrackpore, to join without delay:—

Capt. W. C. Clifton, 67th N.I.; Lieuts. P. S. Fox, 72nd N.I.; C. R. Matthews, 56th N.I.; and C. O'Donel, 48th N.I.

Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle, regt. of art., was pronounced by the examiners of the college of Fort William, on 7th inst., to have passed in Hindostance.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 8th inst.:—

Lieuts. M. G. Clerk, 4th Eur. regt., and R. G. Sandeman, 14th N.I.

Lieut. A. Lindsay, 68th N.I., lately do. du. with H.M.'s 64th, will join and do du. with 3rd Bengal Eur. regt.

The undermentioned young officers are appd. to do du. with corps specified opposite their respective names, to join; in the case of Ens. Christian, on the understanding that the State shall not be put to extra expense:—

Lieut. J. Herschell, of engrs., with the sappers and miners, at Roorkee.

Ens. R. M. B. Thomas, H.M.'s 99th regt.; A. W. Christian, H.M.'s 87th regt.

Orders confirmed:—

Gwalior div. order, Nov. 13, appg. Capt. E. Campbell, 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen., in addition to his other duties, pending appt. of another officer.

By Maj. G. W. T. Rich, com. a field column of Gwalior div., dated Nov. 30, appg. Capt. C. J. Mounsey, 71st Highland L.I., to be staff officer to the column.

Saugor field div. order, dated 2nd ult., appg. Field Surg. D. Macfarlane to med. charge of left wing 12th lancers, v. Gibson.

Saugor field div. order, dated 22nd ult., appg. Surg. W. H. Bradley, Hyderabad contgt. to med. ch. of 1st Madras N.I., dur. abs. of Asst. surg. H. Webster.

Meerut div. order, dated 27th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Hooper, do. du. with 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to proc. to Unballah for Sirhind circle.

By Col. R. D. Kelly, com. Azimgurh column, dated 28th ult., appg. Lieut. D. T. H. Sampson, of 20th N.I., to act as detach. staff.

Lahore div. order, dated 31st ult., directing Surg. J. P. Kelly to Goordaspore and assu. ch. of civ. med. duties there, v. Pictball.

By Col. M. G. Dennis, com. troops in the Seetapore district, dated 3rd inst., appg. Capt. H. G. Doeds, H.M.'s 60th rifles, to be station staff.

By Brig. C. F. Ainslie, com. 2nd brigade Gwalior div., dated 3rd inst., directing Surg. T. W. Ward, 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., to take med. charge of hd. qrs. 24th Bombay N.I., with effect fr. 6th ult.

Lahore brigade order, dated 4th inst., directing Vet. surg. M. J. Marshall, of 2nd brigade horse art., to afford professional aid to the horses of the battery art. to 4th comp. 3rd batt. art., with effect from 1st idem.

Jullundur station order, dated 5th instant, directg. Surg. S. A. Homan, 33rd N.I., to afford med. aid to

12th Punjab inf. and detach. 1st irreg. cav., with effect fr. 4th idem, v. Amnesley.

By Brev. maj. W. Brookes, com. Delhi field force, dated 6th inst., appg. Lieut. T. Carlisle, 75th foot, to be staff officer to the column; and Asst. surg. A. R. Waghorn, do. do. with a wing 23rd Punjab inf., to take med. charge of Huzara horse and Bessalla of 4th Sikh cav.; and Asst. surg. S. A. Litigow, with wing 75th foot, to ass. med. charge of detach. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. and half battery 2nd troop 1st brigade Bengal horse art.

By Lieut. col. J. E. Robertson, com. Azimgurh and Jounpore district, dated 7th inst., appg. Lieut. H. J. Lawrell, of H.M.'s 6th regt., to be district staff officer, v. Capt. P. A. Mosse, of the same corps.

By Maj. H. Le G. Bruce, com. the art. div. at Cawnpore, dated 11th inst., appg. Lieut. P. C. Anderson, 3rd comp. 5th batt., to be adjt. of the division.

By Col. M. G. Dennis, comg. troops in Seetapore district, dated 11th inst., directing Asst. surg. J. A. Currie, of 8th irreg. cav. to take med. charge of a detach. 1st comp. 1st batt. Bengal art.

No officer of the Indian army being available, Major T. C. Dunbar, 75th foot, is app. to com. a party of invalids, of H.M.'s Indian forces, proc. to England.

Lieut. E. N. Whitty, 2nd batt. 10th foot, is app. to do du. with above party.

Removals and postings in regiment of Bengal art.

Col. G. E. Gowan, on furl. fr. 3rd brigade to 5th batt.

Col. Sir A. Wilson, Bart., new prom., on furl., to 3rd brigade.

Col. A. Abbott, new prom., on furl., to 6th batt.

Lieut. col. R. E. Knatchbull, on furl., from 2nd to 5th batt.

Lieut. col. Sir R. C. Shakespear, on staff employ, from 5th batt. to 2nd brigade.

Lieut. col. C. Hogge, new prom., on staff employ, to 7th batt.

Lieut. col. F. Turner, new prom., on staff employ, to 3rd brig.

Lieut. col. H. A. Carleton, new prom., on m.c., to 8th batt.

Lieut. col. W. H. Delamain, new prom., to 2nd batt.

Capt. C. M. Young, fr. 2nd comp. 4th to 3rd comp. 9th batt.

Capt. G. Holland, fr. 3rd comp. Sikh art. to 2nd comp. 8th batt.

Capt. A. Bunney, from 2nd to 1st comp. 2nd batt., and to com. No. 10 horse field battery, with which he is doing du.

Capt. W. J. Gray, fr. 2nd comp. Sikh art. to 1st comp. 4th batt.

Capt. H. V. Timbrell, new prom., to do duty with recruit depots.

Capt. J. C. Griffiths, new prom., on staff emp., to 5th co. 8th batt.

Capt. E. W. E. Walker, new prom., to 3rd co. 7th batt.

2nd Capt. J. F. Raper, fr. 3rd co. 5th to 1st co. 1st batt.

Lieut. J. Alexander, procdg. on furl., fr. 1st tr. 2nd brig. to 4th co. 7th batt.

Lieut. W. A. List, fr. 2nd co. 4th to 1st co. 5th batt.

Lieut. W. J. A. Muir, unposted to 3rd co. 1st batt.

The undermentioned young officers to do duty with the corps specified, and to join:—

Unposted Cornets A. Hearsey and H. M. Buller to 1st Eur. L.C.

Unposted Ens. A. J. D. Hawes, H.M.'s 99th regt.

Unposted Ens. E. P. Oummanney, H.M.'s 2nd batt. 60th rifles.

**Allahabad, March 1.**—Brig. C. Troup is rem. from the Bareilly brig. to the command of Mooltan, in room of Brig. G. Farquharson, who under instructions from Govt. is rel. from his appt. on the brigade staff.

Until further orders, Brig. R. Walpole, C.B., comdg. Rohilcund div., will also command at Bareilly; and the dep. asst. adj. gen. will conduct the station duties in add. to the division.

The following officers are to do duty with the convalescent depots during the ensuing hot season:—

**Landour.**—Brev. maj. G. R. Browne, 88th foot; Capt. J. S. Thompson, 54th foot; Lieuts. W. G. B. Fitzgerald, 97th foot, G. S. Davies, 6th drag. gds.

**Murree.**—Capt. H. H. Pratt, 94th foot; Lieuts. H. Kerr, 7th foot, C. Walker, 98th foot, W. H. Mackesey, 79th foot.

**Darjeeling.**—Lieuts. G. G. Suttie, 3rd foot, W. W. Sherlock, 35th foot.

**Kussowlie.**—Brev. maj. L. H. Daniel, 38th foot; Lieuts. J. Lawrence, 23rd foot, F. B. N. Craufurd, 80th foot, E. Staveley, roy. art.

**Nynee Tal.**—Capt. T. S. Bigge, 5th foot, G. F. E. Halliday, 82nd foot; Lieuts. R. Bolton, 6th foot, E. A. Parkinson, 20th foot, A. Morgan, 60th foot, A. Cherry, 90th foot, F. C. Playne, 2nd batt. rifle brig., H. Fraser, 73rd foot.

The C. in C. makes the following apps. in the barrack dept.:—

Unatt. Ens. P. Gibson to act as 1st class barrack master at Agra and Muttra.

Capt. C. Jorden, inv. estab., to act as 1st class barrack master at Meerut.

Lieut. H. Bowles, inv. estab., to act as 2nd class barrack master at Nynee Tal and Moradabad.

Capt. G. A. F. Hervey, inv. estab., to act as 1st class barrack master at Umballah.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, March 2.*—The Ke-maoon levy has been transferred by Government to the orders of the C. in C.

The undermen officers are directed to join and officiate as interpreters with the corps specified:—

Capt. F. J. Egar, 24th N.I. H.M.'s 5th fus.

Lieut. H. D. Metcalfe, 25th N.I., H.M.'s 20th foot.

Lieuts. P. H. M. Wynter, of the 32nd, and W. F. Mosley, 35th N.I., attached to Bengal ycom. cav., are app. to do duty with the regt. of Feroze.

Brev. maj. J. H. Brooks has leave from Feb. 20 to Mar. 31, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Eur.

Lieut. C. H. Palliser, 3rd regt. Hodson's horse, has leave from Feb. 20 to April 19, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Lieut. E. F. Browne, 15th N.I., has leave from Feb. 25 to April 25, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.

Lieut. A. Ellis, 31st N.I., has leave from Feb. 7 to Nov. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Lieut. C. W. Peter, 42nd N.I., has leave for 2 mo., to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, new rules.

Capt. W. J. D. Barlow, 63rd N.I., has leave from Mar. 10 to Sept. 10, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.

### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, March 2.*

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Feb. 9.*—Capt. H. Browne, 97th foot, recently exchanged fr. 84th, of which corps he was acting paymr., will continue do. du. with the latter regt.

Feb. 15.—Capt. G. C. Bartholomew, 2nd batt. 10th foot, was ordered to continue do. du. with 1st batt. fr. Nov. 24, 1858, until his serv. with the mounted detach. of the regt. could be dispensed with.

*Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, Feb. 17.*—The undermentioned officer has passed his examination in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. A. Butler, of H.M.'s 87th foot.

*Allahabad, Feb. 19.*—Ens. H. Manning, recently prom. to a commission in 3rd bufs, is posted to 1st batt. of the regt.

Lieut. R. A. Eyre, 53rd foot, is app. to act as instructor of musketry to his regt., fr. Feb. 6.

Order is confirmed as a special case:—

By the brig. com. at Allahabad, dated Dec. 1, 1858.

—Directing Capt. L. O'Connor, 23rd fus., then a supernumerary of his rank, and ordered to proc. to England.

### Return of 64th Foot and the Belooch Battalion.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Allahabad, Feb. 28.*

H.M.'s 64th Foot and the Belooch Battalion are about to return to presidency of Bombay, from whence they came to assist in the restoration of order after the outbreak of mutiny and insurrection in that of Bengal.

2. The services of both these corps have been admirable. The C. in C. is happy in being able to congratulate them on the termination of the campaigns of the last year and half, in which they have alike rendered signal service to the State, and won great honour for themselves.

3. H.M.'s 64th came round from Persia, where they had served under Sir James Outram, to be among the first of those who, under the lamented Sir Henry Havelock, forced their way from Allahabad to Cawnpore in 1857. They were afterwards at the various engagements at that place, the operations in the Doab, and in the campaign of Rohilcund.

4. The Belooch Battalion took part in the siege of Delhi, in the campaign of Rohilcund, and in that of Oude, for the reduction of the province.

5. Both regiments have been frequently engaged.

6. The C. in C. wishes them a hearty farewell.

### The Ramgurh Battalion.

*Allahabad, Feb. 28.*

Under instructions from Government, the Ramgurh Battalion is transferred from the Military to the Civil Department, and placed under the orders of the Lieut. Governor of Bengal.

### Berhampore Recruit Battalion.

The batt. of inf. recruits formed at Berhampore by G. Order No. 106, dated Sept. 9, 1858, is to be broken up; and all appointments connected with it will cease from the date of publication of this order at that station.

All officers and men attached to the battalion will proceed and join the regts. to which they belong.

Capt. H. G. Auston, 24th foot, is attached to 1st batt. of the regt., and permitted to continue in the performance of his duties in the survey dept., until further orders.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, March 10.*

No. 205.—Lieut. G. C. Grant, 6th N.I., in addition to his other duties, to be act. interp. to 31st foot.

March 11, No. 206.—Lieut. col. C. Prior, 64th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 208.—Lieut. R. Burd, 10th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 209.—Lieut. G. Nicholetts, 1st European regt. (fusiliers), and act. 2nd in com. 1st Belooch batt., has furl. to Eur. for 6 mo.

No. 210.—Promotions:—

1st Eur. regt. fus.—Lieut. W. F. Gordon to be capt. of a comp., and 2nd Lieut. the Hon. H. M. Hobart to be 1st lieut., from Jan. 17, in succ. to Dansey, dec. N.B.—The rank of capt. by brev., fr. Feb. 18, 1858, assigned to Lieut. Gordon in G.O. No. 168, 26th ult., is hereby cancl.

28th N.I.—Ens. F. L. Farquharson to be lieut. fr. Jan. 17, v. Scott, dec.

*Bombay Castle, March 12.*—No. 212.—The serv. of Capt. Henderson, acting sen. dep. commissary of ordnance, are temp. placed at the C. in C.'s disposal for committee duty.

No. 218.—Lieut. F. Knight, 16th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 219.—Lieut. W. F. Stevenson, art., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

ASSEERGURH.

No. 220.—Asseergurh has been re-constituted a separate command as it was before the issue of the order No. 704 of July, 1858.

*Bombay Castle, March 14.*—No. 221.—The following temp. appointments are made:—

Capt. J. C. Coley, brig. maj., to act as dep. asst. adjt. gen., Poona div., dur. abs. of Capt. Wood.

Capt. W. C. Stileman, 15th N.I., acting dep. asst. gr. mr. gen., to act as brig. major at Poona, v. Coley.

No. 222.—Maj. F. A. C. Kane, 15th N.I., and act. asst. commissary gen. and director of transport train, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 223.—Admitted to the service as cadets of infantry on this estab.:—

Infantry.—No. 81.—Mr. E. S. Beville, date of arr. at Bombay, Feb. 27.

No. 96.—Mr. P. D. Malden, date of arr. at Bombay Feb. 27.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. H. N. Miller, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), and capt. of police Punjab, and Lieut. F. P. Bartholomew, 28th N.I., date of arr. at Bombay, Feb. 27.

No. 224.—Mr. W. Merriman is admitted to the service as a cadet of engs. on this estab., date of arr. at Bombay, Feb. 11.

No. 225.—The following promotions are made:—

23rd N.I.—Lieut. M. R. Bruce, to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. Gatacre, to be lieut., fr. March 9, in succ. to Paul, transf. to invalid batt.

March 15.—No. 226.—The serv. of Capt. W. W. Anderson, 1st regt. light cav. (lancers), being no longer required for reg. duty, that officer is permitted to resume his appointment under the political department.

March 15.—No. 227.—The following appointments are made:—

1st class asst. surg. Sanderson, to med. charge of 2nd S. Mahratta horse.

2nd class asst. surg. M. M. Mackenzie, to be civil surg. at Sattara.

No. 228.—Lieut. J. Seater, veteran estab., is perm. to retire from the service fr. 25th inst.

March 16.—No. 229.—Lieut. G. H. Bonner, 9th N.I., has been temp. att. to Guzerat irreg. horse, fr. 20th Nov. last.

No. 230.—Lieut. F. O. Barrow, 5th Madras N.I., and sub. asst. comy. gen., has furl. to Europe for 15 mo., on m.c., under new furl. reg.

No. 231.—Order confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 28.—By Maj. Grant, comdg. the troops at Ruttam, app. Capt. Anderson, 1st lt. cav., to act as interp. to the force, fr. 11th idem.

No. 232.—Order confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 22.—By Brigdr. Edwardes, appg. Lieut. Montriou, 15th N.I., to act as interp. to Maj. Sutherland's detach.

No. 235.—Order confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 1.—By Lieut. col. Hope, appg. Lieut. Clair, 71st highlanders, in add. to his other du., to act as staff officer to the field force.

No. 237.—The serv. of Lieut. S. Fellows, 5th N.I., sub asst. com. gen. with the late force under Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, are replaced at disposal of the C. in C.

No. 238.—The resignation of the service by Lieut. J. A. L. Muspratt, 2nd L.C., dated Dec. 20, is to take effect fr. Dec. 15 instead of Nov. 1, 1858.

March 18.—No. 241.—Alterations of rank and promotion are made:—

3RD EUROPEAN REGT.

Alterations of rank:—Lieut. F. C. Donne to take rank fr. Oct. 29, 1856, v. Buchanan retired.

Lieut. H. C. Ryder, to take rank fr. Nov. 23, 1856, on the augmentation.

Lieut. E. C. Ross to take rank fr. July 26, 1857, v. McNeill, dec.

Lieut. W. H. Newport to take rank fr. Oct. 4, 1857, v. Henry, killed.

Lieut. F. Trueman to take rank fr. Aug. 5, 1858, v. Schneider, prom.

Lieut. D. Wright to take rank fr. Nov. 10, 1858, v. Forrest, prom.

Promotion:—Ens. P. J. F. Henslowe to be lieut. fr. Jan. 2, v. Dyett, prom.

No. 246.—Surg. R. D. C. Peele has furl. to Europe for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

March 23.—No. 248.—Lieut. Bretten, 28th N.I., to be gr. mr. and interp. to marine batt., v. Miles, prom. to be capt. of a comp.

No. 249.—Lieut. col. D. M. Scobie, 22nd N.I., to com. at Sattara from the date of his arr. at that station, v. James.

No. 251.—Lieut. T. T. Turtton, 47th Madras N.I., and 2nd in com. of 2nd inf. Hyderabad cont., has furl. to Europe for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 252.—Asst. surg. S. J. Wyndowe, Madras army and Nagpore irreg. cav., has furl. to Europe for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 253.—The following transfer is made:—

Ens. A. H. Davis, at his own request, from 24th N.I. to 2nd Eur. L.I., as junior of his rank, and to stand next below Ens. C. Caldecot.

No. 254.—Capt. Holt, 20th N.I., is app. staff officer at Dharwar, in supercession of the temp. app. made in G. O. No. 22, dated Jan. 11.

No. 255.—Capt. J. Black, 2nd gren. N.I., on spec. duty in Kattywar, has priv. leave for 1 mo., from Feb. 19.

No. 256.—Order confirmed:—

Dated Aug. 13.—By Brig. Merryman, app. Capt. Maclean, 31st N.I., to act as interp. to the field force proc. to Erinpoorah under com. of Maj. Boyle, 89th foot, there being no qualified subaltern available for the duty.

No. 257.—The following appointments are made on the personal staff of the C. in C., with effect from the 12th inst.:—

Capt. E. L. Green, 77th foot, to be A.D.C., v. Vaughan.

Lieut. G. A. Vaughan, 33rd foot, to be extra A.D.C.

No. 358.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated Nov. 4.—By Lieut. col. Farquhar, appg. Lieut. Nicholetts to assu. com. of 1st Belooch batt. during indisposition of the former officer, and Lieut. Hicks, in addition to his duties as adjt., to act as 2nd in com., v. Nicholetts.

Dated Jan. 14.—By Maj. Marsh, appg. Lieut. Hogg, 5th N.I., to act as interp. to a field force, with effect fr. Nov. 20, 1858.

Dated Jan. 27.—By the same officer, appg. Ens. Lipscomb, 18th (royal Irish) regt., to act as staff officer to force proceeded to Ahmednuggur, v. Hogg.

Dated Jan. 29.—By Brig. Honner, directing Capt. Swinburne, 83rd foot, to receive charge of the commissariat dept., Rajpootana field force and bazars, at Nusseerabad, on dep. of Capt. Lucas, until arrival of Lieut. Mignon at the station.

Dated Feb. 16.—By Maj. gen. Michel, appg. Brev. col. DeSalis, 8th hussars, to assu. com. of 1st brig. Rajpootana field force, as a temp. measure, fr. 14th idem, v. Smith.

Dated Feb. 28.—By Capt. Walker, appg. Lieut. Barton to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 1st gren. regt. N.I. fr. March 1, 1859.

No. 259.—Capt. H. B. Hodgson, 3rd Eur. regt., and superint. of police, Surat, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 260.—Capt. E. Grant, 3rd N.I., at present in ch. of the transport train fr. Mhow to Neemuch, is app. director of the train over the whole line from Wassind to Neemuch, as a temp. measure.

Lieut. F. C. Davidson, 16th N.I., is app. an act. dep. asst. com. gen. for the subordinate charge of the line between Mhow and Neemuch.

March 24.—No. 261.—Surg. H. W. Ramley, Bengal army, has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 262.—Asst. surg. F. Carter, Bengal estab., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo. on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 263.—Capt. A. W. Graham, 4th N.I. rifles and superintendent of police, Broach, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

March 25.—No. 265.—Capt. W. Metcalf, 85th Bengal L.I., has a furl. to Australian colonies for 2 years on m.c., under old regs.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Bombay, March 12.*

The following transfers and postings are ordered:—

Lieut. col. N. P. Macdougall, fr. 2nd gren. N.I. to 28th N.I.; Lieut. col. G. Pope, fr. 28th N.I. to 10th N.I.; Lieut. col. J. D. Stewart, fr. 14th N.I. to 10th N.I.; Lieut. col. G. R. Grimes, from 10th N.I. to 16th N.I.; Lieut. col. C. Birdwood (new prom.), 20th N.I.; Lieut. col. H. Vincent (new prom.), 2nd gren. N.I.

Lieut. col. Vincent will proceed forthwith and join the regt. to which he now stands posted.

Ensigns Wandby and Squire, 19th N.I., are transf. to do du. with 72nd Highlanders at Mhow, to join.

*Head Quarters, Bombay, March 15.*—The under-

mentioned officer is reported to have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated:—

Ens. J. Withers, 25th N.I., Feb. 3.

March 17.—Asst. surg. Wilnot is transf. fr. 3rd to 2nd troop horse art., and to proc. forthwith and join the latter *en route* fr. Nusseerabad to Kurrachee.

Asst. surg. Brown is transf. fr. 2nd to 3rd troop horse art., and on being relieved by Asst. surg. Wilnot, await arr. of that troop at Nusseerabad.

March 21.—The undermentioned officer is reported to have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated:—

2nd class Asst. surg. H. T. Dunn, med. estab., March 3.

March 19.—Cadet C. E. Evans, recently arr. fr. England, attached to do du. with 4th King's own regt. at Ahmedabad for 6 mo. to join.

March 11.—Leave of absence:—

23rd Regt. N.L.I.—Capt. J. T. Nicholson, fr. March 12 to April 30, to proc. to Bombay on m.c., prep. to a final certificate to Eur.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, March 23.—Leave of absence:—

12th N.I.—Capt. H. Y. Beale, fr. March 21 to April 30, to Mahabeshwar, m.c., under old regts.

## CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette, March 17.)

Capt. J. T. Barr, and Lieut. A. Y. Shortt, to act, the former as political agent, and the latter as 1st asst. during abs. of Col. W. Lang, on m.c.

Lieut. C. H. Bonnor, 9th N.I., has been temp. attached to Guzerat irreg. horse, from Nov. 20.

Asst. surg. C. K. Colston is app. to medical charge of Guzerat provincial batt.

Capt. G. F. Hayward, 17th N.I., has been appointed Naikra and Bheel agent in Rewa Kanta.

Capt. J. T. Barr assumed charge of office of act. political agent in Kattywar on 28th ult.

Mr. H. Newton to be judge and ses. jud. of Konkun.

The right hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in council has been pleased to app. Maj. C. Hervey asst. gen. superint. Thuggee dep., to offic. as general superint. dur. abs., on leave, of Maj. J. Sleeman.

Mr. T. A. Compton, acting judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur, ass. ch. of his office on 7th inst.

Mr. H. B. Boswell, 1st. asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, has special leave for 6 mo., to Europe, from 12th inst.

Mr. J. Hunter, civil service, to proceed from Poona to pres., for the purpose of appearing before the next vernacular examination-committee.

Mr. T. M. Mason, acting 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, has been placed on temp. charge of the districts of Napar and Borisud, and permitted to proceed into those districts on du.

Asst. surg. M. Kane, having, on 1st inst., been relieved of the du. of dep. assay mr. at this pres., his servs. have been placed at disposal of govt. of Madras from that date.

Asst. surg. J. Bean received charge of medical du. at Kurrachee, from Asst. surg. Martin, on Feb. 1.

Lieut. A. S. Mander is appd. a 2nd class asst. eng. in department of public works.

Lieut. P. Phelps, engs., is appd. a probationary asst. eng., and attached to the office of exec. eng., Sholapoor collectorate.

Lieut. W. M. Ducat, engs., is appd. a probationary asst. eng., and is attached to office of civil architect at pres.

Capt. Davidson, 3rd class exec. eng., and act. exec. eng., Mhow div., is appd. exec. eng. of 2nd class.

Maj. Kendall, acting civ. architect at pres., is appd. exec. eng. of 3rd class, v. Capt. Davidson, prom.

Capt. Boldam, act. exec. eng., Poona and Kirkee, is appd. exec. eng. of 3rd class.

March 24.—The servs. of Capt. W. W. Anderson, 1st lt. cav. (lancers), being no longer required for regimental duty, that officer will resume his appt. as superint. of quota of Gaekwar's contingent of horse in Kattywar.

Capt. J. Black, 2nd Gr. N.I., on spec. du. in Kattywar, has privilege leave for 1 mo., fr. Feb. 19.

Asst. surg. E. H. Langley performed du. of civil surg. at Kolhapoor, fr. Jan 1 to Feb. 14, 1859, both days inclusive.

Erratum.—In the political notification, dated the 11th inst., and published at page 394 of the Government Gazette, dated the 17th inst., for "Lieut. A. Y. Shortt," read "Capt. A. Y. Shortt."

Mr. R. F. Mactier is app. acting agent for the right hon. the gov. at Surat, dur. the absence of Mr. Hebert, on leave.

Messrs. Norman and Percival, assistants to the mag. of Ahmedabad, vested with powers to inflict corporal punishment, under Act 1 of 1853.

The leave to Capt. Birch, com. of 2nd Khandeish, Bheel corps, under date Feb. 11 last, is extended to 3rd inst.

The leave granted to Lieut. Prolyn, acting adjt. 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps, is extended from Dec. 20 to Feb. 20 last, on m.c.

Capt. A. W. Graham, superint. of police, Broach,

has leave of 1 mo. on m.c., from Feb. 27, to enable him to proc. to Bombay, for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

The Hon. Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant leave to T. L. Jenkins, Esq., master in equity, registrar on the equity and admiralty sides of the said court, and examiner of the court for the relief of insolvent debtors, to proc. to England for a period of 8 mo., fr. April 1; and has app. G. Taylor, Esq., barrister at law, to act as master in equity, equity registrar; and E. Yardley, Esq., barrister at law, to act as examiner in insolvency, dur. Mr. Jenkin's abs.

The Hon. the Acting Chief Justice has been pleased to appoint A. Sangster, Esq., attorney at law, to be dep. clerk of the crown.

Mr. C. Walter, senior assist. judge and sess. judge of Kairah, has leave of abs. for 2 mo., fr. April 11.

Mr. H. Newton, joint judge and sess. judge of Konkun, ass. ch. of his office on March 17.

Mr. R. F. Mactier to act as judge and sess. judge of Surat, dur. abs. of Mr. Hebert, on leave to Eur.

Mr. C. E. F. Tytler, collector of Ahmednuggur, is permitted to remain in the district of that collectorate on du. until the close of the season.

The following appss. are made, and are to have effect fr. the date of the departure of Mr. L. Ashburner on furl. :—

Mr. W. D'Oyly to be first asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, to continue to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum.

Mr. C. F. H. Shaw to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. H. B. Lindsay to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. G. Norman to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. D. Davidson, coll. of Poona, has leave to pres., m.c., with the view of obtaining a furlough to England.

Mr. F. Hutchinson, coll. of Bombay, has leave on m.c. for 12 mo., to Eur.

Mr. A. C. Jervoise, actg. asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona, has leave for 2 mo.

Mr. H. Bulkeley, asst. superint. rev. surv. and assessment, Goozerat, has leave for 2 mo., from 1st prox.

Asst. surg. M. M. Mackenzie is app. civ. surg. at Sattara, and registrar of marriages at that station.

Asst. surg. W. G. Hunter is app. to act as professor of surgery, asst. surg. to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy hospital, and superint. of vaccination at presy., during Dr. Ballingall's abs.

Asst. surg. H. Giraud to act as surg. to the governor dur. abs. of Surgeon Peele, on m.c.

Asst. surg. H. V. Carter is app. to act as asst. to Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy hospital.

Capt. J. G. T. Griffith, 1st class asst. engr., to be actg. 4th class exec. engr., and to be exec. engr. of Kulladghoe.

Rev. W. Goodall, chapl. of Ahmednuggur, has leave for 3 mo., from March 15, on m.c.

Rev. W. A. Cummins, chapl. of the harbour, is app. to act as chapl. of Ahmednuggur.

## Extra Scinde Batt.

No. 217.—The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the present extra Sind battalion be transferred from the civil to the military department, as an extra corps of the line, and that it be placed on the same footing in every respect with the 1st and 2nd Belooch regiments as specified in G.G.O., No. 963, Dated 30 September last.

The corps is to be designated the 3rd Belooch regt., and is to be clothed, equipped, &c., under the orders of his excellency the Commander in Chief.

The permanent head quarters of the regiment are to be established at Kurrachee.

The following table of the establishment, and pay and allowances of each of the extra Belooch regiments of ten companies per regiment, is published for information and guidance.

### EUROPEANS.

1 effective commandant, command and horse allowance Rs. 430.\*

1 ditto 2nd in command, consolidated pay Rs. 500.

1 ditto adjutant staff pay and allowance Rs. 192 7-0.\*

1 ditto quarter master and interpreter staff pay and allowance Rs. 182.\*

1 ditto assistant surgeon, consolidated allowance, 1st class, Rs. 300; 2nd class, Rs. 165.\*

## Midshipmen in the Indian Navy.

Bombay Castle, 12th March, 1859.

No. 37 of 1859.—The right honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following despatch from the honourable the Court of Directors, dated 11th August, 1858, No. 44, conveying instructions for the regulation of the promotion of midshipmen of the Indian navy to the rank of lieutenant and of mate, be published for general information:—

\* With regimental pay and allowance.

"Paragraph 1.—Under the regulation of the Indian navy, a midshipman cannot be allowed the rank of commission of lieutenant, or even of mate, before he shall have completed five years of service, and until he, moreover, shall have passed the 'final examination for the commission of lieutenant,' not only in seamanship but in gunnery, and in the more abstruse studies, as prescribed by those regulations.

"2. You consider it necessary, however, for the prevention of unjust supercession, that some rule should be laid down to govern the grant of such rank and commissions in cases where, in consequence of any midshipman having been ordered on public service from the Presidency, or from Butcher's Island, where the gunnery is taught, or in consequence of his prolonged absence under medical certificate, the course of study requisite for him to pass through has been interrupted and it has been impossible for the midshipman (without any fault on his part) to pass such 'final examination' at the proper time.

"3. We have accordingly considered the subject, and we direct, that in the case of a midshipman who, at the termination of his five years, when he should go up for examination, shall be absent in consequence of having been ordered away from his studies 'on public service,' the date of his quitting study be particularly noted, that he be required to resume study immediately on his return from such public service; and that when he shall have passed the 'final examination' prescribed by the regulations, the number of months or days, which shall have elapsed between the date of his return to study and the date of his passing, be added to the date or time when he was ordered away, so that the midshipman may be considered as having passed his 'final examination' for superior rank and commission on the date arrived at by such addition to the time when his study was interrupted. For example, a midshipman, whose five years would expire on the 1st July, 1858, may have been ordered from his study of gunnery at Butcher's Island on the public service on the 1st June, 1858; on return he may resume study on the 6th October, 1858, he may pass his final examination on the 17th November, 1858, thus occupying one month and eleven days, which must be added to the 1st June, 1858, when he was ordered away, and will give a date of passing the 'final examination' equivalent to the 11th August, 1858.

"4. The case of a midshipman, who may be prevented by sickness or bodily infirmity from passing his final examination in due time must be dealt with on the same principle, provided that the absence or inability of the midshipman shall have been occasioned solely by ill-health, duly certified for the whole period of his absence or inability.

"In accordance with the foregoing instructions, the case of each officer concerned has been separately considered, and it is found that the following is the correct order in which the mates should stand upon the list:—

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. G. O. B. Carew.      | 31. W. H. Harries.   |
| 2. E. J. R. B. Brazier. | 32. R. Williams.     |
| 3. H. Douglas.          | 33. W. W. Dawson.    |
| 4. H. Jackson.          | 34. E. Butt.         |
| 5. F. W. Skottowe.      | 35. H. J. Dowell.    |
| 6. R. Carey.            | 36. H. C. Carey.     |
| 7. W. A. Dyer.          | 37. H. W. H. Burnes. |
| 8. C. Forster.          | 38. H. M. Liardet.   |
| 9. T. C. Carpendale.    | 39. J. Strong.       |
| 10. J. H. Trollope.     | 40. G. B. Hewett.    |
| 11. P. W. Fendall.      | 41. T. R. Rogers.    |
| 12. H. H. Davis.        | 42. G. C. Sconce.    |
| 13. W. Collingwood.     | 43. J. B. Bowsher.   |
| 14. C. B. Templer.      | 44. J. G. Lakes.     |
| 15. B. Bardin.          | 45. G. L. Lewis.     |
| 16. F. Handley.         | 46. H. L. Mesurier.  |
| 17. A. DeBelin.         | 47. F. L. Seaton.    |
| 18. A. W. Stiffe.       | 48. W. H. Ogilvy.    |
| 19. M. P. Tozer.        | 49. F. Warden.       |
| 20. A. J. Clark.        | 50. H. Ellis.        |
| 21. E. R. May.          | 51. H. Morland.      |
| 22. T. M. Philbrick.    | 52. H. Burn.         |
| 23. W. F. Yates.        | 53. C. P. Wilson.    |
| 24. R. G. Hurlock.      | 54. T. M. Lambarde.  |
| 25. H. M. Chester.      | 55. A. H. Hail.      |
| 26. W. T. Crockett.     | 56. C. V. D'Arcy.    |
| 27. T. H. B. Barron.    | 57. G. C. Parker.    |
| 28. B. B. Leefe.        | 58. J. Rutherford.   |
| 29. H. J. Edwards.      | 59. A. N. Law.       |
| 30. C. P. Georges.      | 60. G. L. Bonham.    |

Consequent upon the above revision of the list of mates, the following adjustment of rank takes effect among the junior lieutenants, but this adjustment is to be understood as affecting rank only, and to have no effect upon pay either already drawn, or that might be claimed as arrears:—

T. C. Carpendale, date of commission July 3, 1856, v. Grieve, prom.

J. H. Trollope, date of commission Oct. 28, 1856, v. Campbell, dec.

P. W. Fendall, date of commission Jan. 2, 1857, v. Cook, struck off the list.

H. H. Davis, date of commission Jan. 26, 1857, v. Manners, prom.

W. Collingwood, date of commission March 8, 1857, v. Stevens, dec.

C. B. Templer, date of commission March 17, 1857, v. Foulerton, prom.  
 B. Bardin, date of commission June 18, 1857, v. Rushton, dec.  
 F. Handley, date of commission Aug. 31, 1857, v. Anderson, resigned.  
 A. D. Bellin, date of commission Oct. 13, 1857, v. Barker, retired.  
 A. W. Still, date of commission Nov. 28, 1857, v. Lithgow, resigned.  
 M. P. Tozer, date of commission Dec. 11, 1857, v. Dickson, dec.  
 A. J. Clark, date of commission Jan. 17, 1857, v. Adams, prom.  
 E. R. May, date of commission Feb. 1, 1858, v. Tronson, prom.  
 J. M. Philbrick, date of commission March 3, 1858, v. Leeds, prom.  
 W. F. Yates, date of commission March 8, 1858, v. Crane, dec.  
 R. G. Hurlock, date of commission Aug. 21, 1858, v. Butt, prom.  
 H. M. Chester, date of commission Nov. 18, 1858, v. Hopkins, prom.

The commissions of the following officers are cancelled, viz:—

W. J. Crockett, and W. H. J. Harris, but these officers will remain on the list as supernumerary lieuts., ranking junior to all other lieuts., until prom. in their proper place, as they stand in the foregoing list of mates.

The position of Lieut. Davis is next below Lieut. Tozer, and next above Lieut. A. J. Clark, in consequence of the loss of rank awarded by the sentence of a court-martial, as announced in G. O. No. 152, dated Aug. 14, 1858.

### BIRTHS.

BARLOW, wife of N. daughter, at Chuprah, March 1.  
 BARNES, wife of G. C. daughter, at Umballah, March 3.  
 BLACKWELL, Mrs. J. daughter, at Bombay, March 11.  
 BLAIR, wife of J. son, at Kurrachee, March 10.  
 CAMPBELL, wife of G. daughter, at Lucknow, March 8.  
 CANTRELL, wife of A. M. daughter, at Poona, March 8.  
 CLAUDIUS, wife of A. E. son, at Madras, March 5.  
 CLOSE, Mrs. G. daughter, at Poona, March 23.  
 COCKBURN, wife of N. J. son, at Calcutta, March 2.  
 COOKSON, wife of Capt. S. B. daughter, at Rawul Pindee, March 13.  
 COXE, wife of Capt. H. H. daughter, at Bannoo, Feb. 25.  
 DAVIES, wife of Capt. V. P. son, at Colaba, March 21.  
 DUCAT, wife of W. M. daughter, at Malabar Hill, March 18.  
 DUN, wife of Capt. P. 33rd regt. M.N.I. daughter, at Kamptee, March 4.  
 GLASS, wife of Lieut. R. W. son, at Benares, March 4.  
 HAYTER, wife of D. son, at Kussowlee, March 1.  
 HICKEY, Mrs. G. daughter, at Colong, March 4.  
 LIARDET, wife of Lieut. H. M. daughter, at Upper Colaba, March 23.  
 LITTLEDALE, wife of A. daughter, at Kishnagur, March 3.  
 McRAE, wife of D. daughter, at Umballa, March 1.  
 MEAD, wife of C. C. son, at Bombay, March 17.  
 NICOL, wife of Lieut. G. A. F. son, at Bombay, March 15.  
 NORMAN, wife of A. G. son, at Poona, March 16.  
 PHILLIPS, wife of A. M. daughter, at Agra, March 13.  
 REID, wife of H. son, at Poona, March 19.  
 RICHARDSON, wife of H. son (still-born), at Bombay, March 14.  
 TATE, wife of J. S. son, at Poona, March 19.  
 TRISTRAM, wife of W. B. son, at Reach Hill, Mar. 11.  
 TULLOCH, wife of H. C. son, at Calcutta, March 5.  
 WELSH, Mrs. R. son, at Belgaum, March 16.  
 WILKINSON, wife of W. H. daughter, at Agra, March 19.  
 WILSON, wife of Capt. W., daughter, at Baroda, March 16.  
 WILSON, wife of Capt. C. H., 41st M. N.I., at Kamptee, March 9.  
 WOOD, Mrs. Thomas, son, at Kussowlee, March 8.

### MARRIAGES.

BOEITE, A. F. H., to Annie M., daughter of the late John Harris, at Calcutta, March 1.  
 BOWEN, Capt. E., H.M.'s 69th Regt., to Matilda G., daughter of Maj. gen. Tulloch, at Waltair, March 3.  
 FORDYCE, C. J. L., to Miss Margaret D. Nile, at Calcutta, March 7.  
 GORDON, F. J. C., 5th Bengal European Regt., to Mary R. daughter of the late John Garrett, at Calcutta, March 5.  
 HESKELTINE Robert H., to Miss Isabella Haines, at Allahabad, Feb. 28.  
 LECLEERC, Richard to Miss Mary Ann Peters, at Calcutta, March 5.  
 LINSARIT, J. H., to Miss Annie Ogden, at Calcutta, Feb. 20.

MULLER, Capt. J. P., H.M.'s 1st Regt., to Fanny M. L., daughter of Captain N. Gosselin, at Secunderabad, Feb. 16.  
 NICKER, W. L., to Miss Emma Hoy, at Poona, March 16.  
 RADCLIFFE, Capt. Herbert D., 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Caroline, daughter of the late Major Griffin, at Meerut, March 8.  
 WEST, William, to Jane R., daughter of the late Peter Osborne, at Calcutta, Feb. 19.

### DEATHS.

ASHWORTH, Abel, at Bangalore, March 26.  
 BAGUTT, Louisa, on board the steamer *Sampson*, Feb. 28.  
 BARCLAY, Capt. J. S., 39th Madras N.I., at Pegu, Jan 31.  
 BOODHIE, Mrs. Owen C., at Meerut, aged 61, Feb. 24.  
 BOROMAN, infant daughter of H., at Calbadarie, March 10.  
 BRODTHURST, Maynard W. H., son of M., at Sahrumpore, March 3.  
 CLAUDIUS, inf. son of A. E., March 5.  
 CONNOR, William J., inf. son of W., at Lahore, March 12.  
 DAVIS, Charles, at Mooltan, March 6.  
 GERRARD, John B., at Coonoor, aged 7, March 8.  
 HART, W. E., at Lahore, aged 32, March 4.  
 HILLIER, Elizabeth, wife of J., at Mysore, March 8.  
 HOWELL, Elisha T., at Madras, aged 41, Feb. 28.  
 KEENE, Kate, daughter of H. G., at Dehra, March 10.  
 LACK, George, inf. son of G., at Kirkee, March 11.  
 LYONS, Elizabeth, wife of Col. H. at Bombay, Mar. 17.  
 MOLLOY, John, at Delhi, aged 44, March 7.  
 PLANT, William F. son of W. C. Feb. 28.  
 SCOTT, Thomas, at Madras, aged 48, March 7.  
 WEBBER, Lucy, wife of H. at Madras, aged 22, Mar. 7.  
 WILMOT, Wallace, at Anarkullee, aged 37, March 9.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

*2nd Drag. Gds.*—Capt. G. T. Gough, fr. the 12th lt. drags., to be capt., v. King, who exch.  
*12th Lt. Drags.*—Capt. W. W. King, fr. 2nd drag. gds., to be capt., v. Gough, who exch.  
*Military Train.*—Capt. W. Banks, fr. h. p. of the late land transport corps, to be capt., v. Macdonald, prom. to an unatt. majority, without purch.; Capt. C. F. Hutton, fr. h. p. of the late land transport corps, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Shervington, prom. to an unatt. majority, without purch.; Lieut. G. Hall, fr. h. p. of the late land transport corps, to be lieut., v. Banks, who reverts to the h. p. of his former rank of capt. in that corps fr. April 1, 1857; Lieut. G. Edwards, fr. h. p. of the late land transport corps, to be lieut., v. Hutton, who reverts to the h. p. of his former rank of 2nd capt. in that corps fr. April, 1857.  
*15th Foot.*—Lieut. W. R. Tyler to be capt., by purch., v. Morshed, who ret.  
*52nd Foot.*—Lieut. A. Henley to be capt., by purch., v. Bayley, ret.; Ens. K. G. Wilberforce to be lieut., by purch., v. Henley.  
*64th Foot.*—Lieut. D. Gardiner to be instructor of musketry.  
*70th Foot.*—For Lieut. A. Saltmarsh to be lieut., &c., which appeared in the *Gazette* of April 8, read Lieut. A. Saltmarsh to be capt., without purch., v. Mulock.  
*72nd Foot.*—Lieut. C. C. W. Vesey to be capt., by purch., v. Buchanan, ret.; Ens. J. D. Stewart to be lieut., by purch., v. Vesey.  
*74th Foot.*—Ens. W. H. Beere, fr. 12th foot, to be ens., v. Whimster, dec.  
*84th Foot.*—The app. of Surg. La Presle, fr. staff, as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 31, 1858, has been cane.  
*86th Foot.*—Lieut. G. A. Conran has been perm. to ret. fr. the serv. by the sale of his commission.  
*94th Foot.*—Lieut. G. J. Toevan, fr. 3rd lt. drags., to be lieut., v. St. George, who exch.  
*98th Foot.*—Capt. W. S. Dickinson, fr. 11th foot, to be capt., v. Ravenhill, who exch.  
*Rifle Brigade.*—Ens. F. E. Kerr, fr. 39th foot, to be ens., v. Armytage, who exch.; Surg. J. T. La Presle, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Sanders, who exch.

### The Victoria Cross.

#### WAR OFFICE, APRIL 12.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confirm the grant of the decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officer and private of Her Majesty's army, which decoration has been provisionally conferred upon them by the Commander in Chief in India, in accordance with the rules laid down in Her Majesty's warrant instituting the same, on account of acts of bravery performed by them during the operations under his personal command, as recorded against their names, viz:—

23rd Regt.—Lieutenant (now Captain) Thomas Bernard Hackett; date of act of bravery, Nov. 18, 1857.—For daring gallantry at Secunderabagh, Lucknow, on the 18th Nov., 1857, in having with others rescued a corporal of the 23rd regt., who was lying wounded and exposed to very heavy fire. Also, for conspicuous bravery, in having, under a heavy fire, ascended the roof, and cut down the thatch of a bungalow, to prevent its being set on fire. This was a most important service at the time.

23rd Regt.—Private George Monger; date of act of bravery, Nov. 18th, 1857.—For daring gallantry at Secunderabagh, Lucknow, on the 18th of Nov., 1857, in having volunteered to accompany Lieut. Hackett, whom he assisted in bringing in a corporal of the 23rd regt., who was lying wounded in an exposed position.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and soldiers of her Majesty's army and Indian military forces, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz:—

78th Regt.—Colour sergeant Stewart M'Pherson; date of act of bravery, Sept. 26, 1857.—For daring gallantry in the Lucknow Residency on the 26th Sept., 1857, in having rescued, at great personal risk, a wounded private of his company, who was lying in a most exposed situation, under a heavy fire. Colour sergeant M'Pherson was also distinguished on many occasions by his coolness in gallantry in action.

64th Regt.—Drummer Thomas Flinn: date of act of bravery, Nov. 28, 1857.—For conspicuous gallantry in the charge on the enemy's guns on Nov. 28, 1857, when, being himself wounded, he engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter two of the rebel artillerymen.

Bengal Horse Art.—Captain George Alexander Renny; date of act of bravery, Sept. 16, 1857.—Lieut.-col. Farquhar, commanding the 1st Belooch regt., reports that he was in com. of the troops stationed in the Delhi magazine, after its capture on the 16th of Sept., 1857. Early in the forenoon of that day, a vigorous attack was made on the post by the enemy, and was kept up with great violence for some time, without the slightest chance of success. Under cover of a heavy cross fire from the high houses on the right flank of the magazine, and from Selimghur and the palace, the enemy advanced to the high wall of the magazine, and endeavoured to set fire to a thatched roof. The roof was partially set fire to, which was extinguished on the spot by a sepoy of the Belooch batt., a soldier of the 61st regt. having in vain attempted to do so. The roof having been again set on fire, Capt. Renny with great gallantry mounted to the top of the wall of the magazine, and hung several shells with lighted fuzes over into the midst of the enemy, which had an almost immediate effect, as the attack at once became feeble at that point, and soon after ceased there.

Bengal Army (Unattached).—Ensign (now Lieut.) Patrick Roddy; date of act of bravery, Sept. 27, 1858.—Major General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., Commanding Oude Force, bears testimony to the gallant conduct of Lieut. Roddy on several occasions. One instance is particularly mentioned. On the return from Kuthirga of the Kuppurthulla Contingent, on the 27th of September, 1858, this officer, when engaged with the enemy, charged a rebel (armed with a percussion musket) whom the cavalry were afraid to approach, as each time they attempted to do so the rebel knelt and covered his assaulant; this, however, did not deter Lieut. Roddy, who went boldly in, and when within six yards the rebel fired, killing Lieut. Roddy's horse, and before he could get disengaged from the horse the rebel attempted to cut him down. Lieut. Roddy seized the rebel until he could get at his sword, when he ran the man through the body. The rebel turned out to be a subadar of the late 8th native infantry, a powerful man, and a most determined character.

INDIA-OFFICE, April 16.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut. col. Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., to be H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia.

CAPTAIN RIVERS, of the Bombay Engineers, is likely, it is said, to succeed Colonel Waugh as Surveyor General of India, on that officer's retirement, which is expected to take place shortly. Captain Rivers was for many years employed as an assistant in the grand trigonometrical survey of India.

HONORARY RANK.—The Governor General has conferred the official rank of Lieut. colonel on Major S. W. Williams, of the 29th Regiment N.I., as Commissioner of Military Police and Military Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.



\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, April 21, 1859.

### INDIAN ARTILLERY.

THE Indian Artillery have reason to be grateful to the *Times*. They probably owe their future existence to the generous advocacy of that all-potent journal. Had the Horse Guards been permitted to carry out its intention of sending twelve batteries of Royal Artillery to India, the last page would already have been written that chronicled the achievements of the Bengal Artillery. Second to none throughout the world, that splendid branch of the military service of India would soon have been effaced from the Army List. The sentence had been pronounced; its doom was sealed; and already the Horse Guards was gloating over the patronage it had so coolly appropriated. At the critical moment, when all seemed lost, the *Times* stepped forward, and interposing its ægis, secured a future career for that brilliant and hitherto most efficient corps.

It is now, therefore, worth while to consider the oft-mooted question whether the two services—the Indian and the Royal—shall be amalgamated or assimilated. That there should be any difference of opinion on this subject must appear strange to all who have given it a serious thought. In the first place, it is notorious that the regiment of Royal Artillery is already overgrown, and that previous to the Crimean war all chance of promotion was checked by the seniority system. At present, indeed, the latter remark is no longer applicable; but, on the other hand, the consequence of the rapid promotion that has taken place since 1855 would be, in the event of the amalgamation of the two corps, to supersede Bengal captains of thirty years' standing by junior lieutenant-colonels of less than twenty years' standing. And the Bengal is not the only regiment of Indian Artillery; there are two others—the Madras and the Bombay. These services, it must also be remembered, have their own military funds, pay, pensions, and furlough regulations, which were a matter of contract with them when they first donned the uniform of their respective corps.

There can be no doubt, however, that the artillery of all three Presidencies, but especially of Bengal, demands a large and immediate augmentation. Since 1843 there has been no increase whatever, although in that interval the provinces of Scinde, the Punjab, Pegu, and Oude have been annexed. A fourth regiment, that of the Punjab, should long since have been added, and the sooner this increase is made the better will it be for the efficiency of the other corps, at present so terribly overworked. Not only are these regiments numerically weak, but they are deficient in officers, many of whom are necessarily detached for staff duties, and a few as political agents. More officers, therefore, are wanted for the existing regiments, as well as an entirely new and additional corps.

Amalgamation is clearly as unadvisable as it would be unjust, nor would it answer even for the three Indian regiments. But there is no reason why all the services should not be assimilated in drill and discipline. On this head some valuable suggestions have been made by a correspondent of an Indian journal, who evidently writes with a full knowledge of the real facts of the case. First, then, he objects to the Bengal system of using a pole, by which "each wheel horse, besides carrying sixteen or seventeen stone on his back, is bored down on his neck with four stone more," and thus in descending a steep hill is compelled to gallop, at the risk of breaking his rider's neck. Of the superiority of shafts over poles he gives the following illustrations, "one on smooth level ground, the other in and out of a deep ravine":—

"When the 'Army of the Indus' was at Cabool, Lord Keane frequently discussed this subject. He induced the brigadier of artillery to have a trial on the race-course; accordingly, four hundred yards were marked out, and flags placed at each hundred yards; a Bengal and a Bombay troop were paraded. They were ordered to advance and retire, firing two rounds at every hundred yards; in advancing, the Bombay troop beat the Bengal troop hollow, but in retiring the Bengal troop gained again, still the Bombay troop won the match easily. The reason the Bengal troop gained in retiring was, that when it unlimbered, the limber never reversed, but remained facing to the rear and close to the trail of the gun, which was dangerous. The Bombay troop always reversed as usual, and fronted the same way as the gun. Now for the ravine. In leaving 'Gilhatee Giljee' there was a very deep ravine, and a long steep road leading into it and up the other side. The Bengal troop crossed first, and immediately the gun got on the descent, the pole naturally, as I have stated before, bored on the horses' necks, so that they had little or no power over the gun, the consequence was that they one and all went off at a gallop frightful to look at, down to the bottom of the ravine, and up the other side whilst the impetus lasted. This at an end, the horses stood still, and H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry were obliged to push every gun up; had one horse tripped and fallen, all six drivers might have been killed. The Bombay troop, driving postillion and shafts, drove down and up, at a steady walk, without any one putting a hand to the gun."

The same military critic condemns the metal nave of the Madras Artillery, and protests against the Royal Horse Artillery system of having two classes of men in a troop—drivers and gunners:—

"The most extraordinary thing is," he goes on to say, "that these unfortunate drivers are not armed, and therefore can be cut up at leisure, having nothing to defend themselves with. But I maintain drivers and gunners should be one, no distinction, every man a gunner and every man a driver, and what argument can they bring forward for this distinction? But suppose a dozen of these drivers are picked off whilst they sit as marks on their horses, there is no one to replace them,—the gunners are not taught to drive, it is no part of their duty. Then I say the troop is only half armed. The very essence of a troop should be, no distinction, the aptness of all to be ready and drilled to every duty and armed alike."

There are other points to which this writer alludes, such as the position of the detachments on the left, the telling off particular men for limber men, the position of the officer commanding the half battery on the left instead of in front of the centre gun, the superiority of the helmet to the Busby, and other matters connected with dress. But the gist of his remarks is contained in four propositions, which he insists should at once be introduced throughout the three Presidencies; namely, the detachment system, postillion driving, the shaft instead of the pole, and the wooden nave. Whether or not these points are conceded, the idea of amalgamating the Home and Indian Services is to be earnestly deprecated as unjust to the latter, disadvantageous in point of discipline to the former, and expensive to the country through the necessity of reliefs.

### MADRAS EDUCATIONAL REPORT, 1857-58.

THE Madras papers contain an interesting analysis of Mr. Arbuthnot's Annual Report on Education in that Presidency, furnished by the Government. From this clear and able paper it appears that at the Madras University, incorporated on the 5th September, 1857, of the four Faculties of Art, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering, that of Art alone has been brought into operation. Two examinations for matriculation have been held, and of 120 candidates 54 passed, 38 of these going up from Government schools. One examination has also been held for the degree of Bachelor, which was conferred upon the two candidates who presented themselves, both of whom had received their education at the American Mission School at Jaffna. From their names—Charles Winslow and Daniel Carroll—it is evident that they were not natives in the ordinary acceptance of the word, though native blood may possibly flow in their veins.

The Madras Senate, differing from that at Calcutta, have decided on excluding Mechanics and Natural History from the entrance examination. With regard to that for the B.A. degree, they have resolved that each candidate should be examined in Languages, History, Mathematics, and Moral Philosophy, and—at his option—in either the Physical Sciences or Logic. The Calcutta scheme has also been modified as to the period required to intervene between the entrance examination and that for B.A. This interval has been reduced from four to three years: and, further, *visa voce* examinations have been introduced, the historical subjects for the M.A. examination have been confined within narrower bounds, and honours are henceforth to be conferred solely on those entitled to the M.A. degree. In Civil Engineering two degrees are to be given—the higher one corresponding with the sole degree obtainable at Calcutta; the other being simply the addition of the special requirements of a Civil Engineer to the ordinary B.A. standard.

The Presidency College is spoken of in terms of praise. There are 280 students on the rolls, who are represented as having made very satisfactory progress, especially in the department of Mathematics. With natives, however, the difficulty is not so much in teaching them the principles of exact science, as in making them understand how to apply them in practice.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Normal School can boast of 496 pupils, being an increase of 149 during the previous year. The Primary School of the Presidency College, it appears, has been divided into a Model School and a Practising School for the benefit of the real Normal students, fifty-one in number.

Of the four Provincial Schools, three are described as being all that can be desired, especially that at Combaconum, in the Tanjore district. The Rajahmundry School, however, has made such little progress, that it is intended to reduce it to the grade of a Zillah School. The attendance, on the whole, was not unsatisfactory, there having been 822 scholars against 755 in the preceding year.

The Zillah Schools, six in number since the establishment of one at Cuddapah, can only show an aggregate attendance of 859 against 803 in 1856-57. A marked falling off, it is

observed, has occurred at the Salem and Madura schools in consequence of the admission of a low-caste boy. The decline of the latter school is, however, partly attributed to the little interest evinced by the principal civil officers of the district. This fact is another illustration of the common remark that education is not yet valued in India for itself, but only as a means of flattering the superior authorities.

Next below the Zillah come the Talook schools, 62 of which were in operation at the date of Mr. Arbuthnot's report, being an increase of 12 during the previous twelve months. In these schools instruction is imparted in the vernacular tongue, English being taught merely as a language—in the second class for one hour each day, in the third and fourth for an hour and a half, and in the fifth for two hours. In the Northern Circars alone are these schools regarded with suspicion, but even there the feeling of distrust is gradually giving way, through the enlightened support of the Rajah of Vizianagram.

In the joint-rent villages in the Delta of the Godavery there are ninety-two schools on the *Hulkabunda* system, attended by 2,000 scholars. In the hill tracts there are two classes of village schools—those among the Khonds, and those among the Badagas on the Neilgherry Hills. Of a similar character is that established among the Yanadies near Pulicat, in the low country near the sea. The schools among the Khonds, we are told, "were first established in 1850-51 by the agent of Ganjam in the hill tracts of Orissa in connection with the measures undertaken for the suppression of human sacrifices and with the object of civilising the barbarous tribes inhabiting the hill tracts. The first master was a man who had been set aside by the Khonds as a Meriah, or victim for sacrifice, and rescued from that fate by the agent in 1857. Nothing could exceed the aversion with which these savages regarded the first establishment of the schools. On the approach of the inspector to their villages they would conceal their children, and then gravely assert that there happened to be none but adults in that particular Mootah. Considerable improvement has now manifested itself. The chiefs, from whom the greatest opposition was experienced, are most earnest in promoting education, which has advanced so far that 289 lads are now numbered on the rolls, a result to which the earnest labours of Captain MacDonald, late assistant agent and now inspector of schools, have very materially contributed."

In Tinnevely the village schools, founded by the Church Missionary and Gospel Societies, number 2,054 pupils, of whom 398 are girls. According to Mr. Arbuthnot, "this is the most successful effort for the improvement of indigenous education which has yet been made in India."

Previous to the close of the official year 1857-58, the amount of the Grant-in-aid Fund at the disposal of the Madras Government did not exceed 25,000 rupees, but since then the Supreme Government has sanctioned the annual outlay of 65,000 rupees on educational purposes throughout that Presidency.

The Professional Institutions are four in number—the Civil Engineering College, the School of Industrial Arts, the Medical College,

and the Primary Medical School. The last-named institution was only opened in 1857-58, but at once gave promise of future utility. In conclusion we need only adopt the summary of the Government analysis:—

The aggregate attendance at all schools, Government or under Government inspection, is 18,927. This gives an increase of 2,414 pupils over the returns of 1856-57. The increase in the number of Government schools, viz., one Zillah and twelve Talook schools, has been noticed. The number of private schools under inspection has not materially increased, the whole of the Grant-in-aid Fund having been allotted at the commencement of the year. The total expenditure has been Rupees 4,07,454-10-1 made up of the following items:—

Salaries .. .. .	Rs.	3,34,613	14	3
Scholarship .. .. .	"	5,860	6	8
Buildings .. .. .	"	698	0	0
Contingencies and Books .. .. .	"	39,319	15	0
Grants-in-aid, including building grants.. .. .	"	26,962	6	2

Total .. .. . 4,07,454 10 1

This exhibits an increase of Rupees 65,225-6-1 over last year 1856-57 which is thus accounted for viz., increase for

Government Colleges and				
Schools .. .. .	Rs.	42,413	14	3
Grants-in-aid .. .. .	"	13,659	6	2
University .. .. .	"	7,687	6	3
General Establishment .. .. .	"	1,464	11	5

### THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

THE leading journal is not fortunate in its "Own Correspondent" in India. However well qualified Mr. Russell may have been to record the doings in the Crimea, he is at present clearly out of his element. With a most superficial knowledge of the people of India, and no friendly feeling to the English in that country, who have, in the local papers, repeatedly exposed his presumption and his ignorance, he jumps to the most erroneous conclusions regarding the acts and feelings of the natives, and represents the English in the darkest colours his pen can portray. If his pictures are faithfully drawn, what are we to think of our future prospects in India, and the permanency of our rule? According to Mr. Russell, the sympathies of the 180,000,000 of people are against us; because wherever our armies march "they withhold from us information which they well know to be the most valuable means of insuring success." Again, he says, "the antagonism between the declarations of our rulers, the public promises and State professions, and the acts of individuals of the ruling race, have already brought our national reputation into disrepute." Our treatment of the Hindoo he fancifully compares to our having "seized upon a half-educated, superstitious, haughty, and sensual Norman of the twelfth century, and insisted on dressing him in the clothes of the nineteenth. We have stopped Front de Bœuf from roasting his Jew, we have sent him to school, taken away his armour, pulled down his castle, put an Albert coat, Wellington boots, and Dalhousie waistcoat on him, and then have wondered that the 'ungrateful' monster has sought to tear his garments, to beat his school-master, and to kill his generous benefactor. He, in fact, does not believe we mean him well, because he has observed that while we were saying it was all for his good, that we were just and equitable, that his castle was merely removed as a nuisance, and that his armour was taken away because it hurt him, certain understrappers of ours were making faces at him, calling him names, *stealing his jewels*, searching his wardrobes, and plundering his

Jew." Again, on every side of him he sees nothing but decay, the decay of "towns, villages, and public works, of monuments, temples, tombs, tanks, reservoirs, and serais." "The iron road and the iron wire pass over crumbling cities, by prostrate monuments, and deserted villages." If all this be true, is it to be wondered at that the people made a desperate effort to get rid of our rule by annihilating us? And if it be true, with what face shall we appoint a day of thanksgiving for the issue of events that will perpetuate so deplorable a state of things? for Mr. Russell asserts that the decay spoken of he at first attributed to the ravages of war, but closer observation, and more extended researches, led him to the conclusion that it is a condition of India independent of the mutiny and its results. Happily we are able to prove, on the testimony of a gentleman who has had large experience in India, and who served for many months during the mutinies, that the picture of Mr. Russell is as incorrect as it is malicious.

The people of India, in the mutinous districts, undoubtedly withheld information from our columns, but a regard for their own safety compelled them to do so. The rebels punished with the most cruel severity those natives who assisted us in any way. The cossids, or carriers of letters, of the Feringhees, were mutilated or blown away from guns whenever they were discovered, and the police or natives who continued to serve the Government were massacred by the rebels whenever an opportunity offered. The only safety for the landholders and villagers was a determined neutrality. And it is to be observed, that if they withheld information from us, they acted in the same manner, generally speaking, towards our enemies. Many instances of surprises, followed by the most disastrous consequences, occurred to the rebels in consequence of want of information. We shall mention two. The Mhow and Indore mutineers on the 10th Oct., 1857, marched and attacked our camp at Agra, under the very walls of Agra, thinking they had only the 3rd Europeans and the Agra militia to deal with. They fell upon Colonel Greathed's column, of whose presence they were wholly ignorant. They were attacked, defeated, pursued, and slaughtered for ten miles, losing all their guns, fifteen in number, standing camp, treasure, &c., and as a disciplined force they were annihilated. The same happened with the Futtelghur mutineers, who attacked Sir Thomas Seaton's column at Gungeree, imagining it to be a small body of men, with Mr. Sapte, the magistrate of Boolundshuhur. It is needless to say they paid dearly for their ignorance. More instances could be stated if space permitted. During the height of the mutinies the Agra volunteers held the whole district of Allyghur, a district containing nearly half a million of inhabitants. Could this have been done had the sympathies of the people been against them? Our informant says that when he marched with the columns the people everywhere brought into camp abundant supplies. Information they did not give, because they could not justify such an act to the rebels in the event of being discovered, but the sale of provisions they could excuse by saying that they could not resist the power of the army. It is abundantly evident if the sympathies of the people had been everywhere against us, as

Mr. Russell avers, we could not have reconquered Hindostan.

With regard to the decay of "towns, villages, public works, monuments, temples, tombs, tanks, reservoirs, and serais," our informant saw no such decay. The native cities, such as Cawnpore, Allahabad, Futteghur, Allyghur, &c., in the very heart of the mutinous districts, were untouched. Their temples, tombs, &c., were carefully protected. At Agra, where it was necessary to throw down some native houses abutting on the fort, the owners were as scrupulously paid as the owners of a property in England through which a railroad is made. Native oriental towns always exhibit some symptoms of decay, as Mr. Russell may see in Cairo or Constantinople, but that there was any especial decay arising from our neglect our informant most solemnly denies.

With the general accusation that the acts of individuals of the ruling race have been antagonistic to the declarations of our rulers, to public promises, and state professions, and have brought our national reputation into disrepute, we cannot deal, as Mr. Russell does not condescend to specify them; nor can we answer the general charge, that while we were saying we were doing everything for the good of the Hindoo, "certain understrappers of ours were making faces at him, *stealing his jewels, searching his wardrobes, plundering him, &c.*" No doubt there may have been isolated cases of a violation of public promises and state professions by individuals, and probably there may have been cases of plunder, but that these things were carried to such an extent as to bring our national reputation into disrepute, or alienate the people as a body from us, we believe to be as great a calumny as ever was penned, even by the *Times'* correspondent.

Mr. Russell's sweeping assertions are not, however, confined to the old resident English in India; he attacks the whole army, including that large portion recently sent to India. On the faith of his representations, the *Times*, a short time ago, lectured the officers on their ungentlemanly behaviour at parties or festivals given by princes, rajahs, and wealthy natives. These natives, according to the *Times*, whenever they intended to give a festival, anxiously inquired if the Commander-in-Chief would be present, in order to protect them from insult and their property from destruction. Such statements, if they appeared in the Indian papers, would be treated with contempt, or would be quoted as fresh examples of their baseness and mendacity; but, coming from "Our Correspondent," they are paraded in the columns of the *Times* as sad and indisputable truths, requiring the loudest denunciation and most severe reprobation. That exceptional cases of individual snobbishness and vulgarity may occasionally have occurred is by no means impossible, but certainly not to an extent that would justify the assumption that such are the ordinary practices of the English in India.

**DIRECT CADETS.**—The following gentlemen having obtained nominations passed the required examination for Direct Cadets on the 5th inst:—G. F. Bryant, P. Boyd, J. H. Campbell, H. W. Cockerell, H. Coghan, St. J. E. Daubeny, C. H. P. Ducat, T. G. Hunter, T. W. Inglis, V. E. Law, T. D. Mander, E. A. Moraub, R. Morton, E. D. Smith, J. E. Wallace.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—APRIL 14.

VOTE OF THANKS.

LORD DERBY, in moving that a vote of thanks be given to the Governor General of India, the Commander in Chief, and the other officers civil and military, and to the non-commissioned officers and men, both European and native, of the Indian Army, said he rejoiced to inform the House that the rebellion was completely crushed; and the time had now come to thank those who, under Providence, had contributed to this result. The first person to whom he would propose a vote of thanks was the Governor General, Lord Canning. After recounting the manifold difficulties which Lord Canning had encountered and overcome, he eulogised in the highest terms the ability and energy which he had displayed during the late emergency. Calm, persistent, and resolute, Lord Canning had pursued a course in which he had shown the spirit of an English gentleman combined with the sagacity of a profound statesman. In consideration of his distinguished services, her Majesty had conferred on Lord Canning the dignity of a British Earl. Lord Derby proceeded to explain why the names of Sir Patrick Grant and of the Governor of Madras had been omitted, and then went on to eulogise the services of Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, as only second to those of Lord Canning. He expressed his admiration of the courage, dauntless resolution, and firmness with which Sir J. Lawrence had suppressed revolt in a newly-conquered country, and had sent assistance to the Central Government. To Mr. Frere, Mr. Robert Montgomery, and Sir R. Hamilton, for their administration of extensive provinces and their conciliatory policy, he also thought the thanks of the House were due. In passing to the second resolution, he paid a touching tribute to the memory of Sir W. Peel, and lamented the premature loss of Colonel Jacob and Major Hodson. Turning to the more grateful task of thanking those who survived, he said of Lord Clyde, that he was cool and cautious in coming to his determination, always eager to spare his men, but reckless of his own life and labours; slow in his plans, but sagacious in combination, he knew *when* to strike, and those whom he met felt he knew *how* to strike. After sketching the principal features of the campaign, he recounted briefly and eulogistically, the services of Major General Mansfield, the chief of the staff, of Sir J. Outram, Sir T. H. Franks, Sir A. Wilson, Sir R. Napier, Sir E. Lugard, Sir Hope Grant, Brigadier General Walpole, Sir Hugh Rose, Major General Roberts, Major General Whitlock, and Sir J. Michel. He also called on the House for a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the Indian army, with whom he joined the names of the seamen and marines. In conclusion, he again congratulated the House on the restoration of tranquillity, and declared that in Oude alone we had captured and destroyed 1,000 forts, and that 480 cannon and a million stand of arms had been taken. As far as military operations were concerned, we had accomplished our task, but a far more formidable one awaited us. It was now our duty to subjugate the hearts and affections, as well as the persons, of the people of India, to restore them the blessings of good government, to seek their moral and social progress, to develop the resources of the country, to administer justice fairly and temperately, and to satisfy the natives that it is not only their fate but their interest to remain true to their allegiance.

LORD GRANVILLE expressed the satisfaction which Lord Derby's full and accurate statement had afforded him. With singular pleasure he had heard the just and accurate compliment to the Governor General of India, a compliment which buried in oblivion all the former discussions on Lord Canning's conduct in the late terrible crisis. The conduct of the Governor of Bombay, Lord Elphinstone, was beyond all praise in the fearlessness with which he had assumed the heavy responsibility of denuding himself of troops in

order to supply the more pressing exigencies of other parts of India. After high praise of the Commander in Chief and his lieutenants, whose names had become household words in every cottage, he expressed his regret that it was impossible, from the precedents of the House, to include the names of those whom death had removed in the present motion. He, of course, alluded to such names as Havelock, Neill, Peel, and Henry Lawrence. He considered that the sanguine views which he had ever held as to the suppression of the rebellion had been confirmed by the statement of Lord Derby as to the tranquillity of India. And, if such was the case, it was now our duty to look to the social improvement of the country which had been reconquered by our efforts. He cordially supported the motion of Lord Derby.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, though it would be almost invidious where all had done so well to bring particular names prominently forward, could not help thinking that the various brigadiers at the head of small columns had deserved well of their country; and could not forbear expressing the high sense which he entertained of the services of Brigadiers Jones, Walpole, Horsford, Barker, Shower, Hope, and many others. It would be superfluous and preposterous for him to sing the praises of Lord Clyde, whose deeds were known not only in this country but over the whole continent. Never had a campaign carried on by small moveable columns been so ably conducted. He expressed a high opinion of the abilities of Sir W. Mansfield, the determination of Sir Hugh Rose, and Sir J. Michel. The native troops, as well as the Europeans, had nobly done their duty, nor could he pass over in silence the efficiency of the commissariat. In speaking of the very great services of Sir John Lawrence, he could not omit the name of Sir Sidney Cotton, of whom he spoke most favourably. In reducing the number of troops in India he trusted there would be no undue haste, but that due care would be taken for the exigencies of the public service.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH protested against the clubbing together the name of the Governor General of India with those of his subordinates, although they might be even governors of provinces. As the whole responsibility is with the Governor General if he fail, so he should have his full meed of praise if he succeed; and it was his opinion that the merits of the Governor General should be specified in a distinct vote. He found the same objection with the military vote, and thought that a distinction should have been made between Lord Clyde and his lieutenants. His object in addressing the House was to call attention to the merits of the troops, for the generals could not have done what they had done with troops of inferior merit. In the highest terms he praised the qualities of the British soldiers, and declared that he knew of no war in which troops had displayed so much perseverance, pertinacity, and fortitude under sufferings and unparalleled difficulties. In such a time as the present he thanked God we had such troops, and wished that 10,000 of them were at present at Aldershot. In such a case the Foreign Secretary might speak with less anxiety. Expatiating on the art of war, and the appliances of science for warlike purposes which these troops had learnt, and which perhaps they might have to teach to European armies, he said that their battles were battles of giants, not armed with brute force, but as if they had stolen fire from Heaven. He begged the House to remember that these noble troops were our countrymen, upon whom we might have to depend for the safety of the country.

LORD GOUGH and Lord ALBEMARLE both cordially agreed to the motion.

LORD DERBY asked permission to insert in the resolution the names of the Naval Brigade and Capt. Sotheby. In reply to Lord ELLENBOROUGH, he stated at first he had intended to pursue the course of giving a distinct vote of thanks to Lord Canning and to Lord Clyde, but that he had been guided by the precedent of last year. He assured him that he had no intention to depreciate the

bravery and discipline of the gallant troops who had so nobly done their duty.

The motion was then agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 14TH.

##### VOTE OF THANKS.

LORD STANLEY rose to move the thanks of the House to Lord Canning, Lord Elphinstone, Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, Mr. Frère, and Mr. Montgomery for their ability in the employment of the resources at their disposal for the re-establishment of peace in India; to Lord Clyde, Sir J. Outram, Sir H. Rose, Maj. General Roberts, Major General Whitlock, Maj. Gen. Sir A. Wilson, Major General Sir J. H. Grant, Major General Sir W. R. Mansfield, Major General Sir T. H. Franks, Major General Sir E. Lugard, Major General Sir J. Michel, Brigadier General Walpole, and Brigadier General Sir R. Napier, for the eminent skill, courage, and perseverance displayed by them during the military operations; and to the other gallant officers of her Majesty's Army and Navy, and of her Indian forces, for their intrepidity, zeal, and endurance; and that the House highly approved and acknowledged the valour, self-devotion, and brilliant services of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, who have taken part in the suppression of the recent disturbances in India. He prefaced the motion by remarking that, order having been restored in India, and British ascendancy completely re-established at the cost of many thousand English lives, the augmentation of the debt and burdens of India, and under extraordinary difficulties, leaving the impression upon the Asiatic mind of the unconquerable energy and indomitable perseverance of the British soldier deeper than at any former period, it was not premature to offer the thanks of that House to those by whose skill and courage this state of things had been brought about. He then proceeded to notice the services and the merits of the prominent actors in the two years' struggle, paying a warm tribute to Lord Canning, whose labour, anxiety, and responsibility, in the most difficult circumstances, he observed, had been great, and whose policy, whatever differences of opinion might exist on isolated points, as a whole, had been temperate, humane, and wise. He explained the reasons why Lord Harris, the Governor of Madras, had been omitted from the vote, the omission being no slight offered to him, and bestowing a passing eulogium upon the late Sir Henry Lawrence he reviewed the military operations. He gave unqualified praise to Lord Clyde, to whom, he said, not a single mistake or error in judgment had been attributed, and whose appointment to the chief command in India was an honour to the Ministry that had selected him, and he brought out into strong relief the most conspicuous incidents in the services of the general officers named in the vote, and some of their most striking exploits. After briefly explaining the principle upon which the names had been selected, which had been necessarily that sanctioned by precedent, to the exclusion of some he would otherwise have gladly included,—mentioning the name of Sir Patrick Grant,—he called upon the House to recognise the services of the dead, and he pronounced a touching panegyric upon two of the fallen—Major Hodson, of the Guides, and Sir William Peel.

LORD PALMERSTON, in seconding the motion, said, he could add nothing to the glowing and heartfelt tribute which Lord Stanley had bestowed upon the distinguished men, civil, military and naval, named in the vote; but he asked permission to join in that tribute; and he drew the attention of the House to the conduct of the great number of civilians scattered over India, who had been exposed to the greatest perils, and whose heroic acts had, he said, been an honour to the country to which they belonged.

After a few remarks by Sir DE LACY EVANS,

LORD J. RUSSELL observed that, in the aggregate, there never had been a greater service performed than by the civil and military officers, who had met an unprecedented danger with com-

plete success, a success more wonderful than our former triumphs in India.

Mr. V. SMITH warmly eulogised the conduct and services of Lord Canning, Lord Elphinstone, Sir John Lawrence, the late Sir Henry Lawrence, and Mr. Frère.

Colonel NORTH said he had intended to move, as an amendment to the vote, to add the name of Sir Patrick Grant, but, not wishing to disturb unanimity, he abandoned his design.

Mr. KINNAIRD thought that in a case of this kind precedent ought not to be strictly adhered to.

Mr. W. VANSITTART noticed with commendation the conduct of the present Pasha of Egypt.

Sir W. CORDINGTON spoke in vindication of Major General Johnston and Major General Windham, upon whom blame, he said, had been unjustly thrown.

Colonel SYKES wished that there had been specific mention in the vote of the native troops of Madras and Bombay, composed of high-caste men, whose fidelity and loyalty to the British Government had been conspicuous.

The motion was agreed to *nem con.*

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—APRIL 15.

##### EDUCATION IN INDIA.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, in calling the attention of the House to a letter from Lord Ellenborough to the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, dated the 28th of April, 1858, explained that the document in question was a letter of advice, as it might be called, to the Directors of the East India Company to rescind the policy pursued in regard to education since the year 1854. The despatch issued in 1854, on which that policy was based, recommended grants in aid as the least aggressive and cheapest mode of furthering education in India. According to the regulations then laid down both missionary and secular schools were supplied by grants in aid, which was the only chance of extending education without offending the religious prejudices of the people. He contradicted the assertion in the letter, that these grants violated the principle of neutrality; for the question was not whether the aid of Government should be extended to missionary schools, but whether, when Government supported other schools, missionary schools should be excluded. That would not be equality, but a direct violation of that principle of neutrality on which these grants were made. Such a measure would be most injurious to the natives, for the education given by the missionary schools was much better than that of the secular schools,—was almost entirely secular. He considered that if the grants were withdrawn from those schools, they would be withdrawn from the best schools in India. He could not deny that the expenses of those schools had increased, but he did not think that £200,000 was too great a sum to expend for education over all India, and he trusted that retrenchment in our Indian expenses would not begin there. By extending education we should strengthen our power in India, for the natives would perceive that their interests, more than ours, were bound up in preserving their connection with this country. He moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty for a copy of the regulations and conditions under which grants in aid of schools are afforded by the Government of India; also, return of the number of schools which have received such grants, distinguishing those which are under native management and those which are conducted by Europeans; and of the amount of such grants in each case.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH would not make himself ancillary to getting up a debate on Indian education. The letter in question had never been acted on, or even submitted to the Court of Directors; it only contained his private opinion on educational matters in India. His letter, besides, had reference only to Berar, not to the whole of India, where different opinions and feelings were entertained in different parts. It was in that district that the revolt had been most difficult to suppress, because it was there that the

greatest fears had existed about their religion. He had never objected to the grants in aid; still, he thought that nothing would more tend to tranquillise India than that Government should not aid the missionary schools, as it was necessary to fix in the native mind that neither covertly nor openly should their religion be undermined.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH thought that we could not better enter upon good government in India than by extending Christianity. If the principle of neutrality were carried out it would be only proscribing the religion we ourselves profess.

LORD DERBY explained the steps taken by the Secretary for India to ascertain the present condition of education in that country since the regulations of 1854, and how far those regulations were connected with the revolt, and what effects the grants in aid had produced. The operation of the policy of 1854 had been very different in different parts, and the probable cause of that was that alarm for their religion had been excited in the minds of the natives in one place, but not in another. He informed the Duke of Argyll and Lord Ellenborough that a despatch on this subject had been sent to India. The Government of India, in that despatch, were ordered to make no alterations in existing practices without instructions from home, and were asked for additional information on that question. He would suggest to the Duke of Argyll that he should move for the document, as it contained all the information on the subject, instead of the papers stated in the terms of the motion.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, in accordance with the suggestion of Lord Derby, modified his motion, which was then agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 15.

##### INDIA.

IN REPLY to various questions, LORD STANLEY said he was not yet furnished with the official details regarding the transactions at Travancore, and declined to give any opinion upon an hypothetical statement of the case. He said the Government, after considering the subject, did not mean to extend to the retired field officers of the Indian artillery and engineers the privilege enjoyed by those of the royal artillery and engineers of not being superseded in rank by their brother officers who remain on the effective strength of their corps. With respect to the Indian tariff, the only copy he had received was a draught of the Act before it had passed the Legislative Council; and as to whether the Government of India, in the alteration of the duties, acted on their own responsibility, he said he understood that the Legislative Council had the power of altering the tariff without authority from this country.

##### H.M.'S TROOPS IN INDIA.

IN ANSWER to Sir G. LEWIS, General PEARL stated that the number of troops on the Indian establishment was, he believed, seventy-two regiments of infantry and twelve of cavalry; that there was no wish to impose upon the Indian Government more troops than they desired, and he was ready to receive as many as they could dispense with. So far from wishing to impose upon the Indian Government more troops, the difficulty had been to find the number they required.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

STOPPAGE OF WHITE AND CO.'S BANK, HAY-MARKET.—It incidentally came out at the last examination of Mortimer and Marshall, at Bow-street, on Monday last, on the charge of having conspired to sell a commission in the army, that the bank of Messrs. White and Co., of the Hay-market, with which the prisoners banked, had stopped payment and was closed. The books of the concern were stated to be in the hands of the official assignee of the Court of Bankruptcy. Messrs. White and Co. were known as East-India army agents as well as bankers. The prisoners Mortimer and Marshall were committed for trial after their final examination.



THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, held at the India-house, on the 13th inst., Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P., was unanimously elected chairman for the year ensuing.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 12. Highlander, Horan, Colombo; Constance, Christian, Calcutta; Twilight, McCallum, Mauritius; H. C. Kidston, Bell, Kooria Moorla; Maid of the Isles, Leask, Mauritius; Martha Eliza, Cochis (to Bremen); Alcipo, Whitfield, Cochis.—13. Akbar, Hutton, Shanghai; Admiral Boxer, Jones, Manila; Michigan, Bayles, Calcutta; Richard Thornton, Ramsey, Batavia; Madge Wildfire, Darlington, Calcutta; Isabella Barnett, Whelan, Singapore; Helen Wallace, Heary, Calcutta; Mary, Drysdale, Bombay; Star of Eve, Harrison, Cape of Good Hope; Hadassah, Clarkson, Moulinein; Courier, Clarke, Bangalore; Standard, Walslow, Singapore; Osmabuck, Bassac.—14. James Pilkington, Dolson, Bombay.—15. Cashmere, Pearson, Calcutta; William and Anna, Skunk, Borneo; Titania, Good, Mauritius.—16. Lucelles, Tidmarsh, Moulinein; Crimes, Dodd, Bombay; Ariel, Bell, Mauritius; Hero of the Nile, Mason, Algoa Bay.—18. Campbell, Meikle, Bombay; Coriolanus, Kinnear, Bombay; Richard Cobden, Josephson, Bombay; Lord Delaval, Hedley, Singapore; Wilhelm, Gatz von Eichen, Guichen Bay; William Wilson, Wilson, Bombay; Arracama, Both, Sourabaya; Glenroy, Laing, Bombay.—19. Samuel Eales, Young, Bombay; Fleetwood, Wilson, Mauritius.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera from SOUTHAMPTON, April 20, to proceed per str. Nemesis from SUKZ for MALTA.—Lieut. Riell, Captain Millett. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Gibson and child. For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. W. H. Russell, Bremner, A. A. Tarn-ton, Johnston, Fowler, C. N. Hodgson, Guise, Crouch, W. Nichol, T. Bruce, Ens. Johnston, Rev. Mr. Paton, Rev. Mr. Milne, Dr. J. R. Punfoy, Mrs. L. O. Paterson. For MADRAS.—Capt. Fraser, Messrs. A. Mc L. Ross, J. O. Hasted, D. Mc Allum, Law, Lieut. Tulloch, Cola, Green and McLeod. For Ceylon.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Penn. Mr. D. Webster. For HONG KONG.—Messrs. F. Plamer and R. W. Carlisle, Rev. C. J. Armistead. For PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott and three children. Per str. Ellora from MARSEILLES, April 28, to proceed per str. Nemesis from SUKZ for CALCUTTA.—Capt. B. F. Lloyd. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Morgan. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Rauwa. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Still, Mr. F. H. Warden.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BIRD, the wife of C. J., late of the Madras C.S., of a daughter, at Little Hatherley, Cheltenham, April 16.  
DANSEY, the widow of the late Capt. C. E., Bombay Fus., of a son, at Bedstone Rectory, Shrewsbury, April 16.  
RICHARDSON, the wife of Arthur St. J., Bombay C.S., of a daughter, at Rose-hill, East Tytherley, Hants, April 14.  
VAN HEYTHUYSEN, the wife of Lieut., 9th Bombay N.I., of a daughter, at Exmouth, April 10.

## MARRIAGES.

LEIGH, H. T., to Lydia T. H., widow of D. L. Chapman, and daughter of Capt. Richard Langston, late of the Bengal Army, at Turnham-green, April 13.  
MOORE, Charles W., Bengal C.S., second surviving son of Major J. A. Moore, to Rose Frances, second daughter of Sir Samuel E. Falkner, Bart., at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, April 16.  
VON STIEGLETZ, Baron, to Hester A., daughter of the late Capt. George Blacker, of the Bengal Army, at St. George's, Hanover-square, April 14.

## DEATHS.

ARNOLD, William D., Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, son of the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, at Gibraltar, on his passage home from India, aged 81, April 9.  
BLAND, Thomas H. L., late Lieut. 61st Bengal N.I., at Ramsgate, aged 33, April 18.  
BLUNT, George, late of the Bengal C.S., at his residence, 40, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 53, April 16.  
HARRKOTT, Major F. J., 4th Bengal Eur. Lt. Inf., at Southampton, aged 48, April 7.  
INNES, Susannah P., wife of Capt. Percival R., Bengal Army, at 49, Clifton-gardens, Paddington, aged 33, April 13.  
HUDDLESTON, Col. Robert J., Hon. E.I.C.S., at 12, Euston-square, aged 93, April 13.

## East-India House,

April 16, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, G.C.B., Bart.; R. H. Dunlop, E. C. Craster, A. Brandreth, J. H. Morris, C. Horne.  
Madras Estab.—T. W. Goodwyn, P. Irvine.  
Bombay Estab.—E. Ravensworth.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. C. Prior, 64th N.I.; Major E. Sissmore, 69th N.I.; J. F. Wilson, 13th N.I.; Capt. J. J. Wiles, 69th N.I.; Capt. D. E. Vaurenen, Art.; Assist. surg. C. Smith; Capt. S. Owen, 19th N.I.; Capt. S. Pott, Eng.  
Madras Estab.—Major N. Hobart, Inv.; Lieut. C. H. Maude, 14th N.I.; Lieut. H. McLeod, Art.; Lieut. W. H. S. Clarke, 7th N.I.; Lieut. W. M. Wright, Inv.; Lieut. W. Pope, Art.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. Birch, 81st N.I.; Lieut. R. V. Malden, 19th N.I.; Lieut. G. F. Hogg, 1st Eur.; Lieut. A. G. Paul, 23rd N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. T. W. Shaw, 3 mo.; W. Roberts, 6 mo.; G. A. Pepper, 6 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—R. Phillips, 6 mo.; A. J. Glass, 6 mo.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. M. W. Mott, 6 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. S. Fulton, 32nd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. G. Paxton, 44th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. J. Judd, 8th Cav., 6 mo.; Ens. F. M. Roche, 36th N.I., 6 mo.; Surg. R. H. Rennick, 6 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. B. Crispin, 8th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. R. Gordon, 4th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. F. Wemyss, Engs., 6 mo.; Capt. J. N. Collett, 26th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. Phillips, 29th N.I., 6 mo.; Surg. J. C. Trestrail, 3 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Rev. C. D. Gibson.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. A. M. Becher, c.b., 61st N.I., 4th May; Lieut. J. Keer, 16th N.I., 4th May; Asst. surg. A. A. Mantel, 20th May.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Macleod, 5th Cav., 20th May; Lieut. R. C. Dent, 1st Cav., 4th May; Lieut. H. Tulloch, Engs., 20th April.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. N. R. Haig, 5th N.I., 12th April.

## NAVAL.

Lieut. F. Skottowe, I.N.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. W. Ford, 42nd N.I., from 10th Sept., 1858.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. P. Maud, 5th N.I., from 30th March, 1858.

## PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. Trotter.  
Madras Estab.—G. Wylie.

## BOOKS.

*The History of the Application of the Roman Alphabet to the Languages of India.*  
Edited by Monier Williams, M.A. London: Longman and Co.

Mr. Monier Williams entertains a charmingly simple notion of the duties of an editor. Certain papers were entrusted to him for publication by Sir Charles Trevelyan on his departure for Madras, and these he has arranged in chronological order, but without taking any further trouble about them. "Even the errors of orthography, which," as he naively remarks, "I might have corrected with little trouble, have been allowed to stand. . . . I have acted on the principle that even inaccuracies of scholarship, when regarded as historical, become interesting and instructive." A convenient excuse truly for shirking the ordinary functions of an editor; but in what sense, then, does he mean that this "history," as he calls a series of letters, has been "edited" by himself? However, our business is not with Mr. Monier Williams, but with the merits of the question so long, so earnestly, and hitherto so ineffectually agitated by Sir Charles Trevelyan and his friends.

That it is very desirable that all peoples and nations of the earth should make use of one common set of symbolical characters to represent human speech is a point at once conceded. We even go further, and heartily wish that they would also be content to speak one common language, and that that language should be our own. It is no doubt a grand and fascinating idea that two hundred millions of human beings should be prevailed upon to lay aside

the alphabets familiar to their ancestors through a hundred generations, and adopt that acquired by their conquerors a few hundred years ago. For printing purposes, too, it may be admitted that the Roman character is less costly than the more elaborate symbols of Oriental literature; nor need we deny that the absence of capital letters among the latter is decidedly an inconvenience. The introduction of the Romanised system of Hindustani would likewise be very acceptable to the lazier portion of the European community, and to the easy-going school who derive interest and instruction from the "inaccuracies of scholarship." What may be the other advantages expected to result from such a radical innovation we are still at a loss to discover.

In the first place, it is acknowledged by the most enthusiastic Romanisers that several generations must elapse before their system could become general or popular. Now, before that period could arrive, it is just possible that the English language and literature will have become familiar to almost every native of India at all raised above the peasantry. Instead of wasting time and energy in the retrogressive effort to facilitate the use of the Eastern tongues and their barren literature, it would surely be more in harmony with the spirit of the age to invite both Hindoos and Mahomedans to make themselves acquainted with the fruitful learning of the West. The Romanisers appear to imagine that this will immediately follow upon the introduction of their favourite characters,—a theory quite unsupported by actual experience. For instance, a modern German may be as well versed in the Roman character as in his own, and yet be totally ignorant of any other tongue. Every school boy, too, learns the alphabet of ancient Greece; but how few ever become familiar with the Greek historians or dramatists? In like manner, it will be found that the mere substitution of the Roman character for Persian, Deva Nagari, or Arabic, will promote only in an infinitesimal degree the study of European literature.

Besides, so far as pronunciation is concerned, the substitution of the Roman character will be rather an obstacle than otherwise. A fixed and unchangeable sound, say the innovators, shall be given to the vowels; but what will be the consequence when the students come to apply this standard to English, French, or Italian? Dr. Duff and Mr. Williams laugh to scorn the idea that there is any connection between the Roman alphabet and English orthography. And so far they are perfectly right; but what becomes, then, of the argument that the use of the Roman character will so greatly facilitate the acquisition of English? They, or their friends, admit that the natives would under any circumstances continue to learn the ancient characters of the land, and thus the case would stand exactly as it does at present. Those who wish to acquire English will do so whether they use a different or a similar character in writing their own language. Certainly the slight effort required for mastering the Roman alphabet will never deter any one from making the attempt.

"It is but little," says Mr. Williams, "that the advocates of the Roman alphabet solicit. All they ask of the Government of India is, that their system shall be allowed fair play and perfect toleration." But what, then, is the meaning of the turgid phrases that precede this reasonable request. "Let all," he says, "who desire the welfare of the people of India join heart and hand in this good cause, without waiting for the Government to take the lead. It is the glory of England that, unlike other great empires, its Government is moved by the community, and not the community by the Government. Though the Queen be supreme, the will of the majority rules the land. Public opinion, therefore, must be brought to bear on the executive, ere that power can accord the weight of its sanction to the introduction of changes. But let the public will once be

unmistakably expressed, and the executive authority must bend to its decision."

Who would imagine all this pompous declamation had reference to the introduction of a new form of symbols into India? It is, we presume, to be made a hustings' cry, and every candidate for election must be asked if he will vote for the Romanised alphabet. In order to secure "fair and perfect toleration" for the crotchets of Sir Charles Trevelyan and a handful of admirers, "the will of the majority" is to be "brought to bear on the executive," and then, "though the Queen be supreme," the Calcutta School-book Society will be able to dispose of such interesting works in the "Urdu Roman," as "Little Louis," and "Little Anna," and "The Narrative of the Man that killed his Neighbour," which at present load their shelves and absorb their capital. A fitting anti-climax to such nonsensical bombast.

#### INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	433 6 8
Bombay...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2½d.	

#### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per cent. East-India Transfer Loan Stock	—	—	1 9
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	1 10½
4 per cent. Loan of 1852-53	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55	—	—	1 7½
4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43	—	—	—

#### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock	219 to 220½	
	India Loan Debentures	96½	
	India Scrip (2nd issue)	99½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	5s. to 10s. pm.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	10s., 12s., 3s. pm.	
18	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	2 to 2½ dis.
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	6	2 to 2½ dis.
18	Ditto B	4½	2 to 2½ dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	2 to 2½ dis. to par
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	5	2 to 2½ pm.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	5	2 to 2½ dis.
Stock	East Indian	100	10½ to 102
20	Ditto E Ext.	15	2 to 2½ pm.
20	Ditto Jubbulpore	5	.....
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (gu. 5 per ct.)	100	99½ to 100½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	4	2 to 2½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1 to 2½ dis.
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	all	16½ to 17½
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.)	all	19½ to 19½
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	all	17½ to 18
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	10	2 to 2½ dis.
2	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	2 to 2½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (gu. 6 p. ct.)	7	2 to 2½ dis.
20	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	20 to 21
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	15	2 to 2½ dis. to par
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	all	19½ to 20½
20	Ditto (New)	10	2 to 2½ dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	10	2 to 2½ dis.
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	Agra and United Service	50	68 to 70
40	Australasia	all	82 to 84
25	Bank of Egypt	all	24 to 24½
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25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	all
20	Ottoman Bank	all	16½ to 19½
20	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Indian & Australian Tel. Co.	2	.....
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2 to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	5 to 6
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	2 to 2½
1	Oriental Gas	all	2 to 2½
	Ditto New	15s.	2 dis. to par
10	Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	.....
50	Penninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp.	all	80 to 82
50	Ditto New	10	12½ to 13½ pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	8	2 to 2½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	2 to 2½
1	Ditto Registered	all	2 to 2½

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 14th April, 1859.

#### THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That a COURT of the said Company will be held as above, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of MAY next, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, for General Business, and that the said Court will afterwards be made Special, for the purpose of receiving and considering the Report of the Committee of By-laws relative to certain proposed alterations in the By-laws of the Company.

C. CRAUFURD, Secretary.

India-office, 8th April, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the next Examination of Candidates for the Appointment of ASSISTANT SURGEONS in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, will be held in this Office, on MONDAY, the 11th of JULY, 1859, and succeeding days; and that the probable number of Vacancies to be then filled up will be Forty.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

#### CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 19th April, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on THURSDAY, the 28th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Madras, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this H.-use, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

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14 .. Machinery.

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India-office, 19th April, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on THURSDAY, the 28th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the burthen of 400 Tons Register, and upwards.

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It must be admitted by all who have given any attention to the progress of the different banking institutions now in existence, that their large dividends (yearly increasing) are mainly produced by the discounting of bills. To show that this Company will be highly remunerative to the Shareholders, a tabular statement is annexed of the dividends declared at the last half-yearly meetings by the undermentioned banks, and also the present market prices of the respective shares; and there exists every probability that the Mercantile Discount Company will rival in success any of the undermentioned establishments. When the fact is considered that the present is the lowest price money has been at for very many years, and that, consequently, profits are less easily earned, it remains incontestable that the slightest advance in the value of money will tend still further to augment the dividends, and, consequently, enhance the value of these shares.

	Paid up on Shares.	Dividend Declared.	Present value per Share.	Cost of 100 Shares.	Present value of 100 Shares.	Net Profit.	Profit on Outlay.
	£	Per cent.	£	£	£	£	Per ct.
London and Westminster Bank	20	17	50	2000	5000	3000	150
London Joint Stock Bank	10	27½	34	1000	3400	2400	240
London and County Bank	20	13	31	2000	3100	1100	55
Union Bank of London	10	15	24	1000	2400	1400	140
Oriental Bank	25	10	40	500	4000	1500	60
Agra & United Service Bank (Limited)	50	10	68	5000	6800	1800	36
City Bank (established 1856 only)	50	5	64	5000	6400	1400	28
			and carries forward 5				
Union Bank of Australia	25	20	53	2500	5300	2700	108
Colonial Bank	25	7	33	2500	3300	800	32
Bank of New South Wales	20	20	48	2000	4800	2800	140
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India	25	16	62	2500	6200	3700	148
Bank of Australasia	40	20	92	4000	9200	5300	130

Yielding an average on the above of 15½ per cent. dividend, and of 10½ per cent. on the paid-up capital.

The Directors have it in contemplation to establish agencies in Liverpool and Manchester, as the prospects of a profitable business may warrant them in so doing.

The capital of the Mercantile Discount Company will be £200,000, in 4,000 shares of £50 each, on which £25 per share will be at once paid, making the paid-up capital £100,000.

The usual business of discount houses will be carried on, including the discounting of good trade bills.

Money will be received on deposit from the public, interest on which will be allowed, regulated by the rates of the day, of which notice will from time to time be given.

The Company will not open any drawing accounts with their customers.

Each application for shares must be accompanied by a payment to one of the bankers, named within, of £5 per share on the number applied for, or a remittance of the same amount to the secretary direct (according to the convenience of the applicant). Should no allotment be made to the applicant, the money thus paid will be returned, free of charge; if an allotment be made less than the number applied for, the amount paid will be applied towards the payment of the deposit on such number of shares as are allotted.

The Directors reserve to themselves the right of allotting the shares in such numbers and to such persons as they may think desirable; and on any occasion when it may be necessary to make a choice of business (other qualifications being equal), a preference will invariably be given to the shareholders of this Company.

Applications for shares to be forwarded to the Secretary at the temporary offices of the Company, 80, Lombard-street, London (on the form attached hereto), of whom, or of the brokers, or solicitors, prospectuses may be had.  
London, April 14, 1859.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Mercantile Discount Company (Limited).

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GENTLEMEN,—I have this day paid into the hands of Bank £ to your credit, being the deposit of £5 per share on shares of £50 each in the above-named Company. I request you will allot me such shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same (or any less number that may be allotted to me), to pay the remaining balance of £20 on the amount of £25 per share to be paid up, and to sign the articles of association when called upon by you to do so.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name (in full) .....

Profession or Occupation .....

Residence (in full) .....

Place of business (if any) .....

Date .....

Usual signature .....

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| 3. WHIGS AND TORIES.                                       | 7. PHILOSOPHY AS AN ELEMENT OF CULTURE. |
| 4. REALIST C NOVELISTS: GEORGE ELIOT AND ANTHONY TROLLOPE. | 8. THE ITALIAN QUESTION.                |
|  | 9. THE SESSION.                         |

THE MARCH NUMBER

CONTAINS:

- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. LITERATURE AND LIFE.           | 6. HENRY HALLAM.              |
| 2. RUSSIA AND THE WEST OF EUROPE. | 7. "THE WANDERER."            |
| 3. INDIAN FINANCE.                | 8. PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE. |
| 4. CHRISTMAS PIECES.              | 9. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.     |
| 5. THE HOMELESS POOR.             | 10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.       |

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This publication stands on quite a different ground from the other monthlies, and affects no rivalry with them. We beg to add our own recommendation to those it has already received. Though the conductors disclaim the idea of filling any vacuum, they certainly do so. They evidently also possess good information, and deal with most of their topics in a serious and searching spirit.—*Press*, March 5, 1859.

If it proves to be, what from the first number seems likely, a publication appealing more to the higher class of readers, whose wants are at present only supplied by the Quarterly Reviews, its chances of success will certainly be very considerable. There is no conceivable reason why articles written by and addressed to thoughtful men should only make their appearance four times in the twelvemonth, but, on the contrary, every reason to suppose that a monthly collection of such would meet with a ready and extensive sale. The purely political articles are on "Indian Finance" and "Parliament and the People," the last, especially, very ably written.—*Globe*, March 2, 1859.

First of all, let us bid welcome to the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," published by Messrs. Allen and Co., of 7, Leadenhall-street. It is sought to establish a sort of English "*Revue des deux Mondes*." This design is strictly carried out.—*Literary Gazette*, March 5, 1859.

Its articles, which are of a thoroughly miscellaneous character, are promising enough.—*John Bull*, March 5, 1859.

It is a new monthly magazine, that brings itself modestly into the world without any flaming announcement of the wonders it intends to do. . . . We are very glad to see in the first number a quality which gives it a full title to existence, viz., good sense, as opposed to the ordinary affectation of omniscience, superciliousness, or an unflagging *vis comica*. . . . We welcome any novelty in literature which promises to be sensible, well-informed, and gentlemanlike. There are several articles of merit in this number. That on "Literature and Life" is perhaps the best. Its remarks on Mr. B. Hope's notion of making literature a profession are perfectly sound. The very clever and much-wanted article against the silliness of our present Christmas pieces for the stage should be read by all who fancy they like going to see such things. The article on "Parliamentary Reform" we have had occasion to notice elsewhere; that on "Indian Finance" deserves attention; and that on "Hallam" is sure to get it without deserving it so much.—*Spectator*, March 5, 1859.

The first number of a new monthly publication, the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," deserves a cordial welcome. Professionally based upon the plan of the "*Revue des deux Mondes*," it exhibits much of the scholarly spirit, the freedom and independence of thought, and the thorough geniality of tone, which mark its distinguished prototype. The opening article on "Literature and Life" is remarkable, hitting the case to a nicety, taking the middle course between the reckless Mohockism of Bohemia, and the affected kid-glove refinement of the *Saturday Review*. All the articles are excellent; but I would specially point out a well-deserved attack on "Christmas Pieces," a biographical notice of "Hallam," and a review of Owen Meredith's "Wanderer."—*Literary Lounger* in the *Illustrated Times*, March 5, 1859.

The best brief notion we can give of the publication is to say that it promises to become to the English reader what the *Revue des deux Mondes* is to the French, with an indefinitely wider latitude of topics and freedom of opinion. The soundness of its judgment on the question of Parliamentary Reform is displayed in the ablest and most thoroughly constitutional article that has yet appeared in any of our periodicals on the subject—an article which acquires additional value from the fact that it foreshadowed the whole of the scheme of the Government two days before the Reform Bill was brought forward. Let us have at least one English periodical, written with integrity and good taste, to which we may confidently look for fearless and honest opinions. The "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" promises to realise those expectations, and we heartily wish it the success which it deserves.—*Home News*, March 3, 1859.

It may with truth be said of it (the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW"), that the opening number promises well. There is a good healthy, manly tone about it (no small thing), and literary ability of no common order. We heartily wish it success.—*Overland Mail*, March 3, 1859.

The "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" seems to combine, in an eminent degree, the amusement of the monthlies and the grave literature of the quarterly reviews. We regret that we cannot devote more space to the work, for we could not praise it more than its merits deserve.—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*.

The papers are well written.—*Patriot*.

All the articles are written in an unaffected, free, and genuine style, on subjects of general current interest, not of common-place material. The article on "Henry Hallam" is made truly interesting.—*National Standard*.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 391.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Mar. 23	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Mar. 4
Madras .....	" 29	Bombay .....	" 27
Agra .....	" "	Ceylon .....	" 29
China (Hong-Kong) .....	March 27.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched *via* Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 23rd March brings the unwelcome intelligence that the Rao Sahib is again in the field at the head of two thousand horsemen. It is evident, however, that his power of doing mischief is very limited, and that a predatory flight is the only course left open to him. Of the other rebel leaders in Central India we have no further information of a reliable nature.

On the Oude frontier, Brigadier Horsford is keeping a sharp look-out for the insurgents who have fled into the Nepaulese territories. It is said that the Nana Sahib is hovering about the confines of the Tirhoot district, and that a detachment of Europeans are on the watch to receive him; but these rumours are by no means well founded.

Sir James Colville and Mr. W. H. Russell, the *Times'* "Special Correspondent," are mentioned as about to leave Calcutta in the *Nemesis*. Mr. Russell's departure is hailed with a shout of delight by the Indian Press, who, having welcomed the coming, are now delighted to speed the parting, guest. Perhaps on the plains of Northern Italy that gentleman may enjoy an opportunity of retrieving the brilliant reputation he has so recklessly damaged by his letters on public men and measures in India.

The arrival of Sir Charles Trevelyan at Madras furnishes legitimate subject for rejoicing to all classes in that Presidency. Such great things are anticipated of the new governor that he will find it no easy matter to justify the expectations that have been formed of his administration. Now that Lord Harris is about to leave them the European residents are suddenly seized with a warm admiration of his abilities as a governor and his virtues as a man, and are presenting to him all sorts of fine speeches and addresses. His lordship visits Calcutta, at Lord Canning's pressing invitation, previous to turning his back for ever on the shores of Hindostan.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts of the University of Madras has been conferred on seven native students of the Presidency College, while Mr. Flynn, "an East Indian gentleman," has achieved the distinction of Bachelor of Medicine.

The chief topic of conversation, however, both at Calcutta and Madras, is the new Customs' tariff. In the latter city the European merchants held a meeting, at which a representative Government was unanimously voted to be the one thing needful, and with which they could no longer dispense. The mercantile

community of Calcutta are more practical, if less advanced in their notions of self-importance, and content themselves with protesting against the measure as "a departure from sound commercial policy." They further express their opinion that "a comprehensive scheme of taxation should be carried out, and that a succession-duty, income and property taxes, will be the fairest way of raising revenue to meet the enormously-increased expenditure." It is certainly rather hard that the Europeans should be made to suffer for the delinquencies of the natives, while the latter are petted and rewarded for doubtful services, and exempted from contributing their full proportion to the exigencies of the State.

The China Mail of the 15th March furnishes but little matter of interest to record. Lord Elgin, having left Canton on the 5th, had arrived at Galle, where he awaited his brother, the Hon. Mr. Bruce, the new ambassador plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking. Sir Michael Seymour was to leave Hong Kong on the 18th or 19th, deeply and universally regretted.

A temporal emperor has been crowned at Japan as successor to the late imperial suicide.

We trust that we shall not be thought egotistical if we draw the attention of our readers to Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.'s forthcoming republication, in a collected form, of the late Sir Henry Lawrence's admirable essays on political and military questions connected with the history and administration of India. We may likewise mention that the May number of the *Universal Review* will contain two articles of great interest for Anglo-Indians—the one on the "Resources of India and its Colonization," the other on "The Last of the Moguls."

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. Robert Thaine, Roy. Eng., at Hong Kong, aged 22, March 1.  
BENGAL.—Maj. F. J. Harriott, 9th Bengal cav., Dep. Judge Advocate Gen. Meerut division, lately, at Southampton.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Messrs. J. A. Charriot, Hannah, E. Purser, R. Thomas, C. T. Princer, Wallis, J. J. Wilks, Lequesse Auguste, Le Nos Enseigne de Van, Lieut. col. Burton, Sir J. Jones, Maj. Luxmore.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, April 30.—Mr. Fortune, Mr. Forbeck, Mr. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Miss Cowper and child, Miss F. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Blyth and two children, Mrs. G. Brown, Maj. Lennox, Lieut. Palmer, Capt. Kent, Maj. Annesley, Asst. surg. Gregory, Mr. Vandergutch, Capt. Deedes, Mr. and Mrs. Hurst, Lieut. Lozack, Mr. Sargent, Sir William Russell, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. B. and two children, Mrs. Kelland, child, Mrs. Davidson, Lieut. Grogg, Lieut. Gallier, Capt. A. Shawe, Maj. Magzenries, Maj. Norman, Lieut. Bennett, Mrs. C. Kelley, Miss B. Young, Maj. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Sullivan and child, Mr. C. Hogg, Mrs. Grant and two children, Sullivan and child, Asst. surg. Ridings, Lieut. Brown, Mr. Rogers and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Storach, Lieut. Brooke, Capt. Walker.

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

To JAMES COSMO MELVILL, Esq., India-office, London, from R. SIMSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, dated Calcutta, March 22.

## OUDE.

Since the date of my last message the rebels, under the Begum and Ram Singh, have recrossed the river Gunduck, and have marched westward through the Nepaul Terai. On the 16th of March about 200 rebels, supposed to be an advanced party, entered the Toolseepore territory. The main body, with the chiefs, were said to be at Bootwul, about twenty-five miles east of the Toolseepore boundary. They are believed to number about 5,000, including women and children. Brigadier Kelly was to have been at Lotun, thirty-six miles from Bootwul, on the 18th inst.

The province of Oude continues tranquil; the disarming of the country and the demolition of the forts progress satisfactorily.

## CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.

Information has been received from Chundeyree that the Rao Sahib, with 2,000 cavalry, arrived in the Chundeyree district on the 13th inst. Arrangements had been made for pursuing him. Overtures of surrender had been received both from the Rao and Feroze Shah, who are both said to be anxious to come in.

Tantia Topee, when last heard of, was threading the jungles on the Chumbul, under the assumed name of Rao Singh.

## REWAH AND BUNDELCUND.

On the 4th of March Brigadier Fordyce (?) attacked the rebels under Ferozund Allee and Runmust Singh; 102 of them were killed, and the regimental colours of the 30th N.I., with seventy muskets and rifles, besides numerous matchlocks and swords, were taken. On our side three Sikhs were killed, and one officer and sixteen men wounded. After this defeat Runmust Singh, with the remainder of his party, crossed the Kijnoor range, and on the 19th of March were thirty miles west of Singrowlee, in the Mirzapore district.

FLAX FROM INDIA.—A joint-stock company is in course of formation, for the purpose of procuring a supply of flax from India. This step is to obviate the evils in the linen trade, from the extreme fluctuations in the supply of the raw material. Flax has hitherto been obtained from Ireland and the Continent of Europe. In Ireland people are so reluctant to cultivate it, that no dependence can be placed upon them; while on the Continent they are now such large consumers, that they can spare for us but a very small surplus. Attention is therefore directed to India, the Punjab, it is said, being capable of affording an unlimited supply, of a good marketable quality, which can be shipped from Kurrachee at a cost of less than £25 per ton, such flax being worth, under ordinary circumstances, £45 per ton in the English market, thus leaving a large profit, exclusive of the value of the seed. The company is promoted by various leading persons in the linen trade in Belfast, Dundee, and Leeds, and also by several Members of Parliament. The proposed capital is £100,000, with limited liability, and operations are to be commenced immediately, by sending out to the Punjab a competent agent with a supply of the best seed and machinery, and also with the means to purchase flax from the zemindars, and send it home for disposal.

THE PESHAWUR EURASIAN BATTALION.—The *Lahore Chronicle* gives the strength of the Peshawur Eurasian Battalion. "Its strength is one captain, four sergeants, four corporals, and ninety eight privates, but it will be joined here by six privates from the Citadel, and one from Mooltan, as well as by its commandant, Captain J. Woods, of H. M.'s 81st regiment, and its adjutant, Lieutenant C. H. Griffin, of H. M.'s 98th regiment, who has been on a fruitless recruiting expedition to Bombay." The success of the effort to recruit in Calcutta was trifling.

## BENGAL.

## THE HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

We have been led, though by no fault of our own, into an injustice towards the Government of India. The circular dismissing the honorary magistrates, as published in the *Englishman*, contains these words:—

"The Hon. the President in Council has been pleased to sanction the establishment proposed for honorary magistrates in Behar, with a special allowance to the gentlemen employed in Shahabad for a further period of one year; whilst his Honour in Council expresses his doubts of the necessity of retaining honorary magistrates in Bengal, and desires that the question of reducing their establishments may be taken up as soon as possible."

"The Lieutenant Governor desires therefore to convey to each honorary magistrate his warm acknowledgments and thanks for the services which have been thus rendered, and at the same time to intimate to him that from the 1st March his functions as an honorary magistrate in Bengal must cease, and his establishment should be paid up and discharged from that date."

That statement, with an eulogium on the magistrates, undoubtedly leaves the impression that their dismissal was the act of the Government of India.

That Government, however, resists this interpretation of its wishes. The magistrates had been applied for only as a temporary measure, and the only order issued by the Supreme Government was in the financial department, and contained a doubt whether it was necessary to continue the experiment, and a suggestion as to the reduction of their establishments. The dismissal of the magistrates *en masse*, and so suddenly, was not the policy or the wish of the Governor General, who, it is said, considered that those gentlemen had done good service at a most critical period. Indeed, it seems doubtful whether, if the remark of the financial department had not been thus misunderstood, the experiment would not have been continued.—*Friend of India*.

## THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S DEFENCE.

The necessity of an increase in the tariff is patent to all who understand the present position of the finances. The wisdom of the detailed changes proposed may be allowed without much hesitation. The Governor General, however, not content with proving that new taxes are unavoidable, attempts to prove that they could not have been avoided. The fault, he says, is not his. The revenue was in a sound position in 1857. It was the mutinies, and they alone, which caused the catastrophe. Since May, 1857, it has been necessary to import 52 regiments of infantry, 9 regiments of cavalry, and 38 companies of artillery and engineers. To keep this army up to its strength, 20,000 recruits have been forwarded to Bengal alone. The purchase of 70,000 stand of arms, of 5,000 horses, and 186,000 rounds of shot and shell has involved an enormous outlay. Prices of every description have risen rapidly, sometimes to 300 per cent. on their ordinary value. The expenditure on the commissariat has been doubled, and the deficit in the single year 1858-59 will, he fears, be at least thirteen hundred lakhs of rupees (£13,000,000). In short, the mutinies and the Europeans have done it all. The expenditure is all necessary, there has been no waste, no want of careful watching. A stranger reading the speech might imagine that the European army was the sole one in India, that the finances had no strain upon them beyond that produced by the heavy but temporary charges of a war. Not a word is said of the old native army, still drawing extra batta in stations under the viceroy's windows; of that gigantic native force which no adjutant general can enumerate, and no auditor attempt to restrain;

of the wild expenditure on staff appointments; of the mismanagement of the money market, in itself involving a charge of lakhs of rupees a year.

How stands the fact? The new army which has been raised by the Governor General himself, which now exceeds the sepoy army by one third in numbers, which is as unnecessary as it is dangerous, costs in pay alone, according to the *Government Gazette*, two millions sterling a year, or double the proceeds of the tariff. Suppose one-half the number, or 70,000 men, had been raised, as the wisest men in India advised, would not the revenue have been relieved to that extent? For nearly two years thirty regiments of the revolted army were still kept up, disarmed, sullen, and useful only to paralyse the increasing European force. Their cost, by the Governor General's own statement, was £750,000 a year. Suppose, instead of leaving them to divide the Europeans into petty brigades, the Bengal army had been officially annihilated in January, and the sepoys marched with European sabres behind and before them into Oude. We might have had 30,000 more ruffians in the field against us, but they would have served only to increase the slaughter. We should have saved not only their cost, or the whole amount of taxation now imposed on Europeans, but the expense of the hundreds of staff appointments created to find employment for the officers of the army. Who, again, will tell us the total expense incurred in the protraction of the campaign, an expense owing entirely to the impolicy which, by exempting the sepoys from execution, confounded them with the masses of the people? Had the order gone forth in September, 1857, to spare the people and slay every sepoy, the war would have ended in February, and a quarter of a million (?) lives would have been saved. As it was, a false pity for men, all of whom, when not murderers, were mutineers, placed them and the people on the same footing, enabled the leaders to levy new armies, and protracted the war into a third campaign. We are not blind to the expense of the European army. Northerners, fighting in a tropical climate sixteen thousand miles from home, must always be expensive. But, supposing seventy thousand new troops to have landed, their expense for two years, on the very largest estimate, cannot have been more than fourteen millions, a hundred pounds a-year a man. That is the deficit of one year, about a third of the sum the mutinies will have cost by May, 1859. Had the Government of India been composed of statesmen, had they at once recognised the fact that an armed native is only a possible foe, had they dissolved every native force except the Sikh, and left the war to Englishmen and Punjabees, the financial crisis would be already past, and the danger already reduced to manageable proportions. As it is, we believe with Lord Canning that the empire is not exhausted, but it is only because she can lean on the boundless strength of England.

So again with the loan operations. The empire is borrowing money at about one per cent. more than would have been necessary had her rulers been financiers. It is easy to assign this and that cause for failure, mutinies, ancient blunders, panics, we know not what. But the test of statesmanship is success, and the financial department has not been successful. Failures, however brilliant, are still useless. All the wit in the world will not make a soldier who loses every battle a great general. All the science in the world will not make a great financier of a man who can get no money. The department has failed, and the penalty of blunders is borne, as usual, by those whose advice would have prevented them.

While, then, we admit the necessity of increasing the taxes, and accept the device adopted as wise and just, we still submit that the necessity has been caused by the weakness and want of policy of the existing administration.—*Friend of India*.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**—The third examination for entrance into the University, which closes to-day (March 17), seems to have called forth an increased number of candidates. In 1857, 244 were examined, in 1858, 464, and on the present occasion there are as many as 708, and this notwithstanding the confusion of the past year, and the partial cloud over all educational operations. The minimum age fixed for entrance candidates is sixteen years, but the average age of those who have on this and the preceding occasions gone up is nearly nineteen. Either the standard is too high, or unsuited to the present state of education in the lower schools and colleges. There are one or two cases of candidates of twenty-seven, not a few of twenty-five, and a large proportion of twenty. We shall reserve further remark until the whole of the questions and the results have been made public, and merely furnish an analysis of the list, comprising the 708 candidates for academic distinction in its lowest form. The number of aspiring "diggorydars" will not, we believe, exceed thirty. As to creed we have the following:—Muslims, 17. Christians—Europeans, 5; East Indians, 27; Natives, 5; total, 37. Hindoos, 654. As to the one language in which, in addition to English, all are examined—Hindee, 1; Persian, 2; Sanskrit, 8; Oriya, 9; Latin, 25; Oordoo, 27; Bengali, 636. It will be seen that Arabic has not a solitary representative, while Persian has only two, and Sanskrit but eight. As to the districts to which the candidates belong, they stretch from Ceylon on the south-east to Ajmere on the north-west. Ajmere, 5; Benares, 6; Behar (Patna), 7; Ceylon, 8; Orissa (Cuttack), 9; Bengal, 673. These results may be considered as, on the whole, correct. Even though a very small percentage of such of the 708 as pass, continue their studies for the arts degrees, the influence exercised by the University on the lower education is very wide. It is as yet in its infancy. It has yet to gain a reputation.—*Friend of India.*

**SIMLAH.**—The Commander in Chief is on his way to Simlah with his staff. If this movement were absolutely essential to health, we should be the last to grudge Lord Clyde any needful relaxation. But if it be not, if the move has been adopted only as the pleasantest of two alternatives, we must be permitted to record it with extreme regret. Parliament is now sitting, and the reorganization of the Indian army cannot be much longer delayed. By August final orders ought to have arrived, and the presence of the Commander in Chief with the Governor General will be almost indispensable. Nothing can be effected without Lord Clyde's opinion, and every reference will involve a delay of twenty days, besides an interminable correspondence. Travelling in August involves sometimes a positive risk of life, and we may be sure the staff who avoid the plains in the heat will not be anxious to seek them in the rains. The delays in this matter already have been almost unendurable, and to postpone the reform when sanctioned, in order that the two controlling authorities may live twelve hundred miles apart, is as repugnant to justice as to policy. From the day it was leased Simlah has been the Capua of the Indian empire.—*Friend of India.*

**PURNEAH, March 9.**—This is a most curious season for our Indigo prospects. Generally speaking, rain in February is a sure sign of a favourable season; but this year we have had such a succession of rain, fog, mist, dew, and winds from all points of the compass, that more harm than good has been done. We sowed high lands with the first showers in the greatest glee, when down came more rain and caked it all, thereby putting us to great expense in re-sowings, besides throwing back the sowings of the low lands, which are so wet that they can neither be ploughed nor sown. Many with the first rain began to look forward to the manufacturing with high hopes; but we should not whistle till we are out of the wood, as the saying is. For my part, I expect we shall have too much rain during the whole season.

**TWO OF A TRADE, &c.**—The *Hurkaru* states that the investigations at the Chandney Native Hospital, to which we alluded in our last, have resulted in the resignation of Mr. Foy. Mr. Foy, it appears, was accused of neglecting the hospital to cultivate private practice. In revenge he accused Dr. Webb of falsifying the hospital returns in order to deceive the public. A strict investigation was ordered, and, as might have been expected, Dr. Webb exonerated of all but carelessness. He had carefully prepared the case book, which therefore accorded with fact, but he signed another return drawn up by other people, and which it seems was inaccurate. So far from trying to falsify cases he had introduced a new and very elaborate record. The Committee of the Hospital have sentenced him to reside in the building, a hard sentence on a man in great practice, and who has not the option of resigning.

**LUCKNOW AS IT IS.**—The *Lucknow Herald* draws at great length a picture of the city as it now is. The Residency is a heap of ruins, the church is levelled with the ground, tombs erected over many of those who fell during the siege (over Fulton and Banks, but not Sir Henry Lawrence), the iron and stone bridges that span the Goomtee are much shattered; the Emambarrah is filled with soldiers; the Taboor Buksh turned into mission premises; the damage at the Martinière, where the rebels stalled their cattle, partially repaired; the Kaiser Bagh, where habitable, tenanted by officers; the mosque of Sahadut Ali is a Protestant church; a cenotaph marks the spot where Jackson and Orr were shot; the Chutter Munzil is changed into public offices, the Motee Melhal taken possession of by the commissariat department, and a Muckburah made a reading-room. Fine streets have been opened out through the city and along the Goomtee, the latter forming the "Strand." The new cantonments are to extend between the Dilkoosha and Alum Bagh, a new church is being built, and impregnable fortifications are rising fast. On the whole, Lucknow bids fair to rival Allahabad.

**A REBEL'S CAREER.**—Kootub Shah was a vernacular teacher in the Bareilly College, on a salary of from forty to fifty rupees a month. Thrown out of employ by the mutiny there, he offered his services to Khan Bahadoor Khan. He was appointed his "Printer in Ordinary," and entered on his duties, by selling the College library by auction in the College compound. Kootub's name appeared prominently at the head of all his master's general orders, and of his proclamation regarding the extermination of the English. On the Khan's fall, Kootub fled to Meerut, and obtained an appointment in one of the new levies. But "murder will out;" he was betrayed, and now awaits his trial.

**INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—The *Delhi Gazette* states that during last year the E. I. Railway carried 10,88,697 passengers (121 miles open), the Bombay Railway 6,70,210 (88½ miles open), and the Madras Railway 1,72,985 (81 miles open). The number of casualties on the E. I. Railway during this period was only one passenger, seven railway operatives, and two trespassers. How different this from the English railways! Though natives have, in ordinary cases, a predilection for getting in the way, they are too wide awake and too timid to do so near the railway line. Accidents ought to be impossible at the slow pace at which our trains go.

**CAPTAIN SAVARY.**—Those to whom Captain Savary, an old Company's officer on the invalid establishment, long resident in Oude, was known, will be sorry to learn that most conclusive proof of his brutal murder by the rebels, during the siege of Lucknow, has been obtained by the authorities. He was literally dragged out of his house in the city into the streets, and there cruelly butchered. This is testified to by the people residing in the same neighbourhood, who witnessed the tragic scene. Perhaps it is not generally known that Savary had become almost naturalized to the country. He had for years thrown off his Englishman's garb, and adopted the entire native dress.

**LOI DES SUSPECTS.**—The Meerut correspondent of the *Urduo Guide* states that all the inhabitants of Delhi who have removed to that place, have been summoned by the magistrate to attend daily in twentys at the Cutcherry, that all particulars regarding them, both at Delhi and Meerut, may be taken down. Of the forty thus entered in two days, ten were suspects.

**WHO IS FEROZE SHAH?**—Feroze Shah is the son of Mirza Nazim, and his wife Abadee Begum. Mirza Nazim was grandson of Shah Alum, whom the British Government released from the clutches of the Mahrattas in 1803. Abadee Begum was the daughter of Mirza Mungoo, cousin of Akbar Shah, who was King of Delhi, and who was succeeded by Bahadoor Shah, the late rebel king. Mirza Nazim died, and his widow (renowned for her wit and beauty) married Mirza Eliebuksh, by whom Feroze Shah was educated, and who is a good scholar and a red-hot bigot. In 1855 the Begum and her son went to Mecca, returning to Bombay just after the mutiny broke out. They left Bombay in company, and, after joining the Mhow mutineers, came to Gwalior. Feroze Shah marched with the rebel force that was defeated at Agra on the 10th October, 1857; his mother separated from him at Dholepore, and came to Delhi; she at present resides at Nizamooddeen, a shrine seven miles south of this city. Feroze Shah after the defeat at Agra returned to Gwalior, and with the rebel Gwalior contingents marched to Calpee, then to Cawnpore, Lucknow, Rohilkund, &c. Feroze Shah is a man of reserved character, and was fonder of literature than the usual debauchees of the Sulateens, whose excesses made them despised even in the profligate city of Delhi.—*New Times.*

**TWO SIDES TO A QUESTION.**—We (*Friend of India*) have received a copy of a work "The Mutinies and the People, or Statements of Native Fidelity exhibited during the Outbreak of 1857-58; by a Hindoo." The writer holds that the whole career of the Brahmin mutineers throughout the rebellion affords "some of the most remarkable instances of humanity, hospitality, and religiousness that have ever occurred;" that "it was not the love of power, love of sovereignty, love of revenge, or of extermination which actuated the Brahmin sepoys, but of God and of their peculiar mode of his worship." He believes that "all the resources of Great Britain" would not have availed to crush the rebellion, "had not the mass of the people rendered the most active and unflinching aid to the cause of order." The most remarkable thing in the compilation is the number of natives rewarded for acts of loyalty. Few faithful sepoys seem to have been unnoticed.

**TIRHOOT, March 12.**—After a whole world of alarms and confusions, something definite dawned at last. It was known to all that predatory bands of the rebels were prowling in the Nepal Terai for some time, guided, of course, by the miscreant Nana, and the Lucknow amazon. Their number, estimated by rumour, ranged from six to seven thousand; but they were fugitive vagrants, seeking a home, but finding none. In the egregious folly of their hearts they imagined that Jung Bahadoor would assist them; but they now lament hopes crossed, and expectations vanished. They crossed the Gunduck, and entered the Chumparun district; they were out in their calculations there. Kelly's horse, the sowars from Patna, and a strong detachment of H.M.'s 19th, were sent up to deal liberally with them. They, on their part, did not choose to appreciate our liberality, but depended more on their heels. We hear to-day that they have recrossed the Gunduck and gone into the Goruckpore district.

**MOULMEIN.**—From the *Martaban and Tenasserim Directory* we learn that Moulmein contains three hundred European and East Indian inhabitants, and about 43,000 natives, that it has a neat wooden church, military buildings, and court-houses, and twenty-five miles of macadamised road. During the last twenty-eight years 140 vessels have been built in her dockyards, and the arrivals of ships in 1858 exceeded those of 1851 by 113.

**BRITISH PLUCK.**—The *Mofussilite* gives another instance of that British pluck which has so frequently been manifested in the rebellion. Mr. John Thornton is assistant superintendent in Rajpootana, and in civil charge of Hoshungabad. Hearing that a large body of rebels had attacked Futtehpoor, he resolved to pursue them at the head of a small body of police, directing another detachment to follow. He came up with the rebels at Marhiaded, captured their baggage, and continued the pursuit, till they, taking heart at the smallness of his force, turned round upon him. From behind the rocks they poured in a deadly fire upon the few police. Thornton seeing that the expected detachment did not come up, and being shot himself in the right elbow-joint, determined, not on retreating, but on forcing a passage through them to Juttah Shunker, which he wished to protect. He succeeded, taking three rebels prisoners, and killing and wounding a great number.

**CALCUTTA AUCTION COMPANY.**—At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Calcutta Auction Company limited, a dividend of ten per cent. was declared. The sales of the half year ending December last amounted to nearly nine and a-half lakhs. They now average about two lakhs a month. The collections are at the rate of Rs. 6,000 a day. The whole sum divisible on a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,98,380, is Rs. 12,238, which would give twenty per cent., but owing to the impossibility of avoiding bad debts, the shareholders reserved a dividend of ten per cent., the remainder being paid towards the formation of a reserve fund. The share list shows 264 proprietors, holding 5,135 shares.

**THE PUNJAB.**—A plot was recently discovered in Lahore, which seems to have been somewhat carefully concealed. The movers were Cheyt Singh, colonel of an old Sikh regiment, and Boodh Singh, a religious devotee. Seditious papers were found in their houses, and a sort of mystical prophecy, believed to have been very widely circulated. It is written, or pretends to be written, by a Sikh of Jubbulpore, and predicts that in 1863 the followers of Christ will be destroyed, the Sikhs will keep Englishwomen in their houses, and the Khalsa will gain supreme power. It is well to know that a prophecy of that kind is in circulation. Cheyt Singh and Boodh Singh have been sentenced to five years in the Andamans, and the plot, such as it was, seems to have been among the people rather than the soldiery. The Sikhs, however, are a nation, and the blind confidence which is once more growing on us is not without its dangers.

**POLICE N.W. PROVINCES.**—The commissioner of military police in the North-Western Provinces, some time back reported to Government that great difficulty is experienced in procuring qualified officers to fill the posts of adjutants of police, and suggested that the appointments may be reserved, as a general rule, for the sons of officers of the army, not, however, excluding other gentlemen who may show aptitude for the duties, or choose to qualify themselves for the work. He remarked also on the qualifications requisite for an adjutant, who must undergo an examination, and proposed that half-yearly committees be held at divisional head-quarters of every circle, composed of three officers, for the purpose of examining such candidates. The Government has directed the commissioner to draft a notification for approval, stating briefly the intentions of Government in regard to the opening offered in the police, the periodical examinations, the constitution of the examination committees, the subjects which the examination committees will embrace, the dates on which they will take place, and inviting all candidates on certain fixed dates to send in their applications, together with testimonials of character, to the military secretary.—*Englishman*.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,** Staff, and the Belooch Battalion, left Cawnpore on the 9th March, en route to Simla, via Agra.

**MR. A. GROTE,** Commissioner of Nuddea, will be appointed Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, on the transfer of Mr. Cecil Beadon to the Foreign Department.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 9. Str. *Burmah*, Groy, Akayab.—10. Water Lily, Bolt, Buenos Ayres; City of Manchester, Watson, Glasgow; Stirling, Rose, Madras; str. *Fire Queen*, Surbank, Moulemin.—16. Gertrude, Spedding, London.—17. Delhi, Martin, Bombay; Middlesex, Parmalee, Liverpool; Alma, Munce, Liverpool.—19. Gwalior, —, London.—21. Teak, Lembart, Bimlipatam; Amelia, Ghiliany, Singapore.—22. Palatine, Parfitt, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Clasmerden*.—Mrs. Hudson and child, Mrs. Bennett, Lieut. Gill, 13th L.I.  
Per *Australian*.—Maj. Thompson, Capt. Harris, Lady and Dr. Richardson, Mr. Newby, Mr. Anglo, and Dr. Bull.  
Per *Middlesex*.—Dr. and Mrs. Gregory.  
Per *Palatine*.—Messrs. O. Bowlands and W. Gilmore.  
Per *Teak*.—Mr. Penny.

### DEPARTURES.

March 7. Brutus, Janirin, Bombay; Lord Hungerford, Hurst, Mauritius; Bongaville, Olive, Bourbon; Fernandez, Peny, Melbourne; Alma, Graves, Boston; Alfred, Pope, London; Harriot Ewing, Manning, Bourbon; Octavius, Pike, London.—8. Brig Reward, Milne, Moulemin; str. Cape of Good Hope, Robertson, Moulemin, Rangoon, and Akayab; Aetos, McLeugelin, London; Simla, Williams, Demerara; Rein Deer, Townsend, Mauritius; Bucephalus, Swiney, London; Swithamley, Weir, Rangoon; Prince Arthur, Wynoss, Rangoon.—9. Phoenix, Mearns, Liverpool; Gosforth, Porteous, London; Gertrude, Wilkie, Bushire; Carleton, Barclay, London; Tartar, Mackinnon, Melbourne; Clemence et Leonie, Biclet, Bourbon; Port St. George, Smith, Liverpool; Marlaban, Lawson, Hamburg; str. Harbinger, Miller, London; str. Alma, Henry, Suez.—11. Anne Lee, Ramsey, Galle; Bellona, Miller, London; Ellenborough, Woodcock, London; Etna, Barr, Liverpool; Bosphorus, Catbill, London; John Q. Adams, Lewis, London.—12. Rose, Davis, Sydney; Calliope, Simmons, Mauritius.—14. Scorge, Crowell, London; Sir Colin Campbell, Watson, Mauritius; Adolphe Lecour, Mathurin, Mauritius; City of Tanjore, Connell, London.—15. Mavaram Davaum, Brady, Mauritius; Ville de St. Denis, Bernard, Bourbon; Avezar, Morel, Penuag and Singapore; Marian Gray, Garrick, Bombay; Panic, Hopkinson, Rangoon.—16. Sebastian Cabot, Quirk, Rangoon; St. Pierre, Delmare, Havre; Victor, Claveriet, Bourbon via Mauritius.—17. Godavery, Shihan, Bourbon; Sitka, Lenkinson, Mauritius; Europa, Robertson, New York.—23. P. and O. Co.'s str. *Nemesis*, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Nemesis*.—For *MADRAS*.—Lieut. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. N. E. Manook, Serg. Ellingham, Maj. Bouchier, Maj. and Mrs. Harris and two children, Lieut. Whalley, Lieut. col. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Buckland and three children, Mr. Maddock, Mr. R. Jenkins, c.s., Mr. C. Hogg, Serg. W. Gutson, Mrs. Knott, and Lieut. Browne. For *BOMBAY*.—Capt. Dyett, Capt. Cargenin. For *SUEZ*.—Mr. P. M. Tait, Maj. Orme, and Maj. Bassano. For *ALEXANDRIA*.—Mr. S. N. Martin, Mr. F. C. Sandes, Mr. J. H. Ricketts, Sir James and Lady Colville and infant, Mr. C. F. Bargett, Maj. C. V. Bowle, Maj. Bulwer, Mr. D. H. Lee, Sir William Russell, Capt. Elliott, Capt. D'Oyley, and Mr. O. Toogood. For *MALTA*.—Lieut. col. McDonnell, Col. Nicholson, Lieut. Johnson. For *MARSILLAS*.—Messrs. J. A. Charrioll, Hannah, E. Purser, R. Thomas, C. T. Princer, and Wallis, Lieut. col. Burton, Sir J. Jones, and Maj. Luxmore. For *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Maj. Lennox, Lieut. Palmer, Mr. Vander Gucht, Mr. and Mrs. Blyth and two children, Capt. Deedes, Capt. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Hurst, Lieut. Losack, Lieut. Sargent, Mrs. Cookson and two children, Mr. C. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Boys, Mrs. W. Bell and child, Maj. Annealey, Mrs. Davidson, Lieut. Utterton, Lieut. Gregorie, Lieut. Pelliser, Lieut. col. Seymour, Asst. surg. Gregory, Capt. A. Shaw, Maj. Magennis, Maj. Norman, Lieut. Bennett, and Mrs. G. Brown.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 22, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	13 4 to 11 8	
Company's Rupee 4 do.	22 0 to 23 0	
Sicca Rupee 4 do.	22 0 to 23 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	8 per ct.
On deposit of Good, &c.	9 per ct.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value at Co.'s Rupees.
Bank of Bengal	4000	each 6300 to 6375
Agra Bank	500	650 to 675
North-Western Bank	400	130 to 140
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	2300 to 2350
Ganges Company	1500	1700 to 1750
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1450 to 1500
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	775 to 800
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	par.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	325 to 335
Calcutta Docking Company	700	850
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	200	320 to 330
East-India Railway Company	£20	Rs. 10 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	20	par.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1 to 2 1 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 1/2 to 2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1 1/2 to 2 1 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0 to 2 0 1/2
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 85
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.	

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 3 to 10 4
Doubloons	" 81 0 to 81 2
Madras Gold Mohurs	" 16 3 to 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs	" 22 6
New Gold Mohurs	" 15 2 to 15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia)	" 14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	104 12
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 221 0 to 221 4
Mexican do.	" 223 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 21 to 23. To Liverpool, £1. 13s. 6d. to £1. 15s.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, March 22).**—Indigo market nearly bare. Sugar firm; Benares Co.'s Rs. 10-8. *Saltpetre* lower. Rice firm and looking up. *Raw Silk* flatrate lower by 8 as. to Re. 1; native qualities show a greater fall. *Corals* firm. *Shell Lac* higher. *Lac Dye* no demand. *Hides* firm for good, other sorts lower. *Jute* more inquiry, and firm. *Linseed* at 3-4 to 3-14. *Rape* in good demand. *Cutch* higher. *Safflower* market bare. The alteration in the tariff has had no influence on the produce of the country as yet.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, March 22).**—The dullness noted in our last report continued up to the middle of the past fortnight, when the addition to the import duties caused considerable excitement in our market; some speculation ensued, and prices advanced considerably. *Cotton Piece Goods* have been very eagerly inquired for, and the market is very nearly out of stock. Towards the end of last week the continued dullness of *White Mule Twist* has been succeeded by a very active demand, and decidedly higher prices have been paid. The alteration of the tariff and a brisk demand for actual consumption, particularly for *Piece Goods*, together have resulted in establishing an advance in prices equal to, if not more than the rise of the duty. *Metals*.—Since our last issue the addition made to the duties on imports has considerably affected this market, and holders have added the full amount of the extra duties to their prices, but this has not yet been submitted to by purchasers; and we note the market as dull, though we quote prices Rs. 3 higher on Copper, and 2 to 3 as. on Iron.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**LORD HARRIS.**—On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 22nd March, a farewell address was presented to Lord Harris. The presentation took place in the Banqueting-hall, and it is said that about three hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. Major general Craigie, who read the address, in the course of the few introductory remarks made by him, mentioned the fact that he had known personally four generations of his lordship's family; first, his lordship's grandfather, the hero of Seringapatam; second, his lordship's father, with whom the gallant general had served in Holland; next, his lordship, and lastly, his two children. The address notices the reforms introduced by Lord Harris in the revenue administration of the Presidency, namely the reduction of the assessment and the commencement of the revenue survey; the new system of *Mofussil* police; the interest evinced in the cause of education; and the opening of the general and district exhibitions, and his lordship's hospitality. In the course of his reply Lord Harris alluded to all these topics, complimented the officers of Government on the zeal and ability with which they had discharged their various functions, and concluded by acceding with pleasure and gratification to the request of those who had signed the address, namely, that his lordship would sit for his portrait, the original to be placed in the Banqueting-hall, and a duplicate to be presented to his lordship.—*Athenaeum*.

**USURY.**—The Madras journals state that since the abolition of the usury laws the courts have been compelled to issue decrees on bonds at 255 per cent. The law in that presidency is considered unwise. There is one usury law, the only one we believe enforced by the common law, which has always seemed to us just. No decree for interest should cover a sum greater than the principal.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN, the new Governor, reached Madras on the 28th March. He landed at the lighthouse under a salute of nineteen guns, and was received at that place by the body guard with the garrison band drawn up in review order. His Excellency then proceeded to the Government-office, where he was received by a guard of honour, consisting of a complete company of H.M.'s 44th, the regimental colour and band. The guard of honour remained until his Excellency had taken his seat in Council, which event was notified to the public by a salute of nineteen guns. Gentlemen of the civil and military services met Sir Charles on the beach, and accompanied him to the Government-office, where he was received by the members of council. Immediately after the swearing in, Sir Charles proceeded to Government-house, escorted by the body-guard, and there he was received by another guard of honour, composed of 100 men of the flank companies of the 25th M.N.I., with regimental colour and band.

THE NEW TARIFF.—As soon as it was known in Madras that the duties were to come into immediate operation, those merchants who had goods in bond cleared them; but although the order that the increased rates were to be at once collected did not reach Madras until the 23rd of March, all goods passed after the 12th are declared liable to the enhanced rates! A meeting on the requisition of the leading merchants was called by the sheriff, to protest against this despotic mode of procedure. It took place on the 25th, at Patheappah's Hall. A resolution was carried condemning the precipitancy with which the Act had been passed, and the injustice which it would thereby occasion to the trade of India. Another resolution, proposed by Mr. Branson and seconded by Mr. Norton (both members of the Madras bar), to the effect that a petition should be presented to the Crown praying for representative government, was unanimously carried. Messrs. Branson, Norton, Nelson, Vans Agnew, and Norfor were appointed a committee to draw up the petition.—*Athenaeum*.

AN IMPARTIAL CRITIC.—Lord Stanley has forwarded to the Madras Government "a graduated series of elementary reading books compiled by Mr. Charles Baker," with a view to ascertain if they are "free from any matter that would make their introduction inexpedient into Government schools." Mr. Baker thinks the generality of the Easy Reading Books used by the Committee of Council in England are not acceptable in India, "inasmuch as they do not preserve that neutrality in religious matters which has been called for by many influential natives," and that his own work, "The Circle of Knowledge," is free from those objections which have been raised against the Irish School Books and the series of Chambers, McCulloch and others. If Chambers is too religious, what must Mr. Baker be?

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 11. Ocean Wave, Gray, Mauritius; Northern Light, Rainey, Mauritius.—12. Ekdale, Steward, Cocanada.—14. Venilia, Page, Fort Louis; Cote D'Or, Mounier, Pondicherry.—15. Lady Grey, White, Hurtlepool; Cornwallia, Whitty, London; Vettercairn, Kidd, Penang.—17. Nereids, Larpellan, Pondicherry.—21. City of Bristol, Gregory, Cocanada; Robert and Alexander, Lyle, Adelaide.—23. Rangoon, Stapledon, Liverpool; Gilmore, Scott, Table Bay.—24. Harwick, Franklin, Adelaide; Gem of the Ocean, Williams, Colombo.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ocean Queen.—Messrs. Horsfall.  
Per Ekdale.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris and child.  
Per Venilia.—Mr. Drien, Dr. Lowe.  
Per Vettercairn.—Capt. N. Adams, Mrs. Marchant, Miss Marchant, and three children, Mrs. O'Keefe and two children, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Edwards.  
Per City of Bristol.—Capt. Begbie, 10th M.N.I., Dr. Cleghorn, Col. Shubrick, 7th M.N.I., and Lieut. Faber, 7th L.C.  
Per Gem of the Ocean.—Mrs. Brown and child.  
Per P. and O. str. Nubia from SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. B. Clark, Capt. Lyeoester, Mrs. S. J. Parry, Miss White, Rev. J. English, Mrs. English, Mrs. Ingham, Mrs. Braidwood, Miss McCarter, Sir C. Trevelyan, Messrs. Finlayson, Hutchings, Christie, Nicholls. From MALTA.—Mr. Dalyell. From PENANG.—Col. Russell, Mr. and Miss Brooks. From GALLE.—Mrs. Parting and infant, Mr. Mudge.

### DEPARTURES.

March 11. Str. Australian, Boon, Calcutta.—13. Seringapatam, Gimblet, Mauritius.—14. Harvering, Rickaby, Akyab

and Rangoon; Northern Light, Rainey, Akyab.—17. str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Northern Ports and Calcutta; Bimlipatam, Lachenze, Marcellis via Cocanada and Bimlipatam; General Godwin, Marshall, Northern Ports and Calcutta.—19. str. Coromandel, Stradling, Northern Ports and Straits.—20. Scindian, Stewart, Mauritius.—24. Damblat, Godnan, Bordeaux via Northern Ports.—25. Birch Grove, Durant, London via Rangoon; Venilia, Page, Mauritius; Edmundsbury, Plant, London.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Australian, to CALCUTTA.—Brev. maj. Thompson, 50th N.I., Brev. capt. Ellice, 15th B.N.I., Asst. surg. Richmond, Lieut. Hughes, H.M.'s 8th, Mrs. DeMonte and two children.

Per str. Dalhousie, for MASULIPATAM.—Cornets Chichester, Blacker, and Cruise, Capt. Phillips and wife, Capt. Abby, 5th L.C., and wife, Capt. Yeoman, Dr. Reynolds, Lieut. Haynesford, 5th L.C., and wife, Mrs. Harris and child, Mr. S. R. Locke, Capt. Neild, Mr. Bartles, wife, and child, Mr. Cardozo, Mr. Merritt, Capt. Devell, H.M.'s 91st regt. For CALINGAPATAM.—Major Kerr.

Per str. Coromandel, for POORKE.—Lieut. Marshall, Lieut. Yaldwyn, Eus. Munro. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Capt. Herbut, Capt. Pratt, H.M.'s 69th, and Eus. Tillard, 40th N.I.

Per Damblat, to BORDEAUX.—Mr. R. DeSouza.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 29, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities	9 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	9 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills	7 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months	11 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1/2
Credit, to 6 months	2 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	2 1/2
" " " 3 do.	2 1/2
" " " 1 do.	2 1/2
" " " Sight	2 1/2
H.M. Treasury Bills	nominal
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	par
Do. on Bombay	13 as.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan for public work	1856-57 ... 10 to 10 1/2 dis.
4 per cent. " " " " " " " "	1852-53 ... 15 to 15 1/2 dis.
" " " " " " " "	1855-56 ... 21 to 21 1/2 dis.
" " " " " " " "	1854-55 ... 21 to 21 1/2 dis.
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt	No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds	5 to 5 1/2 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	7 to 8 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10-5

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes	88 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. do.	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	75 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do. do.	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do.	95 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. 5s. to £1. 15s.

## BOMBAY.

### THE ISLAND OF PERIM.

The fortifications on the island of Perim, regarding which so much was lately written in the French journals, turn out to be neither batteries, ravelins, nor counterscarps; the only erection on the island of Perim being, according to Captain Playfair, a lighthouse, which is not yet finished. Perim is situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, a mile and a half from the Arabian, and eleven miles from the African coast. The formation is purely volcanic, and consists of long, low, and gradually sloping ranges of hills, surrounding an excellent and capacious harbour, about a mile and a half in length, half a mile in breadth, and with a varying depth of from four to six fathoms in the best anchorages. The hills have formerly been intersected with bays and indentures, which in the course of time have been filled up with coral and sand, and are now low plains, scantily covered with salsola, sea lavender, wild mignonette, and other plants which delight in a salt sandy soil. These plains occupy about one-fourth of the island, and occur principally on the north side. The rocks, which are all igneous, are nowhere exposed, save where they dip perpendicularly into the sea; they are covered with

a layer of volcanic mud, of from two to six feet in depth, above which is another layer of loose boulders, or masses of black vesicular lava, in some places so thickly set as to resemble a rude pavement. The highest point of the island is 245 feet above the level of the sea. All endeavours to procure water upon it have failed, and but a scanty supply is procurable from the adjacent coasts. Water-tanks have been constructed, which are chiefly supplied from Aden, and it is proposed to erect reservoirs to collect the rain, as well as a condensing apparatus. Perim has never been permanently occupied by any nation save the British. Albuquerque landed upon it in 1513 on his return from the Red Sea, and, having erected a high cross on an eminence, called the island Vera Cruz, it was again occupied for a short time by the pirates who frequented the mouth of the Red Sea, and who amassed considerable booty by plundering the native vessels engaged in the Indian trade. They formed a project of settling here, and erecting strong fortifications; but having with much labour dug through the solid rock to a depth of fifteen fathoms, in a fruitless search for water, they abandoned their design, and removed to Mary's Island, on the east side of Madagascar. In 1799 it was taken possession of by the East India Company, and a force under Lieut. colonel Murray was sent from Bombay to garrison it, with the view of preventing the French troops, then engaged in the occupation of Egypt, from proceeding to India, to effect a junction with Tippoo Sultan; but it was found untenable as a military position, and the straits were too broad to be commanded by any batteries on the shore; the troops were accordingly withdrawn. It will from this be perceived the value England attaches to Perim as a military outpost. But, setting this point aside, we have a perfect right to do with the island as we please. As has been before mentioned, in consequence of the invasion of Egypt by the French, the English Government despatched, in A.D. 1799, a naval force from Great Britain, under the command of Admiral Blanket, to cruise in the Red Sea; and at the same time orders were sent to Bombay, directing the government of that presidency to secure and fortify the island of Perim, situated between the two points which include the straits of Babel-Mandeb, to endeavour to command the channel, so as to prevent all communication, on the part of the enemy, with the Indian Ocean by way of the Red Sea. Accordingly, in the month of April, a detachment of 300 European and native troops, exclusive of followers, under the command of Lieutenant colonel Murray, who was appointed Political Commissioner for the Red Sea, proceeded to execute this service, and on the 3rd of May, the island of Perim, not being claimed by and not being considered as justly pertaining to any government, was formally taken possession of on behalf of the East India Company. From that period till the 1st of September the troops continued in possession of it, but finding, after every practicable exertion had been used, that the island yielded no fresh water, and that the straits could not be commanded by batteries on the shore, Lieut. col. Murray determined to withdraw his detachment, for which he had a strong inducement in the proffered kind offices of the sultan of Aden, who offered to receive them as long as they might choose to remain in his dominions. At this port the troops landed, and were accommodated till the change of the monsoon, in the following March, in a manner exceeding their expectations, and with a cordiality never before experienced in this inhospitable part of Arabia. From that time until some few years ago Perim never occupied the attention of the Indian Government. In consequence, however, of increasing steam navigation in the Red Sea, the attention of the Indian Government has frequently been directed to the necessity of a lighthouse, to facilitate the navigation of the Straits; Perim was, consequently, re-occupied in the beginning of 1857, and a number of labourers sent to commence the work which is now in the course of construction.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.



**THE CONSULAR SALARIES.**—The following is a correct list of the salaries attached to the consular appointments as now arranged:—Mr. Alcock, Consul General in Japan, £1,800; Mr. Robertson, Consul at Canton, £1,600; Mr. Parkes, Consul at Shanghai, £1,500; Mr. Medhurst, Niu-chung, £1,300; Mr. Meadows, Tung-chau, £1,300; Mr. Morrison, Fuh-chau, £900; Mr. Sinclair, Kiu-chiang, £900; Mr. Gingell, Amoy, £900; Mr. G. S. Morrison, Nagasaki, £800; Mr. Caine, Swatow, £800; Mr. Markham, Vice Consul, Shanghai, £750.

**THE REV. W. R. BEACH**, late acting colonial chaplain, has been nominated by the Lord Bishop as his domestic chaplain, and has entered on his duties as sub-warden and tutor of St. Paul's College.

**THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.**—The American war-steamer *Powhattan* has gone down to Singapore to bring up Mr. Ward, the new American minister. Mr. Ward is new to public life, but has long been distinguished as a lawyer in Georgia, his native State.

## CEYLON.

Colombo, March 29, 1859.—The most interesting topic of discussion during the last fortnight has been the pearl fishery at Aripo, which was visited by His Excellency the Governor. The total result up to date shows that for the ten days' fishing £17,660 have been realised.

During the last fortnight eight vessels have sailed with coffee from Ceylon. The proportions of coffee exported being 200,156 cwts. plantation, and 137,307 cwts. native, making a total of 343,463. Six of the above vessels are bound for London, having on board 37,863 cwts. plantation, and 5,779 cwts. of native; one to Liverpool with 3,201 cwts. plantation, and 477 cwts. native; and the other vessel to Melbourne with 2,039 cwts. plantation and 974 cwts. native. Our total exports since 1st October, 1858, to date are 206,856 cwts. plantation, and 137,307 cwts. native, total, 343,463 cwts.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine arrived at Galle in H.M.'s steamer *Furious*, from China, on the 21st, and came to Colombo on the 26th. His Lordship proceeds to Kandy to-day, where he intends remaining a few days, and then returns to Galle to meet his brother, the Honourable Mr. Bruce, expected by next mail.

His Excellency Sir Henry Ward, after visiting the pearl fishery at Aripo, arrived in Colombo on Saturday last, where pressing business is likely to detain him for some days.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

**COFFEE PLANTING.**—The *Ceylon Examiner* gives some interesting statistics, showing the increase of coffee planting in Ceylon. Within the last twenty years the exports have increased tenfold, amounting now to 602,000 cwts., valued at one and a half million sterling. There are 24 planting districts, 404 plantations, and 80,950 acres in cultivation, employing 128,200 labourers. Each plantation is managed by a European superintendent or assistant, and the profit obtained has led to the cultivation of coffee by natives, to the value during the last year of £378,606. There are 2,290 acres of coconut plantation, and 15,000 of cinnamon. A planting "Gazetteer" has just been issued, containing full information as to the estates. To supply the Malabar coolies employed, a rice trade has sprung up between the sea-board and the hills. When the railway is completed, and with such a Governor as Sir Henry Ward, the trade of Ceylon will be immensely developed.

**THE CEYLON BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY** has resolved, aided by Government, to establish a central museum and library for the whole island, at Colombo, and with a view to collect additional objects and information has circulated "heads of inquiry on such subjects as Agriculture, Trade, Natural Products, Antiquities, Natural Objects, Raw Products, and Manufactures." The Government allow all papers and objects intended for the society to be carried by the "tappal" when prac-

ticable. We trust that the effort made by the Calcutta Society to place the whole of their collections under the Supreme Government as the nucleus of an imperial museum will be successful. They might well imitate the Ceylon Branch Society.

## SINGAPORE.

**THE DUTCH AS COLONISTS.**—A Java correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press*, noticing the Dutch expedition to Boni, exposes the follies and evils of their colonial administration. The press is fettered, projected railways are not executed, telegraphs were made so badly that they last for but two years, money has been disbursed from the treasury for the erection of lighthouses that are still wanting, the fleet is useless, the harbour of Samarang, represented as the finest in the islands, is uncared for, and public works are quite unknown, and the policy so fanatical that tumults and religious outbursts are continually taking place. Yet Java yields three millions annually to Holland. If the British had but kept Java when they had it, what a different state of things would be presented now! The Dutch show some inclination to accommodate themselves to progress by proposing to the States General that from 1864 an alteration in the tariff should take place. Cotton manufactures of Netherlands origin, which at present are admitted at an *ad valorem* duty of 9½ per cent., and others at 17 per cent., will gradually be reduced, until, in 1870, the duty on all, of whatever origin, will be 6 per cent.

**THE BONI EXPEDITION.**—The accounts from Boni state that considerable opposition was offered by the bugis to the landing of the Dutch troops at Badjoa on the 12th February. The bugis attacked with both infantry and cavalry, and were only driven back after a loss of 30 men and 11 horses, amongst the first being two chiefs, judging from their dress and arms. The loss of the Dutch amounted to one native sailor killed and a native soldier slightly wounded. On the 17th a reconnaissance was made in the direction of Boni, and on the 19th an engagement took place on the Chinrana. On this occasion the loss of the Dutch was 12 killed and 21 wounded; amongst the former was Lieutenant Schelfhout of the infantry, and amongst the wounded Lieutenant Vander Heyde, of the cavalry, and the marine officer Gravenhorst. In the reconnaissance the commander of the expedition, Major general Steinmetz, received a severe wound in the left arm, and it was feared that amputation would be necessary. He has been obliged to give over the command of the expedition to Colonel Waleson and return to Java.—*Singapore Free Press*.

**THE AMOUNT OF BULLION** exported this day per steamer *Orissa* to Bombay, is £10,000 in gold, and £278,070 in silver. £142,000 of the above silver is sent by Government.

**CASH BALANCES.**—The following statement of the cash balance in the Government Treasuries in India for the first, second, and third quarters of the official year 1858-59 has been published for general information:—

Date.	Amount of Balance.
On 31st July, 1858....	Co.'s Rs. 12,64,57,299
On 31st Oct., 1858....	" 9,78,86,641
On 31st Jan., 1859....	" 10,48,45,343

**HURDEO BUKSH**, whose kindness to Mr. Edwards and the Probyns is so well known, received a *Khelut* and *Sunud* from Mr. Montgomery ere he left Oude, with the title of rajah, and a jaghire worth Rs. 15,000 a year.

**CAPT. G. DELANE** will be appointed to act as Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, vice Maj. C. V. Bowie, who, it is said, intends to proceed on furlough to Europe.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Military Dept., Fort William, March 15.—No. 331.*—The undermen. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, m.c.

Capt. C. V. Bowie, art., A.D.C. to the gov. gen. superint. of the Mysore princes and of the ex-Ameers of Scinde and the Sikh sirdars, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 332.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

68th N.I.—Lieut. W. R. Gordon to be capt., and Ens. J. Johnstone to be lieut., fr. Feb. 19, 1859, v. Miller, dec.

No. 333.—3rd Sikh Cav.—Lieut. R. Gibson, 87th foot, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. during abs. on m.c. of Lieut. Aikman.

1st Punjab Inf.—Ens. H. W. Pitcher, do. du. with 78th highlanders, to do du., v. Lieut. Angelo, res.

2nd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. F. J. Keen, do. du., to be adjt., v. Bernard.

23rd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. G. F. Graham, 5th N.I., to be adjt., v. Hill, res.

No. 335.—The following order issued by the commissioner of the province to the Nagpore irreg. force is confirmed:—

No. 5, dated Feb. 21.—Appg. Asst. surg. W. R. Grylls to relieve Asst. surg. Wyndowe of the med. ch. of the Nagpore irreg. cav. regt.

No. 336.—The services of Lieut. W. F. Edwards, 45th N.I., are placed at disposal of the foreign dept.

No. 339.—The serv. of Capt. C. J. Mead, art., are placed at disposal of public works dept.

*Home Dept., Fort William, March 14.*—Mr. R. P. Jenkins, of the C.S., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl., for the remainder of the 3 years to which he is entitled.

*Foreign Dept., March 4.*—Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart., of the C.S., to be an asst. commissioner of 3rd class in the Punjab.

March 2.—Capt. R. H. Sankey, Madras engrs., received ch. of the offices of exec. engr. and superint. of convicts, Moulmein, fr. Capt. H. Man, on Jan. 1.

Leave.—Her Majesty's Sec. of State for India has intimated that he has granted leave for 6 mo. to Mr. J. M. Macrae, special asst. engr., in ext.

*Military Dept., March 15.—No. 343.*—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur., on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Capt. C. W. D'Oyly, 58th N.I., attached to the stud dept., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 344.—Surg. H. W. Rumley, medical dept., has leave of abs. from March 1 to April 30, to Bombay or Kurrachee, prep. to leave on m.c. to Eur., under new regs.

*Military Dept., March 16.—No. 348.*—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur., on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. J. T. Liscombe, of the late 34th N.I., doing du. with 43rd L.I., for 15 mo., under old regs.

March 17.—No. 354.—The servs. of Capt. T. H. Chamberlain, 3rd Eur. regt., are placed at disposal of the foreign dept.

No. 355.—Maj. H. M. Nation, 3rd Eur. regt., is permitted to proc. to Australia and New Zealand, with leave for 2 years, under new regs.

March 18.—No. 357.—Capt. H. S. Grimes, 46th N.I., to offic. as paymaster of Cawnpore Circle dur. abs. of Capt. Tombs.

No. 358.—Lieut. C. L. Richardson, 58th N.I., offic. sub-asst. com. gen. has leave for 3 mo. fr. 15th inst. to Bombay, and thence to Eur. on furl. for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 359.—Col. E. Aphorpe, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to be a brigadier of 1st class, and to com. Hyderabad subsidiary force in succ. to Maj. gen. Coffin.

No. 362.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the inf. in H. M.'s Indian military forces at pres. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service and prom. to ensign.

Inf.—Messrs. Charles, Harely, Brigades, Ives, Maclean, Urquhart, Stewart Colquhoun, MacTier, and H. G. Oldham, date of arrival at Fort William, March 15, 1859.

No. 363.—Promotion.—43rd L.I., English.—R. H. Inglis, to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, 1858, in the army, v. Rickett.

Alteration of rank.—43rd L.I.—Lieut. M. Millar to rank fr. May 18, 1858, in the army, v. Bennett, dec.

No. 365.—Hyderabad Contingent. 3rd Cav.—Lieut. W. Tweedie, 4th Eur. regt., do. du. with Best-

son's horse, to be adj., v. Dowker, appointed to 4th cav.

#### ABOLITION OF THE FORT ADJUTANCY OF ALLAHABAD.

No. 366.—The app. of fort adjutant at Allahabad is abolished from the date of the receipt of this order at that station.

March 11.—No. 1046.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. Young, Joudpore legion, are placed at disposal of military dept.

The servs. of Asst. surg. A. Young are placed at disposal of the C. in C.

No. 369.—The following orders, issued by the govt. of Bombay, are confirmed:—

Feb. 14.—No. 131.—Leave of abs. to Eur. on m.c., Lieut. M. G. Brabazon, 60th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

Dated Feb. 15.—No. 132.—Granting leave to sea, on m.c., to Capt. G. R. Brown, of art., for 1 year, under old regs.

No. 370.—Rev. G. D. Symonds, B.A., to be chaplain to force at Fyzabad, and to join.

No. 371.—The undermentioned officer is, at his own request, transf. to the corps specified opposite to his name:—

Ens. G. H. Holley, fr. 30th N.I., to 1st Eur. Bengal fus. as junior of his rank.

No. 372.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, m.c.:—

Surg. W. Kates, medical dept., 2 years, under old regs.

Capt. J. G. Stephen, 6th Eur. regt., for 2 years, under old regs.

Foreign Dept., March 16.—With reference to G.O. dated Dec. 14, No. 4103, Lieut. C. Elliot, dep. commissioner of Nagpore, has ext. of leave to 31st inst.

Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., March 16.—Capt. J. H. Wright, Madras N.I., 3rd class exec. engr., having exceeded the period of leave granted to him of Sept. 5, 1857, his serv. are replaced at disposal of Madras govt.

March 18.—Ens. H. J. Nuthall, of H.M.'s 56th regt., is re-appd. to public works dept., as an asst. engr. 2nd class, and posted to Oudh.

Posting.—Lt. F. C. Taylor, 20th Madras N.I., appd. a probationary asst. engr., and posted to Hyderabad, is temp. att. to lower prov. of this presy., and will report himself to the offic. chief engr.

Leave.—H.M.'s Sec. of State for India has intimated that he has granted leave for 6 mo., on m.c., to Mr. W. Kay, 3rd class exec. engr., in ext.

Lieut. E. T. Thackeray, Bengal engr., is appd. a probationary asst. engr. in public works dept., in Oudh.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

March 8.—Mr. J. Munro to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Furreedpore.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Tirhoot.

March 10.—Mr. H. F. J. Kean to be asst. to mag. and collector of Moorshedabad.

March 11.—Mr. G. O. Wray to be a judge of the court of small causes in Calcutta.

March 10.—Mr. O. Toogood, offic. mag. of Moonghyr, prep. leave for 1 mo.

March 11.—Mr. J. P. Grant, asst. to magistrate and coll. of Jessore, for 1 mo.

March 12.—Mr. H. B. Lawford, mag. of Burdwan, resu. ch. of his office on 9th inst., from which date the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on 26th ult. is cancelled.

March 11.—Mr. W. C. Taylor, asst. comsnr., Sonthal Pergunnahs, is vested with full powers of a mag.

Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, asst. comsnr., Sonthal Pergunnahs, is vested with full powers of a mag.

Dr. J. Allan to be a comsnr. for the improvement of the town of Gowhaty.

March 12.—Mr. A. N. Cole, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to charge of sub-division of Barrh, and to exercise powers of a mag. in Patna and Moonghyr.

Mr. C. J. Mackenzie to charge of sub-division of Sasseram.

March 14.—Mr. F. L. Beaufort to be superint. and remembrancer of legal affairs and govt. advocate.

Mr. W. S. S. Karr to be civil and sess. judge of Jessore.

Mr. A. A. Swinton to be coll. of Shahabad.

Mr. D. Cunliffe to be coll. of Behar.

Mr. F. A. Lushington to be coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. H. Nelson to be coll. of 24 Pergunnahs, but to continue to offic. as additional judge of Tirhoot and Sarun.

Mr. A. E. Russell to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda.

March 15.—Mr. W. S. Wells temp. to charge of sub-division of Serampore, and to exercise special powers of an asst. mag. and powers of an asst. coll. in Hooghly.

Mr. C. W. Mackenzie to be a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in Midnapore, to have ch. of sub-division of Nuggwan, and to exercise powers of a mag. in the dist. of Midnapore.

Mr. W. S. Playfair to offic. temp. as professor of surgery in medical college, and ex-officio 1st surg. of college hospital.

Mr. A. Magniac to be a member of the committee for superint. the school and dispensaries, Rajshahye.

March 16.—Messrs. J. D. Ward and T. A. Wise to be members of the ferry fund committee at Mymensing.

March 17.—Mr. G. S. Fagan to be a police mag. of Calcutta.

Leave of absence:—

March 8.—Mr. H. R. Manoka, offic. coll. of Behar, prep. leave of 1 mo.

March 11.—Capt. W. Agnew, principal asst. to commr. of Assam at Gowalparrah, for 2 mo.

March 12.—Mr. W. Bell, judge of Shahabad, prep. leave for 6 weeks.

Mr. E. J. Gayer, civ. asst. surg. of Backergunge, for 1 mo., making over ch. of med. du. of station to Sub-asst. surg. Kylas Chunder Dutt.

March 14.—Mr. W. C. Taylor, asst. commr., Sonthal Pergunnahs, for 1 mo. Mr. Asst. commr. J. Scott will offic. for Mr. Taylor during his abs.

Mr. E. McDonnell, sub-dep. opium agent and dep. mag. of Allypunge, ext. of prep. leave to the date of sailing of the str. *Alma*.

March 16.—Mr. A. R. Thomson, superint. of survey, 2nd or south div., for 1 mo., making over ch. of his office to Mr. W. Waterfield, offic. superint. of the 1st div.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Allahabad, Feb. 23.—Lieut. F. O. Haldane, 14th L.D., has passed his exam. as a surveyor.

Capt. J. S. O'Neill, 20th foot, has passed in the vernacular.

Feb. 24.—Lieut. J. Preston, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, is posted to 1st batt.

Feb. 25.—Asst. surg. C. Beaufoy, 25th foot, to do duty with 1st batt. 8th regt. from Feb. 8, 1858, the date on which he joined in med. ch. of a detach. of recruits.

Feb. 26.—Under instructions from the horse gds., Surg. E. J. Franklyn, at present do. du. with 77th foot, will proceed to join 14th lt. drags., to which he has been appointed.

Ens. W. H. Beere, 12th regt., will join, and do duty with 34th regt.

#### H.M.'S 9TH LANCERS.

Allahabad, Feb. 28.—The 9th lancers, being about to embark for England, will be re-formed into 8 troops, from March 1, 1859.

Lieut. H. Leeson, transf. fr. 31st to 8th foot, on July 23, 1858, is posted to 1st batt. of latter regt.

Ens. H. M. Parkinson, 82nd foot, is app. to act as instructor of musketry to the regt., v. Capt. Warren, exch. to 78th highlanders.

Orders confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

Dated Feb. 8.—Directing Lieut. col. Ross, asst. adj. gen., H.M.'s forces, Bombay, to act as dep. adj. gen., from 9th idem, dur. abs. of Col. Greathed.

Appg. Brev. lieut. col. Donovan, 33rd foot, to act asst. adj. gen. H.M.'s forces, Bombay, v. Ross.

Dated Feb. 19.—Directing Brev. lieut. col. Donovan, 33rd foot, to assu. duties of his app., fr. Feb. 19, the date of his arr. at hd. qrs.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, dated Feb. 8, granting leave to Capt. E. Palmer, royal art., for 2 mo., from date of quitting his battery, to Calcutta, m.c.

By the general officer comdg. the prey. division:—

Dated 28th and 30th Jan., and 1st, 3rd, 6th, and 8th Feb.—Granting leave to the undermen. officers:—

To England, to appear before a med. board:—

Royal Art.—Capt. E. Palmer and Lieut. A. Ford.

10th Foot.—Asst. surg. D. R. Rennie.

48th Foot.—Lieut. E. Benbow.

75th Foot.—Brev. maj. T. C. Dunbar, and Capt. W. J. Smith.

80th Foot.—Asst. surg. C. M. M. Miller.

3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. A. Green.

Hospital Staff.—Surg. maj. C. Scott.

To remain at Calcutta, m.c.:—

84th Foot.—Lieut. F. A. Magrath, for 1 mo., from Feb. 3.

90th Foot.—Lieut. H. Bingham, for 1 mo., from Jan. 26.

2nd Batt. Rifle Brig.—Ens. F. Wilson, for 1 mo., from Feb. 1.

Dated Feb. 2, 1859.—Attaching the following officers, for duty, to a detach. of invalids about to embark for England.

23rd Foot.—Capt. G. P. Prevost.

24th Foot.—Lieut. G. Scott.

73rd Foot.—Lieut. F. T. Greatrex.

88th Foot.—Lieut. F. N. Dew.

By the gen. officer comdg. Sirhind div., dated Feb. 7, directing Snrg. M. S. Todd, 27th foot, to take ch. of correspondence, &c., connected with the duties of principal med. officer of H.M.'s troops, in consequence of the departure of Dr. Philleau, m.c.

By the gen. officer comdg. Cawnpore div., dated Feb. 16, directing Asst. surg. A. T. McGowan, 52nd foot, to take med. ch. of detachs. proc. to Upper Prov., and after they have been handed over to their corps, to join 52nd foot.

By the gen. officer comdg. Meerut div., dated Feb. 12, appg. Staff surg. Poole to med. ch. of depots of 6th drag. gds. and 1st batt. 60th rifles, v. Whylock.

By the officer comdg. at Cawnpore, dated Feb. 13, directing Asst. surg. J. H. Beath, 3rd buff., to proc. in med. ch. of detach. of Royal engrs., under com. of Lieut. Berkeley.

By Brigdr. Brown, comdg. at Calcutta, dated Dec. 14, 1858, appg. Lieut. W. N. Whitty, 2nd batt. 10th foot, to com. of detach. of 43rd regt. proc. to Upper Provinces.

By the officer comdg. at Allahabad, dated Feb. 21, appg. Lieut. E. G. Johnson, 3rd batt. rifle brig., to com. of detach. of invalids proc. to Calcutta.

By the officer comdg. at Mynpoorie, dated Feb. 1, directing Asst. surg. T. Biddle, 8th foot, to receive med. ch. of detach. of No. 4 field batt. royal art.

Leave of absence:—

7th Hussars.—Capt. Hon. A. Anson, fr. date of departure, to Feb. 28, 1861.

6th Foot.—Lieut. col. W. A. Stratton, to Calcutta, for six weeks, fr. date of leaving Benares, m.c.

32nd Foot.—Lieut. col. E. W. D. Lowe, Capt. R. S. Colls, Capt. A. Bassano, Capt. and brevet major J. Edmonstone, Lieut. H. E. Bennett, and Qr. mr. K. Stribling, to proc. to England, after embarkation of the regt.; on arrival they will report themselves to the adj. gent., Horse Gds.

37th Foot.—Capt. C. Luxmoore and Ens. Hodgkinson, to Darjeeling, from March 1 to Aug. 31, 1859, m.c.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. S. T. Sargent, to Calcutta, for six weeks, from date of departure from his regiment, m.c.

48th Foot.—Capt. H. F. Brooke, fr. Dec. 20, 1858, to Feb. 15, 1859.

60th Foot.—Col. Sir J. Jones, offic. qr. mr. gen. H.M.'s forces in India, to England, from date of departure from Allahabad to Feb. 28, 1861.

78th Foot.—Capt. T. R. D. Hay, to proceed to England, after embarkation of the regiment.

79th Foot.—Capt. H. H. Stevenson, to England, to Sept. 30, 1860.

88th Foot.—Capt. L. J. F. Jones, to Simla, fr. Feb. 22 to Oct. 1, 1859, on m.c.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. C. W. Losack, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c.

97th Foot.—Brev. maj. A. R. Harene, from date of departure from his regiment, to April 30.

97th Foot.—Ens. J. Cooper, to Calcutta, for two mo.

Leave of absence to the undermentioned officers, m.c.:—

8th Foot.—Asst. surg. T. S. Hollingsworth, fr. Dec. 24, 1858, to Feb. 9, 1859.

23rd Foot.—Lieut. col. S. Wells, fr. Jan. 9 to March 15, 1859.

24th Foot.—Asst. surg. R. Wolseley, fr. Dec. 23, 1858 to April 29.

Allahabad, March 1.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the C. in C. directs the following distribution of medical officers:—

Dep. inspec. gen. H.M.'s hospitals A. Stewart to Central India field force; A. Anderson to remain at Calcutta; J. C. G. Tice to remain at Bareilly; S. M. Hadaway to Umballa; J. H. K. Innes to Allahabad; T. Longmore to Calcutta; W. M. Muir to Madras; J. Fraser to Lahore; J. W. Innes to Cawnpore.

Surg. majors R. J. O'Flaherty and R. C. Elliot to England.

Surg. major J. McGregor to Ceylon, to replace Surg. major Chisholm, placed on half pay.

March 2.—The servs. of Lieut. T. Acton, 58rd foot, are placed at disposal of Govt. for employment in the political dept.

The following order is confirmed:—

By the officer comg. 32nd L.I., dated Feb. 26, 1859, directing Lieut. Strachan to act as adjt. during the temp. absence, on duty, of Lieut. and adjt. Stabb.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. H. L. Payne, fr. March 10 to Sept. 10, 1860, to England.

23rd Foot.—Maj. E. G. Bulwer to England, fr. date of dep. fr. his regt. to Sept. 30, 1860.

78th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. L. P. Bouverie to Calcutta for 2 mo., and to precede his regt. to England by the Overland route.

90th Foot.—Capt. J. H. Wade to England, fr. date of dep. fr. his regt. to Sept. 30, 1860.

Asst. surg. S. Sam, 1st batt. 60th rifles, will take med. ch. of inf. details H.M.'s service, and proceed to the Upper Provinces, en route to join his regt.

H. F. Smith, surg. 19th foot, will cease to be sec. to the inspec. gen. H.M.'s hospitals fr. 5th inst., and will proc. to join his regt. at Dinapore, where his services are urgently required.

Staff surg. W. M. Dowding is app. sec. to the inspec. gen. of H.M.'s hospitals, and will take over charge of the office fr. that date.

#### H.M.'s 10th Regiment.

Fort William, March 18.—No. 360.—Her Majesty's 10th regiment of foot is about to embark for England.

H.E. the Governor General in Council cannot allow this regiment to pass through Calcutta without thank-

ing the officers and men for all the good service which they have rendered in the last two eventful years; first in the outbreaks of Benares and Dinapore; next a part of the column under their former commander, Brigr. gen. Franks; and more lately in the harassing operations conducted by Brigr. gen. Sir E. Lugard and Brigr. Douglas on either bank of the Ganges.

The Governor General in Council desires in taking leave of the 10th regt. to place on record his cordial appreciation of their valuable services.

The regt. will be saluted by the guns of Fort William on leaving Calcutta.

### H.M.'s 32nd Regt.

*Fort William, March 18.*—No. 861.—The serv. of H.M.'s 32nd L.I., which formed a part of the heroic garr. of Lucknow, and which is now about to leave India, claim a special acknowledgment fr. H. E. the Gov. Gen. in Council.

These services extended through the defence of Cawnpore, and through the final operations of the C. in C. in Oude.

The Gov. Gen. in Council thanks the 32nd regt. for all that they have done and endured.

H. E. congratulates officers and men on their return home after a long and distinguished career in India, and bids them heartily farewell.

A salute will be fired from Fort William before the departure of the regt.

### Leave of Absence to Officers of H.M.'s Regiments.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, March 12.*

*Allahabad, March 3.*—No. 41.—In consequence of the increased facilities of communication, leave of absence on private affairs to England for officers of H.M.'s forces will, in future, be limited, except in very special cases, to eighteen months, from the date of leaving their regiments or stations; at the expiration of which period officers will be expected to be actually present with their regiments or departments, as no leave in extension for the purpose of enabling them to join from the port of disembarkation will, in future, be granted.

Orders confirmed:—

By the officer comd. at Mooltan:—

*Dated Feb. 4.*—Directing Asst. surg. Lumsden, 90th L.I., to proc. by str. *Havelock* to meet the str. *Lawrence*, and assume med. ch. of troops on board that vessel.

*Dated Feb. 19.*—Appg. Asst. surg. Meade, 46th foot, arrived with detachment under com. of Capt. Chichester, 7th drag. gds., to med. charge of detachment of 61st foot, returning from Lahore towards Bombay.

Leave of absence:—

90th Foot.—Col. W. P. Purnell, to England, to March 1, 1860, from date of leaving his regt. Brev. maj. R. H. Magenis, to England, to Sept. 1, 1860.

97th Foot.—Brev. maj. S. M. Hawkins, to England, to Sept. 1, 1860.

8rd Batt. Rifle Brig.—Col. A. Macdonell, to England, to Sept. 1, 1860. Brev. maj. C. T. Bourchier and Lieut. P. Whalley, to England, fr. March 1 to June 1, 1860.

*Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, March 4.*—The undermentioned officers have passed their examination in the vernacular language:—

Lieut. C. Auchinleck, roy. art.

Lieut. A. D. Corfield and Ens. A. Cook, H.M.'s 8th foot.

Lieut. P. Ridgway, H.M.'s 94th foot.

### Abolition of the Office of 2nd Asst. Adj. Gen. H.M.'s Forces.

*Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, March 5.*

The office of 2nd asst. adj. gen. H.M.'s forces not being now required, in consequence of the hd. qrs. of the army being about to move to Simla, involving a concentration of the army establishments, it is hereby abolished from the date of the publication of this order.

Capt. Sir C. Cuffe, H.M.'s 66th foot, late 2nd asst. adj. gen. H.M.'s forces, is appd. brig. maj. Queen's troops, Madras, by order of H.E. the C. in C.

### The Compassionate Fund.

*Fort William, March 18.*—No. 856.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 1,267 of 1857, the following paragraphs of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 45, dated 9th ult., are published:—

\* Para. 1.—By the military despatches No. 152 of 1857 and No. 227 of 1858, the late Court of Directors of the East India Company extended to the widows of officers who might fall by the hands of mutineers the benefit of the regulations under which the families of officers killed in action with the enemy become entitled to pensions and gratuities.

"2. The time was now happily arrived when the necessity for these extended rules has nearly ceased to exist, and H.M.'s Government have accordingly decided to rescind the rules established by the despatches above referred from and after the date of your receiving this despatch, after which date no claims to the benefits of the Compassionate Fund will be admitted, except under the old regulations."

The despatch of the Secretary of State having been received on the 15th inst., the above decision will take effect from that date.

## MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, March 16.*

Mr. T. J. Knox, to act as coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, dur. abs. of Mr. W. Knox, on leave.

Mr. C. R. Pelly to act as principal asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to the governor of Fort St. George at Vizagapatam, dur. employt. of Mr. T. J. Knox, on other du.

Brig. W. G. White, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Vellore.

*March 18.*—The priv. leave for 1 mo., granted to Mr. W. H. Bayley, member of the board of rev., under date 15 ult., is canc.

*Mil. Dept., Fort St. George, March 18.*—Brev. maj. J. A. Gunthorpe, art., has leave to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c., new regs.

Surg. W. Evans, m.d., has leave to Eur. for 15 mo. on m.c., new regs.

Capt. A. Grant, 8rd L.C., ret'd. to du., arr. at Bombay Dec. 13.

Lieut. M. Carthew, 26th N.I., ret'd. to du., arr. at Madras Feb. 22.

Lieut. F. W. J. Sewell, 36th N.I., ret'd. to du., arr. at Madras Feb. 20.

The serv. of Asst. surg. J. Houston, m.d., are placed at the disposal of the govt. of India with view to his being appd. to med. ch. of Nuggur div. of Mysore.

*Jud. Dept., March 16.*—Asst. surg. St. G. Williams has leave for 30 days.

*Fort St. George, March 22.*—The Rev. J. Gorton, m.a., to be jt. chaplain at Secunderabad.

The Rev. A. W. Pearson, b.a., chaplain of Arcot, to take, until further orders, spiritual charge of Vellore, in addition to that of his own station.

Mr. J. W. Cherry, actg. civ. and sess. judge of Salem, assumed ch. of the court March 15.

*Public Works Dept., March 21.*—2nd Capt. J. F. Fisher, to act as 1st class dist. engr. dur. abs. of Francis.

2nd Capt. T. E. Gahagan to act as 1st class dist. engr., v. Boileau.

2nd Capt. J. Vertue to act as 2nd class dist. engr., v. Fisher.

Lieut. G. M. Payne, 12th N.I., to act as 2nd class dist. engr., v. Gahagan.

Lieut. T. Berkley, 4th class exec. engr., is transf. from Kurnool to Cuddapah.

Lieut. H. R. Faber, asst. engr., is posted to the Trichinopoly dist.

*Fort St. George, March 21.*—Mr. W. B. Legge has 3 mo. leave to Bombay and West Coast, on m.c.

*Mil. Dept., March 22.*—No. 114.—Actg. brig. G. W. Osborne to be permanent brig. of 2nd class on the estab., in succ. to Messiter, prom.

Act. Superintg. surg. A. Goodall, to be superintg. surg., to complete the estab. from Jan. 1, 1859, v. Burrell, ret.

Capt. A. Stewart and W. F. B. Laurie, of the art., to be commissaries of ordnance to complete the estab.

Surg. J. Sanderson, garrison surg. Fort St. George, is directed to proc. to Calcutta on medical attendance on the right hon. Lord Harris, on his departure from Madras.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Capt. W. G. F. A. Hutchison, 28th N.I., dep. asst. comm. gen., on furl. for 6 mo.

Lieut. R. Pope, art., is permitted to proc. to Bombay on m.c., prep. to final m.c. to Europe.

*March 22.*—No. 115.—A. N. Magrath, esq., is permitted to resign his appt. of director gen. of the medical dept. from April 15, reverting to his position as an ex-member of the late medical board for the remainder of his tour of five years' service.

If necessary, however, Dr. Magrath will continue to act as director gen. subsequent to the above date, until relieved.

*March 22.*—Mr. J. W. Cherry, act. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, delivered over charge of district to Mr. M. J. Walhouse, on 12th inst.

The Governor in Council makes the following appts. as dep. colls. and mags. who are posted to the dists. opposite their names.

Of the 2nd class, Mr. J. D. Jordan, South Arcot, to have charge of the treasury.

Of the 3rd class, Mr. W. Boalth, Tinnevely, to have charge of the treasury.

Mr. W. Bates, Malabar, to have charge of the treasury.

Mr. R. H. Lyons, Ganjam, to have charge of the treasury.

Mr. S. R. Socke, North Arcot.

Of the 4th class, Mr. A. P. W. Begbie, Coimbatore.

Mr. W. Williams, Madura.

Mr. W. E. Underwood, South Arcot.

Mr. A. Smith, 3rd class, to be dep. coll. in Madras.

*Public Works Dept. Fort St. George, March 25.*—Capt. A. Stevens, 18th N.I., to do duty under Capt. Rundall, dist. eng., Godavery div.

*Fort St. George, March 25.*—Surg. A. Blacklock, to act as phys. to the gen. hosp. and surg. in ch., and to be prof. of medicine and clinical medicine, v. Evans.

Asst. surg. J. L. Paul, m.d., to act as surg. to the genl. hosp., and to be prof. of surgery, and to be in med. ch. of the G. G.'s body-guard, v. Blacklock.

Surg. W. H. Porteous to act as garr. surg. Fort St. George, v. Sanderson.

Asst. surg. C. M. Duff, m.d., to act as surg. of 4th dist., v. Porteous.

Asst. surg. W. E. Aitken, m.d., med. officer on the Neilgherry hills, to act as superint. of the lying-in hospital dur. the employ. of Paul on other du.

Asst. surg. H. Nott, to act as med. officer on the Neilgherry hills, dur. employ. of Aitken on other du.

*Art.*—Lieut. col. G. Rowlandson to take rank fr. Nov. 13, 1858, v. Shirreff, prom.

Brev. lieut. col. W. A. Orr, to be lieut. col., v. Lavie, ret'd. fr. Feb. 24, 1859.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. C. Ireland to take rank fr. Nov. 23, v. Messiter.

11th N.I.—Maj. G. Sturrock, Capt. G. Girdlestone, and Lieut. C. J. Elliot to take rank fr. Nov. 23, in succ. to Ireland, prom.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. H. Bower to take rank fr. Jan. 7, v. Lucas, dec.

52nd N.I.—Maj. T. P. Walsh, Capt. C. W. S. Young, and Lieut. G. A. Stover to take rank fr. Jan. 7, in succ. to Bower, prom.

Infantry.—Maj. G. Halpin, fr. 25th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Cuppage, retired; date of com. Jan. 14.

25th N.I.—Capt. H. J. Nicholls to be maj., Senior lieut. W. J. Geils to be capt., and Ens. C. Campbell to be lieut., in succ. to Halpin, prom.; date of com., Jan. 14.

The appt. of Capt. G. H. Atkinson, 42nd N.I., to charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Guntoor, is to have effect fr. the 3rd idem, date on which he assumed charge.

Capt. W. Chapman, 1st N. V. batt., being permanently disqualified for the duties of his appt. of dep. commissary, is permitted to reside at any station he may wish, receiving the pay and regimental allowances of a capt. on vet. estab.: he will be entitled to full or ordinary allowances, according to station.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Lieut. G. J. Harcourt, 1st Madras fus., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Asst. surg. J. S. Ridings, and Vet. surg. F. G. Shaw, 1st L.C., for 8 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. H. F. de Lousada, 51st N.I., qr. mr. and interp. 3rd extra regt., for 15 mo., and to embark from Tuticorin.

Mr. A. Y. Brooking, having satisfied the govt. on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted on estab. as a cadet of inf. from March 21, and prom. to ens.

*March 12.*—Leave of absence:—Mr. J. Y. Fullerton, 2nd judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, for 1 year.

*March 15.*—Mr. M. J. Walhouse, sub coll. of Coimbatore, for 15 days, fr. 2nd prox., prep. to Europe, on furlough.

Mr. D. Williams, asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, for 1 mo.

*March 15.*—Mr. H. E. Sullivan, to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Coimbatore, dur. abs. of Mr. Walhouse, on leave, to join by 2nd prox.

Mr. C. G. Master, to be hd. asst. to collector and mag. of Guntoor.

Mr. F. M. Kindersley, to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of South Arcot, during employ. of Mr. Puckle on other duty.

*Public Works Dept., March 5.*—Lieut. H. R. Faber, engra., is app. to the grade of prob. asst. engr.

*Fort St. George, March 15.*—Lieut. col. E. Lawford, supp. engr. s. circle, to be supy. engr. central circle.

Maj. W. J. Braide, to be supy. engr. s. circle.

2nd Capt. F. J. Moberly, to be dist. engr. of Trichinopoly.

2nd Capt. R. F. Oakes, to be dist. engr. of Tanjore.

2nd Capt. A. S. Moberly, actg. dist. engr. 1st class, to be dist. engr. 1st class, v. Birdwood.

Mr. W. Fraser, actg. dist. engr. 2nd class, to be dist. engr. 2nd class, v. Scott, killed in action.

2nd Capt. H. S. Prendergast to be dist. engr. 2nd class, v. Moberly, and to be dist. engr. of N. Arcot.

Capt. D. G. Pollard, asst. engr., to be exec. engr. 8rd class, v. Fraser.

Lt. H. R. Faber, to be an asst. engr., v. Pollard.

*March 15.*—No. 104.—Maj. gen. I. C. Coffin, com. Hyderabad subsidiary force, to com. Ceded dists., in succ. to Maj. gen. D. Macleod, but to retain com. of the Hyderabad subsidiary force until relieved.

Capt. R. Merton, art., to be a dep. com. ordnance.  
Lieut. F. A. Howes, to be adjt. of corps of engs.,  
7. Faber.

Lieut. H. Smalley, to act as adjt. of the corps of engineers.

Capt. G. W. Russell, 29th Madras N.I., paymr. at Trichinopoly, has leave till June 1, 1859, in ext., 2 mo., and of which he availed himself from Feb. 1 last; Capt. C. W. Taylor, of the 13th N.I., and superint. of family payments at Trichinopoly, now acting paymr. at that station, continuing to act dur. abs. and on responsibility of Capt. Russell.

Returned to duty:—

Maj. S. W. Hennah, 4th L.C.; arrived at Calcutta on Feb. 20.

Maj. R. A. Dorin, 28th N.I.; Capt. H. W. R. Wlins 30th N.I., garrison engineer, Fort St. George: arrived at Madras on March 11.

Admitted on estab. as cadets for engs. and inf., and prom. to lieut. and ens. respectively:—

Engineers.—Mr. J. Moxon, Mr. W. Coningham; March 11.

Infantry.—Mr. L. F. Campbell, Mr. J. D. Sandys; March 11.

March 12.—The undermen. young officers of the art. are posted as follows:—

Lieut. A. H. Roberts, fr. do. du. C comp. 2nd batt. to C comp. 4th batt.; to join at Secunderabad.

Lieut. A. C. Davidson, fr. do. du. C comp. 2nd batt. to D comp. 4th batt.; to join at Rangoon.

Lieut. P. M. Rolland, fr. do. du. C comp. 2nd batt. to D comp., 5th batt.; to join at Cannanore.

March 14.—Maj. A. B. Kerr, 24th N.I., is app. to ch. of the details proc. to Chicacole per str. *Coromandel*.

Capt. R. Taylor, 2nd L.C., is app. president of the presy. milit. exam. committee in Persian.

Lieut. A. B. Marsack, 15th N.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

Ens. R. Westerman, unatt., is app. to act as adjt. of 2nd N.V.B. dur. abs. of Lieut. W. M. Wright in Eur. on m.c., or until fur. ords.

March 4.—The director of public instruction has made the following appointment:—

Mr. L. Garthwaite to offic. as dep. insp. of schools in Malabar and Canara, v. the Rev. H. Gunder, res.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, March 14.*—Removals:—

Lieut. col. H. L. Harris, fr. 3rd L.I. to 30th N.I.

Lieut. col. W. P. Macdonald, fr. 30th N.I. to 3rd L.I.

Removals in the artillery:—

Capt. C. J. Cooke, fr. 2nd batt. A comp. to 5th batt. 1st comp., supplemental.

Capt. G. Selby, fr. 5th batt. 1st supplemental comp. to 2nd batt. A comp.—To join at Trichinopoly forthwith.

Removal.—Maj. J. Crisp, fr. 2nd N.V.B. to Eur. veterans; to join.

The removal of Capt. W. C. F. Gosling fr. the D comp. 4th batt. art. to F tr. horse brig, is to have retrospective effect fr. Nov. 22, 1858.

Lieut. A. R. Oakes, 25th N.I., is app. to ch. of a party of 120 recruits for the 14th N.I., now encamped on North Beach, prep. to embarkation for Singapore.

Removal in the artillery:—

Lieut. C. E. Reid, fr. do. du. 1st batt., to 2nd batt. A comp.; to join at Trichinopoly.

Staff surg. A. Bell, of H.M.'s serv., is app. to med. ch. of the convalescent depot at Ramandroog, v. Staff asst. surg. Symons, relieved.

Removals in the medical department:—

Surg. J. M. Jackson, from horse brig, to 1st batt. art. and to med. ch. of Eur. and native art. at the Mount.

Surg. M. Rogers, fr. 1st batt. art. to horse brig. and to med. ch. of horse and foot art. at Bangalore.

March 18.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. A. P. Bainbridge, D comp. 3rd batt. art., fr. Feb. 3 till Aug. 31; Madras and Bangalore, m.c.

Lieut. N. Swanston, 37th gren., do. du. sappers and miners, fr. March 14, for 1 mo. priv. leave; to remain at Madras, en route to join the sappers and miners.

Asst. surg. J. S. Ridings, do. du. 23rd L.I., to presy., m.c., prep. to Eur.

Suptg. surg. A. Coodall, late prom. to Centre div., to continue to act in Mysore div.

Removals.—Lt. col. E. Aphthorp, staff, fr. 3rd Madras Eur. regt. to 7th N.I.

Lt. col. R. Shubrick, fr. 7th N.I. to 3rd Madras Eur. regt.

Major W. Reece, 3rd Madras Hun regt., app. to do du. with 7th N.I.

With reference to G.O. Aug. 21, publishing the result of the examination of Capt. J. Jago, 74th Highlanders, the moonance allowance will be disbursed to that officer.

Asst. surg. H. E. Busted, A tr. horse art., having been reported fit for garrison duty, the unexpired leave published in G.O. Dec. 31, 1858, is cane.

The undermentioned medical officer attained the position of 1st class asst. surg. on Feb. 20.—Asst. surg. J. Donaldson.

March 21.—Maj. gen. I. G. Coffin, app. to division staff in G.O. dated 16th inst., is posted to ceded districts.

Brev. maj. T. Raikes, 1st Madras fus., app. to com. the Eur. inf. depot dur. absence on du. of Lieut. col. Galwey.

Capt. W. P. Devereux, 2nd Eur. L.I., is appd. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 44th foot.

Lieut. J. McNeil, 2nd battn. art., is transf. to 1st battn., and appd. adj. and qmrr. of the latter corps, v. Morton.

The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, 37th grenadiers, Madras, passed for general staff.

March 22.—Brig. G. W. Osborne is posted to Thyetinyoo.

Lieut. and adj. W. D. Forster, 5th battn. art., has leave to presy., m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

*Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 24.*—The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. A. Shirrell, from horse brig. art. unattached.

Lieut. col. E. Messiter, from 44th N.I. to unatt.

Capt. J. H. G. Trist, 2nd N.V.B., is appd. to com. the detach. of that battn. at Poonamallee, dur. abs. on m.c. of Capt. J. O. Butler.

Lieut. B. J. Corbett, 38th N.I., on being relieved by Capt. Trist, will proc. to join his regt.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with the regiments specified against their names; to join.

Cornet H. M. Clarke, H. M.'s 1st drag. guards—Bangalore.

Ens. L. F. Campbell, 1st batt. 1st royals—Secunderabad.

The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Persian language.

Capt. H. C. Roberts, 41st N.I., Madras. Qualified as interpreter.

## BOMBAY.

### NAVAL

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, March 10.*—No. 36.—Mr. W. G. Corke, 3rd asst. to the master attendant, returned to his duty on the 27th ult., with the permission of the Sec. of State for India.

*Squadron Orders by Com. G. G. WELLESLEY, C. in C. I. N.*

*Superint.'s Office, Bombay, March 21.*—H.M.'s schooner *Mahi*, I.N., has this day been commissioned as a 5th class vessel, and the following officers are attached to her:—

Lieut. R. W. Whish, fr. *Elphinstone*, to the command.

Midshipman R. F. Finnis, fr. *Semiramis*, and W. Marshall, fr. *Acbar*.

Mr. Gliddon, captain's clerk, fr. *Acbar*, as clerk in charge.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, March 23.*—Act. Lieut. Law was directed to perform the duties of the store accountant to the *Elphinstone* from 9th inst.

Mr. Farley, clerk in charge of the *Coromandel*, is appd. acting purser of that vessel from 1st inst., to fill an existing vacancy.

Act. Lieut. D'Arcy, of the *Feroze*, is to be transf. to *Semiramis* as act. lieut. and store accountant.

March 24.—Mr. B. A. Tozer, acting master of the *Semiramis*, is to be transf. to the *Acbar* as super-numerary.

### BIRTHS.

BISHOP, wife of C. daughter, at Pondicherry, March 19.

BROADMAN, wife of Lieut. W. 13th M.N.I., daughter, at Maulmein, Feb. 27.

BROOKES, Mrs. Capt. son, still-born, at Hong Kong, March 11.

CRAIK, wife of J. J. son, at Madras, March 20.

GATIERREZ, wife of R. F. son, at Hong Kong, March 10.

HARKNESS, Mrs. B. son, at Calcutta, March 10.

HART, wife of Lieut. W. H. 40th M.N.I. son, at Cuttack, March 7.

MASON, wife of Capt. C. C. 48th M.N.I. daughter, at Waltair, March 12.

MEDHURST, wife of W. daughter, at Fubchau, March 4.

MEPPEN, wife of G. H. A. daughter, at Waltair, March 16.

PERREIRE, wife of J. M. daughter, at Madras, March 25.

ROSE, wife of W. daughter, at Bellary, March 13.

### MARRIAGES.

BRICK, G. to Beam Amow, at Hong Kong, March 5.

BRUCE, Lieut. M. R. 28rd Bombay N.I. to Louisa M. daughter of Lieut. col. G. Wilson, at Asseghar, March 5.

CLARK, I. to Sarah Ellen, daughter of the late Serj. Howarth, at Secunderabad, March 7.

LOCKWOOD, E. D. to Lilia B. H. daughter of W. Taylor, at Patna, March 17.

NICKHAM, Capt. E. T. H. M.'s 51st regt. to Mary, daughter of J. MacGregor, at Secunderabad, March 12.

### DEATHS.

BROOKES, wife of Captain, at Hong Kong, March 12.

BURNETT, George, at Berhampore, March 14.

GILES, William H. inf. son of W. at Secunderabad, March 11.

MALCON, Joseph, at Hong Kong, Feb. 28.

SHERMAN, Harry M. at Madras, aged 50, March 18.

STONE, wife of W. E. at Ootacamund, aged 16, March 4.

### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 22.

8th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. G. C. Ross, fr. 2nd drags., to be lieut., v. G. Paulet, who exch.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. W. R. Nolan to be capt., by purch., v. Baring, who has retired.

Military Train.—Lieut. C. T. Wilson, fr. Royal Canadian rifle regt., to be lieut., v. Whittington, who exch.

The appointment of Cornet H. D. J. Macleod, fr. h. p. of the late land transport corps, to be ens., as stated in the *Gazette* of July 30, 1858, has been cane.

6th Foot.—Qr. mr. P. Sheeran, fr. 96th foot, to be qr. mr., v. Jamieson, who exch.

7th Foot.—Capt. T. G. D. Payn, fr. 61st foot, to be capt., v. Thurston, who exch.

8th Foot.—Lieut. W. E. Metge to be capt., by purch., v. J. A. McDonald, who ret.; Ens. H. P. Page to be lieut., by purch., v. Metge.

10th Foot.—Capt. W. J. Hales, fr. 60th foot, to be capt., v. Medhurst, who exch.

18th Foot.—Ens. E. W. Lipscomb to be lieut., without purch., v. Watt, dec.

38th Foot.—Lieut. P. H. Eyre to be adjt., v. Evans.

43rd Foot.—Ens. T. McGowan to be lieut., by purch., v. Bennett, who ret.

60th Foot.—Capt. J. W. Medhurst, fr. 10th foot, to be capt., v. Hales.

61st Foot.—Capt. H. N. C. Thurston, fr. 7th foot, to be capt., v. T. G. D. Payn, who exch.

75th Foot.—Capt. G. A. Currie, fr. h. p. unatt., to be capt., repaying the difference v. Brev. maj. B. D. W. Ramsay, who exch.; Lieut. W. C. Justice to be capt., by purch., v. Currie, who ret.; Ens. H. B. Gledstanes to be lieut., by purch., v. Justice.

78th Foot.—Capt. A. E. Warren, fr. 83rd foot, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. H. T. Macpherson.

82nd Foot.—Brev. maj. H. T. Macpherson, fr. 78th foot, to be capt., v. Warren.

97th Foot.—Ens. R. B. H. Lowe, to be lieut., without purch., v. McKay, dec.

99th Foot.—Ens. A. Gray, to be lieut., by purch., v. Clarkson, prom.

### BREVET.

Lieut. col. Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., a member of the Council for India, and a retired officer on the Bombay establishment, to have the local rank of maj. gen. in Persia, while holding the office of her Majesty's minister in that country.

Capt. G. A. Currie, 75th foot, to be maj. in the army.

Capt. H. R. Garden, 2nd B.N.I., to be maj. in the army.

The undermentioned promts. to take place consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Thackwell, G.C.B., col. of the 16th lt. drags., on April 8, 1859:—

Maj. gen. B. Drummond, col. of 3rd foot, to be lieut. gen.

Brev. col. G. Bell, c.m., inspecting field officer of a recruiting district; to be maj. gen.

Brev. lieut. col. J. F. Du Vernet, capt. h. p. royal African corps, staff officer of pensioners, to be col.

Brev. maj. W. H. Kenney, capt. h. p. 61st foot, staff officer of pensioners, to be lieut. col.

Capt. T. Teulon, 35th foot, to be maj.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in the Indian military forces of her Majesty, consequent on the death of Gen. W. C. Fraser, Madras infantry, on March 4, 1859, and of Gen. J. Milnes, Bengal infantry, on March 12, 1859:—

To be gens.—Lieut. gen. J. Garrae, Madras inf.; Lieut. gen. G. Jackson, Madras inf.

To be lieut. gens.—Maj. gen. S. Shaw, Bengal art.; Maj. gen. F. L. Doveton, Madras cav.

To be maj. gens.—Col. H. Macan, Bombay inf.; Col. W. Sage, Bengal inf.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian military forces of her Majesty, retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

Col. A. S. Hawkins, Bombay inf., to be maj. gen.

To be cols.—Lieut. col. F. C. Gorton, Madras inf.; Lieut. col. T. Lurie, Madras art.; Lieut. col. J. W. Auld, Bombay inf.

To be lieut. cols.—Maj. W. C. Western, Madras inf.; Maj. W. H. Larking, Bengal inf.



### The Calpee Despatch.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the depy. adj. gen. of the army of the 2nd inst., forwarding a despatch from Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., detailing the operations attending the capture of Calpee on the 24th May, 1858. The report was only received by Govt. in the maily. depart. on the 8th inst.

In publishing it the Gov. gen. in Council desires to take the opportunity of thanking Sir Hugh Rose, and the officers and men engaged in the operations, for the complete success with which these were attended.

From the Depy. adj. gen. of the Army to the Sec. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Depart.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter dated the 19th ult., I have now the honour, by desire of H.E. the C. in C., to forward for submission to H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council, a despatch from Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose, K.C.B., detailing the operations attending the capture of Calpee, dated the 22nd June last, but which has only now reached hd. qrs.

H. W. NORMAN, Maj.,  
Depty. adj. gen. of the army.

Hd. qrs., Camp Lucknow,  
2nd Feb., 1859.

From Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., comdg. F.D.A. and F.F., to Maj. gen. Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff of the Army in India.

Dated Gwalior, 22nd June, 1858.

Sir,—In reporting to you, for the information of the C. in C. in India, my operations against Calpee, it is my duty in justice to the unvarying devotion and discipline of the troops under my command, to state the new and very serious difficulties which beset them after leaving Jhansi. They had to contend, not only against the rebel army, fighting as usual with all the advantages on their side of very superior numbers and knowledge of the ground, but they had to encounter also a new antagonist, a Bengal sun, at its maximum of heat. This formidable ally of the rebel cause was more dangerous than the rebels themselves; its summer blaze made havoc amongst troops, especially Europeans, who, already exhausted by months of over-fatigue and want of sleep, by continued night-watchings and night-marchings, were often exposed to its rays, manœuvring or fighting as at Koonch, from sunrise to sunset.

At Koonch, the thermometer was 115; before Calpee, 118 in the shade; and on the march to Gwalior, it burst in an officer's tent at 113.

H.M.'s 71st highland L.I., less injured than any other corps to the sun, because just arrived in India, suffered the most from it. Besides the twelve men of a weak wing of this regiment killed in their ranks by the sun at Koonch, a great many more had to go into the field hospital sick from sun-stroke, and the whole wing was more or less affected by it.

The number of officers and men on the sick list, all of whom had to be carried on the march in dhoolies, increased with each day's operations, and in proportion as I was deprived of fighting-men, the difficulties of taking care of the sick and transporting them in continued marches increased. Whilst my force suffered so much from sun-stroke, they were deprived in a great measure of its antidote, water. Between Jhansi and Calpee we found no streams; all was well water; the wells, which are neither numerous nor abundant, being of extraordinary depth: as we approached the Jumna, which increased the difficulties of obtaining water.

Forage also was as scant as water.

The scarcity of these two essentials hurt the efficiency of the cavalry and the transport at the very time that they were both urgently required—the first against the rebel cavalry, whose numbers and organisation made them unusually enterprising; and the latter for the numerous and daily-increasing sick.

The scarcity of water had another disadvantage: it prevented concentration of my force when the strength of the enemy and my difficulties rendered it necessary for a rapid advance against Calpee.

The Enfield rifles had made up a good deal for my inferiority in numbers; that advantage, however, no longer now existed. The heat and other causes had had such an effect on the ammunition of the rifles, that their loading became difficult, and their fire uncertain. The men lost confidence in their arms.

The above were some of the military disadvantages of my position. They were increased by political causes.

The inhabitants of the valley of the Jumna were the most disaffected my force had yet met with. They had been under rebel rule, and had never felt the influence of British power since the commencement of the insurrection. Every village had its one or two Mahratta Pundits, who had most successful propaganda in favour of Nana Sahib as Peishwa. The villagers did good service to the rebels by betraying to them our daks and movements, as well as some carts, when their drivers, on account of the exhausted state of their cattle, could not keep their place in the column, or sought water at a distance from the road.

The rebels had another great source of strength. They fought their best because they were defending Calpee, their best fortified stronghold in Central and Western India, and only arsenal full of warlike stores and ammunition. Calpee, on the right bank of the Jumna, in the hands of the rebels, prevented the concentration of the British armies of the west with those of the east of India; exposed to attack from the line of the Jumna, the army engaged in operations against the insurgents on the Doab, the line of the Ganges, Oude, and Rohilcund, and so long as Calpee was rebel, so long had the enemy in their power to say that the east and west of India might be British, but that the pivot of its centre was theirs.

Whilst so many drawbacks weakened me, the enemy, physically speaking, was unusually strong. They were under three leaders of considerable influence, Rao Sahib, a nephew of Nana Sahib, the Nawab of Banda, and the Ranees of Jhansi. The high descent of the Ranees, her unbounded liberality to her troops and retainers, and her fortitude, which no reverses could shake, rendered her an influential and dangerous adversary. The rebel army was composed of the Gwalior contingent, the finest men, best drilled and organised native troops of all arms in India; other mutinous Bengal inf. regts., such as the 52nd; rebel cav. from Kotah, and a chosen band of Valaitees, the whole reinforced by the force of all arms of the Nawab of Banda, comprising a great deal of mutinous Bengal cav., of which the 5th irreg., dressed in their red uniforms, formed part. All the sepoy regts. kept up carefully their English equipment and organisation; the words of command for drill, grand rounds, &c., were given as we could hear at night, in English.

The numerous difficulties of my situation above recited were rendered more grave by a series of accidents which occurred in the 2nd brig., over which I had no control, and which embarrassed my operations.

I wished to follow up the enemy and attack them as rapidly as possible, whilst still suffering under their reverse at Koonch. For this purpose I marched from Koonch immediately after the actions with the 1st brig., directing the 2nd brig. to follow me at one day's interval, on account of the scarcity of water and forage on the line of march.

A result of this advance was my occupation of the village and strong fort of Hurdowi, one march from Koonch, which the enemy had abandoned in their retreat, and the surrender of its chief, one of the most influential adherents of Nana Sahib.

But a further rapid movement to the front was prevented by Brigdr. Stewart's reporting to me from Koonch that he had been unable to march from that place as I had directed, in consequence of a storm of rain having rendered the

tents too heavy for transport. The brig. was delayed three days at Koonch.

Other practical plans of mine were frustrated by similar obstacles.

My original instructions were to take Calpee. I was subsequently directed to make my appearance on some point of the right bank of the Jumna, to effect a communication with Lieut. col. Maxwell, comdg. a column of the Bengal army, who was ordered to co-operate with me against Calpee from the left bank of the Jumna, for the purpose of receiving from him a supply of ammunition for the siege of Calpee, to make good the large amount which my force had expended in the sieges of Chanderey and Jhansi.

I had written Col. Maxwell that I would be on the Jumna, a few miles below Calpee, on the 14th of May: this letter never reached him. The communications with this officer and the left bank of the Jumna were hazardous, and were only effected by spies, in disguise, who conveyed our letters in the heels or soles of their sandals, or in quills in their mouths.

The information which I had collected on the road, and a reconnaissance made by Lieut. Col. Gall, H.M.'s 14th lt. drags., with his usual skill, confirmed all I had the honour to state in my report of the action at Koonch, as to the enemy's elaborate lines of defences for the protection of Calpee, on the main road from Koonch to that fortress.

I could not have concentrated a force, on account of the want of water, against this defence. I determined, therefore, to turn them, to break off to the right, from the high road from Oraye to Calpee, march to the Jumna, to the village of Golowlee, about six miles below Calpee, effect a communication from thence with Lieut. Col. Maxwell, and then, my right resting on the Jumna, and covered by the flank fire of Col. Maxwell's batteries and riflemen from the other bank of the Jumna, advance up its right bank against Calpee. The fort of Calpee, and the part of the town facing my advance, to be well shelled before the attack.

The Jumna is fordable at Golowlee; it stands in the nullahs running down to the Jumna, just outside the dangerous labyrinth of ravines which surrounded Calpee.

My march to Golowlee was, with the exception of a few bad and unbridged nullahs, over a table land, from which, during the monsoon, the waters shed into the ravines.

To mislead the enemy, and mark this movement, I directed the 2nd brig. to close up to Oraye from Koonch, and following the high road to Calpee, take up a position at the village of Banda. This plan was foiled by the brigade's losing its way, and, instead of going to Banda, making a double march, and following me to Sucallee. Their long exposure to the sun in this protracted march caused a great many casualties, and the general prostration of the brigade—Brigdr. Stewart, and the whole of his staff, forming part of the sick list.

It was important to keep the appointment I had made with Col. Maxwell, to be on the Jumna, on the 14th inst. But the 2nd brig. could not, on account of its sickness, co-operate with me; and it would have been hazardous to go too far away from it, weak as it was, especially as the enemy, aware, as I learnt, of the sickness in my camp, and of our difficulties, had concentrated all their cav., with inf. and guns, from their bivouacs in the villages round Calpee, for the purpose of unceasingly harassing my force, in its separated state, by making attacks, feigned and real—falling on parties going for water, wood, grass, &c.; part of their tactics being to force my troops to be exposed, at the hottest time of the day, in large numbers to the sun, which they knew was fatal to Europeans.

In giving assistance to my 2nd brig., I had to be careful that I did not reduce the 1st by too much exposure to sun to the same state of inefficiency.

To meet all these obligations and difficulties, I delayed one day at Etowa, to give a rest to the 2nd brig. at Sucallee, and detaching all my com-

riage for the sick to their assistance, and calling off the attention of the enemy from them, by a diversion in an opposite direction. Lieut. col. Campbell, who had succeeded Brigdr. Stewart in the command of the 2nd brig., brought it up to the 1st on the night of the 14th inst., without molestation.

A few hours afterwards, I marched with the 1st brig. and Maj. Orr's force for Golowlee, which I reached with no other opposition than an attack on the baggage by the rebel cavalry, concealed in a ravine; they were put to flight by a troop of the 14th, which, in anticipation of an ambuscade, I had sent to reinforce the rear guard. In this march we crossed the high road from Jullapoor to Calpee. I directed Maj. Orr to drive in a strong picket of the enemy of all arms, posted on this road between us and Calpee; halt afterwards on the road; cover the march of my rear guard to Golowlee; and then encamp at the village of Tehree, near the road, for the purpose of watching it, keeping up my communication with the 2nd brig., and assisting it in its march during the night of the 15th to Diapoor, a village near Tehree.

On my arrival at Golowlee I despatched two of the Hyderabad cav. across the Jumna to Lieut. col. Maxwell, who was about thirty miles off, on the other side of it, requesting him to move up to the river immediately.

I also ordered two Pontoon rafts, which I had brought with great trouble from Poona, to be floated by sun-set on the Jumna, for communication with Lieut. col. Maxwell and transport of the ammunition for my force. The rebels had destroyed or taken to Calpee all the boats on the river.

One of the most important of my instructions was now carried out. My force had marched from Bombay to Jumna, and had effected a union with the Bengal army; the immediate result of which was a combined operation of Bengal and Bombay troops against Calpee.

The advanced guard and centre of the 2nd brig. reached Diapoor on the morning of the 16th, without opposition; but its rear guard, under Maj. Forbes, which I strongly reinforced, had hardly left Etowa, when it was vigorously attacked by about 1,000 or 1,200 cav., besides infantry and guns. The enclosed report from Maj. Forbes shows how successfully he repulsed, aided by Maj. Orr, the enemy, with loss; and brought safely the long and helpless line of baggage, over difficult ground, to the camp at Diapoor. I beg to mention specially Maj. Forbes for this good service. Having received at Golowlee a report that Maj. Forbes was hard-pressed, and hearing a heavy cannonade in his direction, I marched with the troops detailed in the margin,\* to his assistance. The urgency of the case alone made me undertake this operation, as I foresaw that the suffocating heat of the sun must strike down a large portion of my force. I galloped on, and found that Maj. Forbes had reached Diapoor; but that the enemy, baffled in their attempt to cut off the rear guard, had taken ground to the left, and reinforced by three or four battalions from Calpee, who were now swarming out of the ravines, was preparing, firing heavily, to storm the village of Mutha, which Lieut. col. Campbell had judiciously occupied from Diapoor, for which I beg to make special mention of him, for if the enemy were in possession of Mutha, the camp at Diapoor would no longer have been tenable. A large body of cav., deployed across the road from Etowa to Mutha, were approaching in support of the inf. The officer comg. in Mutha felt himself so hard-pressed that he had given orders for evacuating it. The enemy were pressing forwards. I immediately gave orders to the troops who were retiring to re-occupy the village, and hold it at any price, ordering up in their support, at a trot, the half tr. H.A., and the half of No. 4 lt. fd. batt., a tr. of the 14th and the 3rd Hyderabad cav., with two companies of Hyderabad inf., and the 25th By. N.I.

Capt. Lightfoot placed the art. skilfully on the left of Mutha. The accurate fire of their shrapnel and round-shot broke the rebel cav., and drove them from their position in support of the inf., who still held the deep and twisting ravines in front of Mutha. I directed Capt. Douglas, B.A., comg. art. Hyderabad contingent, to post four 6-pdrs. on the right of Mutha, and shrapnel just over the heads of the rebels in the ravines. This he did with his usual skill and devotion, under a heavy fire of the enemy's riflemen, so effectually, that the rebels, who were suffering from the admirable fire of H.M.'s 71st, who still had some of the better sort of ammunition, retired from their ambuscades, the main body down the ravines, a few across country to Calpee, the 71st making killing practice at the latter at 700 or 800 yards. I did not pursue, because fresh exertion in the sun, and in most difficult ground, would have been fatal to men the greater part of whom had been marching all night, and engaged all day in fearful heat. My game was a waiting one, and I abstained carefully from playing that of my adversary, which was to disorganise and prostrate my force by continued exposure to sun. I never yielded an inch to the enemy's attacks; but, on the other hand, husbanded the strength and health of my men for one great combat for Calpee. As it was, the intense heat made havoc amongst my troops, officers as well as men. Upwards of 200 out of less than 400 men of the 25th By. N.I. fell out of the ranks on the line of march, struck by sun. This gallant regiment suffered as much as Europeans from sun, the constitutions of the men having been weakened by scurvy. Capt. Wood, Asst. adjt. gen., fell, struck, it was feared, mortally, by sun stroke. He recovered partially, and, with the unyielding resolution which characterised the conduct of the force, resumed his duties under fire. Having provided for the protection of Mutha, I returned with the detachments of the 1st brig. to Golowlee.

The enemy, the same day, in order either to prevent me from giving support to the 2nd brig., or hoping to beat the 1st brig., weakened by the reinforcements which I took from it, reinforced strongly their lines of outposts in the ravines, and supporting them with guns and masses, at a distance menaced and kept up a heavy fire on my position at Golowlee, from the Jumna to the village of Tehree, against which latter place they advanced with a thick chain of skirmishers.

Brigdr. Stuart, comdg. the 1st brig. at Golowlee, and Capt. Hare, comdg. at Tehree, met the attack with vigour. The former answered the enemy's cannonade so effectually with his mortars and guns that they retired. Capt. Hare repulsed the enemy's advance, and, following them up, took a tope of trees in advance of his position, in which they had concentrated a force. I beg to make special mention of both these officers for their conduct on this occasion.

The enemy having shown signs of fortifying a high ridge opposite my right front, about half way between Golowlee and Calpee, I had a batt. of two 8-inch mortars constructed in front of my right, which shelled with good effect the ridge and the ravines near it.

The next day, the 17th inst., after noon, the enemy again attacked the 2nd brig. at Diapoor, and was repulsed with loss.

Col. Maxwell, leaving his column to march to a position opposite Calpee, came on to me at Golowlee, when I communicated to him my plan of attack, and gave him the requisite directions. Part of his column had been detached from him, but was expected back.

I have already had the honour to state the outline of my plan of attack. Its details were as follows:—

Col. Maxwell was to construct, on the opposite bank of the Jumna, mortar batteries; one to shell vigorously the Fort of Calpee, and blow up, if possible, the powder magazines in it, destroying also the defences of the fort facing my position at Golowlee; another to shell the part of the town fronting the same way, so as to prevent the enemy from holding these localities in force when I attacked them; another mortar battery

to be placed lower down the Jumna, and opposite the village of Rehree. Rehree stands on the edge of the small sandy plain bordered by the Jumna, which is situated between the bell of ravines and Calpee. The enemy had a force and a battery in Rehree for the purpose of sweeping off my right column of attack, when it debouched from the ravines against Calpee, and preventing its occupying the "Sandy Plain," which was an important point for me, because, once in possession of it, my right flank resting on the Jumna, I could bring up all my artillery through the pass through the ravines, and concentrate from the "Sandy Plain" a vertical and horizontal fire on the part of Calpee which I wished to attack. I wished Rehree, the ravines and ground about it, to be destroyed, and made untenable by fire from the opposite bank.

These batteries were to shell their "objects" for sixteen or twenty hours before and during the advance against Calpee.

Riflemen and field guns were to be stationed opposite the "Sandy Plain" on the other, the left bank of the Jumna, and clear its right bank, and the "Sandy Plain" of the enemy.

I hoped to beat the rebel army in one decisive action. I felt certain that if I routed them they would not, with the fate of Jhansi and Sohaie before their eyes, have the heart to shut themselves up in the fort, and become the victims of an investment. At the same time, it was evident that to take by storm such tremendous ground, if well defended, as the ravines surrounding Calpee, every yard of which was a dangerous obstacle and an ambush, was no ordinary operation, particularly under the various difficulties of my situation, previously enumerated.

Whilst, with my right, the 1st brig., I attacked Calpee by its left, I intended to make a strong feint against the right of the enemy, to be converted into a real attack, if feasible, with my left, the 2nd brig., along the Jullapoor and Calpee road; Maj. Orr's force in Tehree keeping up the communication between the two brigades, and assisting both, as required.

Fresh difficulties compelled me to modify this plan. Some few days must elapse before the mortar batteries on the left, the opposite bank of the Jumna, could be ready. The wells of the villages where the Hyderabad F.F. and the 2nd brig. were stationed began to fail. The sick from sun-stroke could not have the water which was necessary for their treatment; troop horses and baggage animals died from drought. My left, the 2nd brig., was exposed, sickly as it was, to constant attack. Concentration and abundance of water were the only remedies for these fresh embarrassments. On the morning of the 19th I brought the 2nd brig. and Hyderabad F.F. from Diapoor and Tehree to my camp on the Jumna.

The enemy continued their tactics of harassing unceasingly my troops, and forcing them into the sun; large bodies of cavalry hanging on my position, retiring when attacked, but ready to fall on escorts, which I was obliged to send to a distance for forage, the want of which was the cause of serious losses.

Out of thirty-six men of the 14th lt. drags., forming part of one forage escort, seventeen were brought back to the camp in dhoolies, after only two hours' exposure to sun.

This prostration of more than half a body of men by sun, after two hours' mere marching, and a similar amount of sun sickness in the 25th By. N.I. on the march to Mutha, give a correct estimate of the sanitary state of my force before Calpee; that state was dangerous. The prostration of the whole force had become a matter of arithmetical calculation. So many hours sun laid low so many men. I had, weakened by every sort of difficulty, to conquer the greatest stake in the campaign, against the greatest odds; half of my troops sickly; every man of them ailing, to say nothing of a very numerous and daily increasing sick list, crowded into tents, where the thermometer stood 118° in the shade. To compare small things to great, myself and my force were suffering under two evils, which have overcome the greatest

\* 1 tp. B.H.A. 1 tp. 14th lt. drags. 1 tp. [Hyd. cav. 3 guns No. 4 L.F.B. 38th and 25th regt. N.I.]

armies, under the most successful generals, sickness and climate.

This view of the case was borne out by an official letter which I received at this time from Dr. Arnott, superintending surg., a gentleman who is distinguished by his cool and correct judgment.

The object of Dr. Arnott's letter was to make known to me the critical state of the health of the Central India F.F. Dr. Arnott showed that the great proportion of it, officers as well as men, beginning with my personal and divisional staff, were ill; that the health of all was so weakened by the continual hardship and over-fatigues of an arduous campaign, that it was fast succumbing under the sun; finally, that if the operations against Calpee were to be protracted, the whole force might be prostrated.

I knew this and a good deal more. I knew that from the commencement my force had been engaged in operations on a scale, for which, according to military rules, and in former times in India, three or four times their number were considered necessary.

In a quiet garrison to be on guard every other day is held to be too much for a soldier's health; but my men for months had been making the strongest physical exertions, with broken sleep, or no sleep at all, watching the camp in unknown and hostile districts, against surprise, half the night, and marching the other half to avoid sun; then often all day, without a rest, fighting, or on the rear guard, or on reconnaissances, or escorts, under a burning sun. The fewness of numbers of my force did not allow of the reliefs which, according to the rules of the service, are considered indispensable, even in peace.

In my long march from the west to the centre of India, the hardships of the service were not lightened by good roads. On the contrary, country tracks and unbridged nullahs, with very few exceptions, were my communications. The consequence of this was, that one deep nullah, often detaining the baggage, guns, and rear guard for hours, the transport and troops employed were exposed to all the bad effects of a protracted march in the sun. Bad roads and an unorganised system of transport and supply were also the cause that the rations, notwithstanding the best endeavours of the commissariat, were at times in arrears, and that the troops, on those occasions, performed hard duties, or fought all day on insufficient nourishment.

The evil of the numerical strength of the force being far too small for the extent of its operations (the Government was unable to complete it to the strength intended, on account of the necessities of the times), was increased subsequently by that strength being constantly diminished by casualties in the field, and by a large and daily-increasing sick list. The details of recruits who joined me did not make good these vacancies; and it became necessary to weaken still more my F.F., at a time when every man of it was urgently required, by leaving a garrison at Jhansi, consisting of a wing of the 3rd Eurs., six companies of the 24th By. N.I., half a batt. of 9-pdrs., and a proportionate amount of cav., under Lieut. col. Liddell, one of my best superior officers.

I beg leave to apologise for the length of these details. But it is right that H.E. the C. in C. should know the reasons in their fullest extent which compelled me to reinforce myself with part of Lieut. col. Maxwell's force; that H.E. should know also what the troops whom I had the honour to command bore for the cause of their Queen and country, and how they bore it. I have the satisfaction to report that these noble soldiers, whose successes were never chequered by a reverse, with a discipline which was as enduring as their courage, never proffered one complaint. They fell in their ranks struck down by sun, and exhausted by fatigue; but they would not increase the anxieties of their general, or belie their devotion by a complaint. No matter how great their exhaustion, or how deep their short sleep, they always sprang to my call to arms with the heartiest good will. To think of yielding or retreating would have been ignominy.

All felt that physical strength might fail, but that the spirit and discipline of British soldiers never could. They were often too ill to march, but their devotion made them fight. It is almost superfluous to add that troops animated by so high a sense of duty were sober, orderly, and most respectful to their officers. There was less crime in my camp than in garrison.

When I speak of springing to their arms I ought to make special mention of H.M.'s 14th lt. dragns., for the admirable order and celerity with which their in-lying and out-lying pickets mounted on the frequent occasions when I turned them out on alarms, or sudden attacks of the enemy. Their videttes and patrols also were always watchful and intelligent.

My first and most important instructions were to take Calpee. There were two ways of doing so—either by one decisive action, or a protracted operation.

In either case I required reinforcements. The fight for Calpee was sure to be an obstinate, perhaps a desperate struggle. I should have compromised the whole spirit of my most important instructions, and the success of the British cause in India, if I had attempted that struggle with a force whose health was such as I have described it, and had neglected to reinforce it with a portion of the gallant troops who, fresh and unimpaired in vigour, were only separated from me by the Jumna.

A check before Calpee in the advanced state of the hot season, and the rains close at hand, would have resuscitated rebellion throughout India, compromised the safety of Cawnpore, exposed to a flank or rear attack the extensive line of operations of H.E. the C. in C. in India, and lit the torch of rebellion in the Deccan and the Southern Mahrattas, full of ill-disposed Arabs and Rohillas, and partisans of Nana Sahib as Peishwa.

Under the influence of these important considerations, I directed Lieut. col. Maxwell to send across the Jumna to my camp the reinforcements detailed in the enclosed report from that officer; they arrived at my head quarters at Golowlee on the night of the 20th inst.

The agent of the Gov. gen. for Central India, who in his official capacity accompanied my force, was of opinion that the peculiar circumstances justified my bringing the reinforcements across the Jumna. I was relieved, therefore, from any political objection to the step. The result proved its necessity. A day or two after the arrival of the reinforcements in my camp, the camel corps, the principal reinforcements, saved by their timely aid my right—the key of my position—from a disaster, in a desperate and general attack on it, on the 23rd of May; and that success was followed by a conquering advance of my whole line from the Jumna to my extreme left, the total rout of the enemy, and the capture next day of Calpee, with all its artillery and rich arsenal.

On the morning of the 20th I made a reconnaissance on the left bank of the Jumna, and selected a position for a battery of 8-inch mortars at the village of Russulpore, to batter the village of Rehree, &c., as already stated.

On the 22nd inst., this baty. was ready, as well as one of four 10-inch mortars opposite the fort, and another of two 8-inch mortars opposite the town and cutcherry, in which latter place Rao Sahib, the Nawab of Banda and the Ranees of Jhansi were reported to be stationed, with a large body of inf. and guns. A division of 9-pdr. guns, and a company of H.M.'s 88th, were stationed at Russulpore against Rehree and the "Sandy Plain," on the opposite bank.

The enemy were now exposed to my attack of their left flank from Golowlee, and to a cross vertical and horizontal fire into the same flank, and their rear from the outer side of the Jumna.

I had hardly returned to camp on the 20th before the enemy again advanced, covered by a very thick chain of skirmishers, through the ravines, and attacked with much determination my right flank. The pickets were immediately

reinforced by four companies of the 86th, two companies of the 25th By. N. I., and three 9-pdrs.

The reinforcements had not joined me; and the mortar batteries on the other side of the Jumna were not ready to cover my advance. The heat was at its maximum; and I fixed the 23rd inst. for the general attack of the enemy's positions and of Calpee. I did not, therefore, play the game of my adversary, by allowing myself to be drawn into a general action under disadvantageous circumstances, but directed the pickets merely to maintain their ground, which they did steadily and gallantly, under the able command of Maj. Stewart, H.M.'s 86th regt., until the enemy were beaten back.

The casualties in this day's martial affair were four officers, and forty rank and file. Lieut. Jerome, 86th, severely wounded, and Lieut. Forbes, 25th By. N. I., struck down by the sun, led their companies with the same high military spirit for which they have been specially mentioned on former occasions.

On the 21st inst. I received information that the rebel army intended to make a general attack on my position at Golowlee, at 8 A.M. the next day; that they had sworn a religious oath on the waters of the Jumna, a sacred river, that they would drive my force into the Jumna and destroy it, or die, and that afterwards they would move southwards against Gen. Whitlock; that large quantities of opium had been issued to the troops for the purpose of making them fight desperately.

The positions occupied by my force were as follows:—

The right flank, facing the left of Calpee, rested on the ravines running down to the Jumna; in these ravines stood the village of Soorowlee, and Golowlee. Both these villages were connected and held by strong pickets and prevented my right being turned.

Half of the 1st brig., my right flank, was encamped perpendicularly to the Jumna, facing the belt of ravines, and the left front of Calpee, on the table land immediately outside the belt.

The remainder of the 1st brig. facing the continuation of the belt of ravines, which took a sweep outward, and the 2nd brig. and Hyderabad F.F., facing the table-land or plain stretching from Golowlee across the road from Calpee to Jullalpoor, were thrown back "en potence." This ground was adapted to the movements of artillery and cavalry.

My whole front was guarded by strong out-posts, with advanced sentries in the ravines and pickets.

On the morning of the 22nd I made the following disposition of my troops to resist the expected attack.

The pickets on the right front of H.M.'s 86th regt. and 3rd Eur. were reinforced by the remainder of the 86th in skirmishing order; their right resting on the Jumna. In support were three guns of No. 4 lt. f. batt., one tr. of H.M.'s 14th lt. dragns., a troop of the 3rd By. lt. cav., and four companies of the 25th By. N. I. the whole under the command of Brigdr. Stuart.

The pickets of the right centre were supported by the other half of No. 4 lt. f. batt., the remainder of the 25th By. N. I., with the 21st compy. R.E., the whole under Lieut. col. Robertson.

My left centre, facing the plain and the village of Tehree, was guarded by No. 1. By. tr. H.A., supported by two troops of H.M.'s 14th lt. dragns.

The siege guns, two 18-pdrs., one 24-pdr. and two 8-inch howtzrs., each of their flanks guarded by detachments of the 3rd Eur., formed the centre, supported by the wing of H.M.'s 71st, one squad. of the 14th, a tr. of the 3rd lt. cav., and Capt. Field's, R.A., 9-pdrs.

The left was formed by the camel corps and No. 18 lt. fd. batt., supported by a detach. of the Sikh corps, the Hyderabad F.F. covering my extreme left.

Two companies of H.M.'s 88th, whose strength, although they had only been two or three days in my camp, was already much weakened by sun casualties, and four companies of the 25th By. N. I., were left in the camp for its protection.

Shortly after eight o'clock A.M., on the 22nd of May, the enemy, who continued their tactics of

\* 682 camel corps (this number includes, I believe, the guns), 3 compes. 88th regt., 194 Sikh batt.

forcing my troops to fight in the heat of the day, were reported, by continued messages from my videttes and outposts, to be advancing in great force from Calpee, and its environs towards the belt of ravines on my right, and along the Jullalpoor and Calpee road against my left.

They manœuvred so skilfully that they got under cover of broken ground into the ravines, without being perceived on the right; and Brig. Stuart reported to me as I was posting the siege guns that my right was no longer threatened.

The enemy's right, consisting of 1,300 or 1,400 cav., supported by several battalions of inf. and H.A. 9-pdrs., continuing their advance along the Jullalpoor road, brought their left shoulders up, when opposite the village of Tehree, in front of my centre, from whence they reinforced strongly their pickets in the ravines opposite my right centre, and deploying their guns and cavalry to the right menaced to out-flank and turn my right. I still felt the conviction that the enemy's real object of attack was my right; and that this ostentatious display of force against my left, and the perfect stillness in the deep ravines on my right, were ruses to mislead me and induce me to weaken my right by sending reinforcements from it to my left, when they would have attacked with all their energy my right, endeavoured to take the mortar battery and the camp, their right falling at the same time on my left, and cutting me off in combination with their left from the Jumna.

Whilst, therefore, I protected my left against a feint which might become a serious attack, I did not take a man away from my right, and endeavoured to catch the enemy in their own trap. I reinforced the pickets on the left, in the first instance, with a squad. of the 14th Lt. drag., under Lieut. col. Gall, and 3rd Hyderabad cav., under Capt. Abbott, and afterwards directed these troops to retire slowly before the enemy, obliquely across my front, in order to conceal my heavy guns, and draw the rebel cav. into their fire. Capt. Abbott was directed, after having completed this movement, to place his regt. perpendicularly to my front, in order to be able to charge, with all his horse, the right flank of the advancing cav. The manœuvre succeeded partially. The rebel horse were enticed into the fire of the siege guns, which caused confusion and numerous casualties amongst them, killing, amongst others, the commanding officer of the 5th Bengal irregls. But the mutinous cav. adhered to their system of never allowing the British cav. to close with them, and kept carefully out of the way of the Hyderabad horse.

To discover the enemy, who, I felt assured, were concealed in the ravines in front of my right, I had ordered a company of the 3rd Furs. to be pushed some hundred yards forward in front of my outposts, into this network of ambushes. The 3rd Eur., after advancing some distance, found the rebel host crouched in their lair, and started them for it. In an instant a serious and general engagement began along the whole line from the Jumna to the village of Tehree. The belt of ravines in front of my position becoming enveloped in smoke and fire, the sepoys rose out of their hiding places in thick chains of skirmishers, advancing and firing heavily, followed by large supports and columns *en masse* at a distance. All my guns opened on the advance of the rebels, and the supports closed up to their threatened fronts.

I was watching the determined attack on the centre of my position, from the left wing of the village of Tehree, and at the same time their movements towards my right and left, when I heard a slackening of our fire on the right. I instantly sent an inquiry to Brigdr. Stuart whether he would wish to be reinforced by half of the camel corps. He replied that he should be very glad to have them. Directly afterwards Brigdr. Stuart's fire became fainter and fainter, and that of the enemy heavier. I understood that my right, the key of my whole position, was in danger, and instantly proceeded myself to its assistance with the whole of the camel corps at their best pace. On the way I met an orderly coming to me at full speed from Brigdr. Stuart, asking for further reinforcement. I knew that they were required, for

the enemy's fire now came from within our position. The camel corps, under Maj. Ross, having reached the foot of the rising ground, on which were the mortar battery and the three 9-pdrs., and dismounted, and went up the rise in line at the double in perfect order.

The situation of Brigdr. Stuart's position was very critical, volleys of musketry, which killed or wounded every horse of my staff but one, were coming over the crest of the rising ground from the sepoy troops, who had debouched, and were debouching, in great numbers from the vallies leading into the ravines, and were advancing rapidly, firing heavily with yells of triumph, their faces distorted by opium and fury, across a small piece of level ground against the mortar battery and guns, to which they were close. The guns had ceased firing. Brigdr. Stuart was on foot at the guns, ordering the few artillerymen, who served them, to draw swords and defend their guns; his lines of defence had been driven in, the men having been struck down to the ground by sun-stroke, where they lay, and the fire of the rest rendered insufficient by the defective ammunition of their rifles. Without halting on the crest I charged down it with the camel corps the dense lines of the mutineers, who were ten times superior to us in number, the gallant soldiers of H.M.'s rifle brig. and H.M.'s 80th regt. giving one of those cheers which all over the world have been the heralds of British successes. The rebels wavered, turned and fled, pursued by the camel corps, with all their energy, through the ravines, where numbers of them were bayoneted or killed by musketry fire.

I ordered up rapidly the half of No. 4 Lt. f. batt. from the mortar battery to the front of a knoll in the ravines, from whence they fired grape at the nearest rebels, and round shot at the more distant masses, which, following the example of their front line, had also made a precipitate retreat.

The men of the camel corps fell so fast and thick, struck by sun, in their violent pursuit of the enemy, up and down the steep sides of the rocky ravines, which reflected back the burning rays of the sun, that the whole of them would have been prostrated if I had not called them off, which I did after they had driven the enemy over, and taken the commanding ridge between my position and Calpee.

In this, as well as in the previous operations since Koonch, sun-stroke caused sudden death, delirium, and hysterical fits of crying and laughing.

The very important service rendered on this occasion by Maj. Ross, comdg. the camel corps, requires that I should make special mention of the ability and resolute gallantry with which he led his brave corps. This very promising officer is perfectly qualified to turn to the best account all the vast advantages of fleet or mounted infantry.

Lieut. Buckley, of the same corps, attracted my attention by the spirit with which his party attacked and bayoneted rebels, for which I beg to mention him specially.

Lieut. col. Louth, comdg. on the extreme right, on the Jumna, relieved from pressure by the success of the camel corps, and reinforced by one of its companies, moved forward through the ravines, and by a skilful manœuvre cut off and surrounded a considerable body of rebel sepoys, who had advanced too far. Part were killed on the banks of the Jumna, the rest were driven into the river, where they were shot or drowned. I beg to mention specially Lieut. col. Louth, for the good service he did on this occasion: he is a good and gallant officer, who always leads his regiment to success. He is well seconded by his admirable soldiers, whom I cannot eulogise more highly than by saying that they do credit to Ireland.

The enemy, simultaneously with their attack on my right, had advanced with equal vigour against my right centre, guarded by part of the 25th By.N.L., who, despite almost gallant resistance, were driven back by overpowering numbers, which afforded an opportunity to Lieut. Edwards, comdg. the 21st comp. of R.E., which I had

placed in support of the 25th, to charge with his company most successfully the very superior force of the rebels, routing them with loss, and pursuing them till out of reach. I beg to mention, specially, Lieut. Edwards, for his prompt resolution on this occasion; he is an enterprising and promising officer. The 21st comp. fight as well in the field as they work in the trenches, and are worthy of their distinguished corps.

The remainder of the 25th, guarding my left centre, under Lieut. col. Robertson, held their ground steadfastly; the rebel sepoys, advancing close up to the 25th and firing, halted and addressed them bitter reproaches, couched in the most revolting language, for their unshaken fidelity to the English. The 25th answered the maledictions of the mutineers in a manner worthy of their reputation and English discipline—a volley, a cheer, and a charge with the bayonet.

My whole line was now advancing and driving the enemy from their positions. I have already spoken of the triumphant advance of the right, and left centre. The left centre was equally successful under Lieut. col. Robertson, who, following up his spirited charge, dashed through the ravines with the 25th after the rebels, came up with the rear of them near the village of Tehree, bayoneted them, and continued the pursuit beyond the village till his men, unable to go any longer, fell exhausted.

The whole of my infantry on the left now brought their left shoulders forward, and, covered by Capt. Lightfoot's trp. of H.A., three guns of No. 4 light f. batt., and the whole of the cavalry I had, reinforced the cavalry on the left with all the cavalry from the right, and made a converging attack on the enemy's right and the village of Tehree. The enemy broke and fled, pursued for some miles by the H.A. and cavalry. Their exhaustion, and ground broken by ravines, stopped the pursuit, which cost the enemy dear. The rebels were so completely beaten and disheartened that broken parties of them did not retire on Calpee, but were seen flying across the ravines in a westerly direction towards Jaloun.

Col. Wetherall, whose state of health qualified him for the sick list, although his devotion, like that of so many more of the force, kept him out of it, was struck by the sun in the pursuit three or four miles from camp, and brought back to it on a litter.

The complete defeat and serious loss which the enemy had sustained this day, despite their having displayed tactics and an energy of attack which I had not previously witnessed in them, convinced me that an immediate advance to Calpee, which I had some days back fixed for the next day, the 23rd inst., would, with the prestige of this day's victory, make me master of it at once. I, therefore, only gave the troops the time which was indispensable for their rest after the long day's combat in the sun, and, dividing my force into two columns of attack, marched the next morning, long before break of day, against Calpee, according to my original plan of attack: one column, the right under Brigdr. Stuart, through the ravines, their right resting on the Jumna; the others the left column, under myself, along the Jullalpoor and Calpee road.

I left my numerous sick, Parks, and baggage, in camp, which was struck under Capt. Hare.

The mortar batteries on the other side of the Jumna had, according to my orders, opened their fire the day before, the 22nd; and during the fight I was glad to see the shells dropping with great precision into the fort, the town, and all about the village of Tehree.

When my column had marched from camp, across the plain, in front of my left, and reached the Jullalpoor and Calpee road, I brought their left shoulders forward, and taking the road for the direction of my centre, covered my advance against Calpee with the camel corps, under Maj. Ross, supported by the Hyderabad cavalry.

From the road I dispatched a staff officer with a party of cavalry to effect a communication with Brigdr. Stewart's left.

My column descended into deep ravines, and mounted their steep banks, formidable almost



impregnable—positions, which the enemy had totally abandoned, panic-struck by the previous day's defeat.

Faint firing on the right announced faint opposition to the advance of Brigdr. Stewart.

After marching some distance along the road, the enemy opened a fire on our advance from a secret battery in a ravine, at a great distance and elevation. Maj. Ross made a rapid flank march across the ravines to cut it off. But a few rounds from Capt. Ommaney's R.A. guns, which he had brought rapidly up, considerably in advance of the column, caused the battery to make off through the ravines. All of their guns were afterwards taken by the pursuing cavalry.

Shortly afterwards I got into communication with the right of Brigdr. Stuart's brig., and by ten o'clock A.M. both my brigades were masters of the fort and town of Calpee.

My prediction had come to pass that the rebels would make one desperate struggle for Calpee outside its walls; and that if they were defeated, they would not make a stand within them. The hard fought fight of the day before on the banks of the Jumna had given us Calpee.

Whilst my force was involved in the labyrinth of ravines, the enemy could be observed moving off to the N.W. from Calpee in large bodies, with elephants.

Once clear of the ravines, I instantly directed Lieut. col. (then Maj.) Gall, H.M.'s 14th Lt. drags., to pursue the enemy as closely and as far as he could, with horse artillery and cavalry. I have the honour to enclose a copy of this officer's report of his very successful pursuit of the enemy, for which I beg to mention him specially. His column took the whole of the guns with which their main body retreated from Calpee, and six caparisoned elephants. The Hydrabad cav. and scouts brought in more guns, which detached parties of the rebels had abandoned in their wild flight; so that every piece of field artillery which the enemy had was taken. The pursuing cav. made great havoc of the rebel sepoys, the Scinde valaitees, and the mercenaries of the Nawab of Banda, till neither horse nor man could go further.

The rebels, broken completely by Lieut. col. Gall's column, fled in the utmost disorder, in twos and threes across the country, throwing away their arms, accoutrements, and even their clothes, to enable them to run faster. This low and altered state of morale of the rebels must be attributed to the loss of their last hope, Calpee, after their great effort to overthrow its assailants; to their continued defeats, without one success; and, lastly, to the dejection which ensued in the excitement caused by the large quantities of opium which they had swallowed for the purpose of quickening their resolution in the action of the day before.

Besides the captured guns above mentioned, all the artillery in the fort, including a fine English 18-pdr. gun, fell into our hands, as well as twenty-seven silk embroidered standards of the Gwalior contingent, bearing Scindiah's device, a cross and a serpent round it; and one of the Kotah contingent, also three cannon and mortar foundries, which had been constructed in the town and fort; a very complete and extensive subterranean arsenal, containing 60,000 pounds English powder; every description of warlike stores and ammunition; numerous boxes of new and old English muskets; quantities of English shot and shell, of which there were also piles outside the arsenal in the fort; engineering tools of every description; boxes of brass, shells of native manufacture, of the same sort as those frequently used against us; topographical and surveying instruments; quantities of English stationery, &c., &c. The brass shells cause a worse wound than the iron, but do not burst into so many pieces as they do.

The commissary of ordnance estimates the value of this arsenal at £20,000 or £30,000.

Upon information furnished by Lieut. col. Gall, it was clear that the principal part of the rebels had retreated by the Jaloun road; and Sir R. Hamilton was of opinion that they would make

to the north for the Sheer Ghat, a ford across the Jumna, or another ford higher up the river. Col. Riddell, with a movable column, was guarding the former ford. It was of vital importance to make a fresh pursuit of the enemy, in order either to catch him between Col. Riddell's and my fire, to meet him if he turned, or to ascertain the real line of his flight. Notwithstanding, therefore, the exhausted state of my force, I detached without delay Lieut. col. Robertson with a pursuing column, of which the strength is detailed in the margin\* along the Jaloun road. To overtake the enemy was hopeless, because, firstly, they had a start, and were not encumbered, like our troops, with baggage, tents, and commissariat or even the usual kit of rebels, which they had thrown away; secondly, their cavalry and infantry were in as good as mine were in bad condition; thirdly, my European cavalry, riding eighteen stone could not catch Indian cavalry riding ten or at most eleven stone.

The rebels had also adopted a mode of retreat which facilitated escape. They separated, and in ones and twos, took short cuts across the country, meeting at a distant and given point.

The operations of the pursuing column, which again called into action Lieut. col. Robertson's energy and intelligence, will be detailed in my report of the operations against Gwalior.

Besides the officers specially mentioned in this report, and in the report of the officers under my orders, all of which I beg fully to confirm for distinct acts of distinguished conduct before Calpee, I beg leave to enclose two lists of other officers, specially mentioned, for generally important, or useful service, under most trying circumstances, in the operations before Calpee.

The conduct of the C.I.E.F. in the general action of the Jumna, was characterised by the ardent and unyielding courage, the devotion and exemplary discipline, which they had shown throughout the campaign. And all of us witnessed, with admiration, the skill and noble courage with which the troops of the Bengal Army, under Lieut. col. Maxwell, fought by our side, and contributed so largely to the success of the operations. I beg most respectfully to recommend these gallant soldiers, those of the Bengal, as well as those of the Bombay army, one and all, to the most favourable consideration of H. E. the C. in C. They had to contend, under a deadly sun, and in most difficult ground, with a desperate foe, greatly their superior in numbers. They fought till they dropped or conquered. The fort and town of Calpee exhibited proofs of the high service of Capt. Blunt and Turnbull, of the Bengal army and engineers, and of their officers and men stationed in the batteries on the other side of the Jumna. The shells had fallen almost as I could have wished, and caused a destruction which, no doubt, influenced a good deal the rebels in their determination to abandon the fort and town.

I was placed by the C. in C. in India, during H. E.'s absence in Rohilkund, under the direct orders of the Gov. gen.; and it is a grateful duty to me to state that my force and myself are under the greatest obligations to his lordship for the liberal and excellent arrangements which he caused to be made for furnishing us with supplies; and for the practical sympathy which led his lordship, overwhelmed as he must have been by important affairs, to give immediate attention to all my applications in favour of the troops, even for the smallest items of medical comforts.

I am equally indebted to Lord Elphinstone and the By. Govt., and to H. E. Sir Henry Somerset, for doing all that was possible to render my column efficient, from the time it started till it was hundreds of miles distant from Bombay; proofs of their constant and efficacious care for the welfare of the force reaching it on the banks of the Jumna.

The Bombay and Indore bullock train which Lord Elphinstone created and organised, with laudable promptitude, shortened the great distance between my original base, Bombay and

Central India, and assisted my operations essentially. I beg to make special mention of Maj. Kane, 15th regt. B.N.I., director of the train, for the great energy and intelligence with which he developed and turned to the best account the resources of this newly-raised military transport.

Sir R. Hamilton, agent of the gov. gen. for Central India, who, in his official capacity, accompanied my force throughout the campaign, rendered very important service in obtaining supplies for the troops, and intelligence for myself respecting the plans and movements of the enemy. Sir R. Hamilton, whose knowledge of the roads and country is very great, gave me the first news as to the formation of the so-called Peishwa's army, intended to establish the Peishwa's rule in the ancient Peishwahate, and of their rapid and determined advance against me to relieve Jhansi. Sir R. Hamilton showed great sympathy for the sick and wounded, and spared no trouble to alleviate, by all the means in his power, their sufferings.

So much of the success of the operations is due to the portion of the Hyderabad Contingent, which formed part of my force, that I ought not to fail to express my best thanks to Col. Davidson, resident at Hyderabad, for the proof of confidence he placed in me, by putting at my disposal troops whose organization in the three arms, light equipment, knowledge of the Indian language and country, combined with their high military qualities, enabled them to act as the wings of my operations.

I am much indebted for their good will and assistance to Maj. Rickards, political agent for Bhopal, who was wounded when spiritedly accompanying the charge of Capt. Need, of H.M.'s 14th Lt. drags. at the Betwa; Maj. Western, deputy comsdr. of the Saugor district; Capt. Keatinge, officg. polit. agent for Western Malwa, dangerously wounded, when very gallantly leading the storming party at Chundayree, having previously reconnoitred the ground and the breach; Capt. Pinkney, comsdr. of the Jhansi and Jaloun districts, specially mentioned by me for gallantry in the pursuit after the storming of the Mudunpore Passes, his horse killed; Capt. Terman, deputy comsdr. of Jaloun, and Capt. Maclean, deputy comsdr. of Jhansi.

Sir R. Hamilton and these officers of the C. S. were, at different times, voluntarily under fire. On these occasions their bearing was that of English gentlemen. I venture to hope that, under these circumstances, the C. in C. in India may be pleased to bring to the notice of the Gov. gen. and Viceroy my favourable opinion of the conduct of these gentlemen.

Brigdrs. Sage and Wheler, comdg. at different times at Saugor, Capt. Ogilvie, asst. comsry. gen., and Capt. Nicholl, comsry. of ordnance, all of the Bengal Service, were of very great assistance to the force in giving me elephants, two 6-pdr. guns, with which I completed the 1st trp. By. H.A., other warlike stores, all they had, and supplies.

I hope that H. E. the C. in C. in India will do me the favour to represent to the Gov. gen. the great obligations I am under to the Ranees of Bhopal. H.H. displayed the very best feeling towards the English and British interests; she did so courageously in the worst times, when the natives in her part of the world thought that rebellion must triumph. H.H. gave me two 9 pdr. guns, and a 24-pdr. howtzw., with the gunners belonging to them, very good artillerymen, when I marched through Bhopal, which enabled me to complete No. 18 Lt. f. batt. H.H. was indefatigable in obtaining supplies for my force, when it was very much in want of them.

So great and varied were the difficulties with which the Central India field force had to contend, all of which I have not thought it necessary to detail, that having stated so fully the obligations I am under to human aid, I should not do justice to my own feelings; nor I am sure to those of the generous spirits whom I led, were I not to say how large a share of our gratitude for preservation and success is due to the signal mercy of Heaven.

\* 1 Lt. 14th Lt. drags.; 1 squad. 3rd B. Lt. cav.; No. 18 Lt. f. batt.; 160 Hydrabad cav.; 25th By. N.I.

I beg to apologise for the length of this report: it would have been more convenient for me to have written a short one. But justice to the troops would not allow me to curtail the details of either their deeds or of their sufferings.

In excuse of the very tardy arrival of this report, for which I am solely to blame, and for which I beg to offer my respectful apologies to the C. in C. in India, I must adduce a circumstance the which I should not otherwise have alluded to. I had three attacks of sun during the assault and capture of Koonch; one in the action at Mutha, and a fifth in the general action at the Jumna. As the remedies to enable me to rise again, ride and retain the command in the field, which I never left, were necessarily strong, and as my determination to exercise the command till Calpee was taken did not allow of my taking the rest or following the treatment necessary for the cure of sun-sickness, and as the heat of the sun increased instead of diminishing, and the duties of the command daily became more onerous, all my staff sick, or ailing, my health and strength suffered so much that all I could do with great difficulty was to command; and that I was totally unable, although I attempted it, to compose despatches, which were to describe the remarkable operations before Calpee, and do justice to the signal merits of the troops engaged.

Before marching against Gwalior, I had a very strong medical certificate in my possession, recommending my immediate departure from Central India. A sense of duty made me remain in it, and command the expedition against Gwalior. On the march to that place the heat rose to 130 degs. in the shade. The same cause as before prevented me from making reports of the operations, except in telegrams; after the taking of Gwalior I made forced marches to reach quickly the good climate of the Deccan. The papers relating to the Calpee and Gwalior operations were unfortunately left with my heavy baggage, which, on account of the heavy rain, great distance, and want of roads, the whole country being a swamp, did not arrive at Poona till after the monsoon.

These were the causes of the delay in transmitting Calpee and Gwalior reports. I most sincerely regret that anything should have retarded the publication of the records of so much heroism. But I trust that the very detailed lists already transmitted to the officers and men who distinguished themselves before Calpee and Gwalior, and in the campaign generally, and which I drew up with the utmost care, and the most anxious solicitude, that the merits of each individual should be fully known and perfectly appreciated, will palliate the evil of delay.

HUGH ROSE, maj. gen.,  
Comdg. F.D.A. and Field Force.

From Maj. Forbes, c.b., comdg. rear guard, to  
Capt. Todd, brig. maj. 2nd brig. C.I.F.F.  
Camp near Deopore, 18th May, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the brigd. comdg. the 2nd brig., the arrival in camp of the rear guard,\* having been closely followed up, from within a mile of our last encampment at Etor, by 4,000 to 5,000 of the rebel army, of which 1,000 to 1,200 were cav.

As the brigd. is aware, a broad and deep ravine, only passable for carts by one narrow road, intersects the route about a mile from Etor.

It was when halted here, on account of the baggage, that I first saw the rebels approaching, from the Calpee direction, towards my left flank. They took up a position on my left and rear, occupying the village of Etor, and from their strength, particularly in cav., it was throughout apparent that our bold front alone saved the rear-guard from being driven in, and the consequent loss of the guns, owing to the only line of retreat being choked up by carts.

During the two hours or more we were halted here the enemy's cav. made several advances, one

or two at a rapid pace; but deceived, I imagine, by the perfect steadiness of the troops into supposing that a larger force was concealed in the broken ground in our rear, they did not close; and as soon as the road was clear I withdrew, first the guns and inf. to a position on this side the ravine, then the tr. of H.M.'s 14th lt. drags., and lastly the remainder of the cav. at a walk, until concealed from the enemy by the nature of the ground, then at a gallop.

As I expected, this retrograde movement brought the enemy on us, and before the cavalry had had time to form on the right and left of the guns, he had occupied the position we had given up.

This further advance in force was, however, for some time checked by the rifles of the 3rd Eur., and the excellent practice of the two guns of the R.A., and time given for the baggage to get on a considerable distance.

For the first three miles of the remainder of our march we were almost surrounded by the rebel cavalry, and fired into by their artillery, but alternately halting and retiring we succeeded in preventing any of the baggage from falling into their hands.

If any baggage was lost it could not have been on the road by which I marched, and to have divided the rear guard, or even have extended it more than was done, would have been its destruction, followed by the loss of the greater portion of the ammunition stores and baggage of the brigade.

I would beg to bring to your notice the officers named in the margin of this report, and in an especial manner Lieut. Lowry, to the precision of whose fire, in the manner in which he handled his two guns, do I chiefly attribute our being able to keep in check so large a body of cavalry.

Lieut. Bonns, By. engns., and Veterinary surg. Lamb, 3rd lt. cav., were most useful to me in getting on the baggage and in conveying orders. Mr. Lamb rode into camp at my request to report the presence of the enemy, and returned at very considerable risk of being cut off.

J. FORBES, Maj. 3rd By. lt. cav.,  
Comdg. rear guard.

From Lieut. Col. Campbell, comdg. 2nd Brig.  
Central India F.F., to the Chief of the Staff,  
C.I.F.F.

Camp Deopore, 18th May, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of the Maj. gen. comdg. C.I.F.F., that a large body of upwards of 1,200 of the enemy's cavalry with three guns moved suddenly out yesterday at 2 p.m. from the rear of a large village situated about two coss on our left flank. The plain intervening is not intersected by nullahs, and they were soon after reported to be advancing, with an evident intention of attacking our camp.

2. The small village of Muttra, which forms our left point of Appir, was then occupied by two companies of the 71st highland lt. inf. and two guns belonging to the By. lt. batt. No. 18, with a support from the 24th N.I. I immediately reinforced this post with the whole of the 71st and the remaining two guns of the No. 18 batt., and giving orders for the 14th lt. drags. and two guns of the R.A. to follow, proceeded at once to meet the enemy, taking with me the 3rd lt. cav. and the half battery, whom I met on their way to Muttra.

3. I found that the enemy were advancing rapidly in line about one and a half mile from us, with their line so far extended as to threaten our left rear, to this point I directed our advance, and soon after coming within range the enemy halted. This enabled the 14th lt. drags., under Maj. Scudamore, and the two guns of the R.A. to take up a position connecting our line with Muttra.

4. A heavy fire commenced on both sides, the enemy firing remarkably well, and sending two or three round shot into the ranks of the 3rd lt. cav., but the superior fire of the R.A. and No. 8 batt. effectually stopped all further advance on their part.

5. An attack on Muttra now attracted my attention; but to withdraw any of my guns would also

have drawn the enemy again upon us. Maj. Orr, comdg. Hyderabad contingent, however, most opportunely appeared, and galloping down with him I ascertained that a very strong body of the rebel inf. had been repulsed by the 71st Highland L.I., under Majors Rich and Loftus. The loss of the enemy has since been ascertained to have been very great; but having had time during the morning (since yesterday's attack) to loophole the houses, the fire of the enemy was harmless.

6. The precautions for protecting the right of the camp were not unnecessary, for another column of inf. and two heavy guns came down from Calpee, and sent several shot right through the camp, without, however, much damage. Capt. Field, R.A., most ably kept these at a distance, supported by the 3rd Eur. regt. and the remainder of the 24th N.I.

7. Foiled on all sides, and it being now sunset, the enemy slowly retired, taking with them their dead and wounded in the nullahs.

From Lieut. Col. G. V. Maxwell, c.b., H.M.'s 88th regt., comdg. moveable col., Cawnpore district, to Col. E. R. Wetherall, c.b., chief of the staff, C.I.F.F.

Camp before Calpee, May 24, 1858.

Sir,—I arrived here on the morning of the 18th inst. with the force mentioned below,\* and broke ground the same night. On the following morning we had three 10-inch mortars in position opposite the Fort of Calpee, and a fourth on the next day.

2. On the morning of the 19th I received an urgent requisition from Sir Hugh Rose for a wing of H.M.'s 88th regt., a wing of the Sikh batt., and the whole of the camel corps, to join his force on the opposite side of the Jumna. The demand for this amount of troops from my col. was made upon the supposition that a patrol of three companies of the 88th regt., 200 of the Sikh batt., and 100 of the Towana horse, and two guns which I had sent to Sharghur had rejoined me, but as that patrol had not returned, and I had no reason to expect it back for some time, I did not consider myself justified in complying to the full extent with Sir Hugh's request, and I sent across the Jumna on the night of the 20th two companies of the 88th, the whole of the camel corps, and a hundred and twenty-four of the Sikh inf., informing Sir Hugh that as soon as I could hear of the approach of the patrol I would send the remainder of the men asked for by him.

3. By Sir Hugh Rose's orders, I sent on the morning of the 21st two 8-inch mortars and two field guns, with a company of the 88th regt. to Russoolpoor, a village about three miles below Calpee on the left bank of the Jumna, and opposite to the village of Rehree, where the enemy had a battery which commanded the road by which Sir Hugh proposed advancing on Calpee.

4. During the night of the 21st two 8-inch mortars were put into position in the village of Diloule, opposite the Kutcherri and town of Calpee.

5. Under instructions from Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, the three above-mentioned mortar batteries opened fire at noon on Saturday, the 22nd. The well-directed fire of the mortars and guns from the Russoolpoor battery under Lieut. Hare, of the B.A., soon cleared the village of Rehree, and the rebels withdrew what guns they had there. The practice of Maj. Blunt's four 10-inch mortar battery was beautifully accurate, and that from Capt. Turnbull's, at Diloule, was most effective and well sustained until the occupation of the town by Sir Hugh Rose's force.

6. The river Jumna being between my force and the enemy, the inf. and cav. under my command had not the opportunity of giving that active co-operation to Sir Hugh Rose that I could have wished, but they performed their picket and battery duties much to my satisfaction. Enfield rifles of the 88th regt. annoyed the enemy very much, and prevented them having the free use of the river in front of the town.

\* Four guns Major Blunt's batt.; 266 Towana horse; 578 of H.M.'s 88th regt.; 683 camel corps; 458 Sikh police corps; four 10-inch mortars; four 8-inch mortars.

\* H.M.'s 14th drags., 42 sabres, under Lieut. Beamish; R.A., 2 guns, under Lieut. Lowry; 3rd By. L.C., 170 sabres, under Lieut. Dick; 3rd Eur. 93, under Lieut. Makintosh; 24th N.I., 113, under Lieut. Estridge; cav. Hyderabad contg., 200, under Capt. Murray.

7. The chief credit of the operations of my column on the left bank of the Jumna is due to two officers, viz., Maj. Blunt, of the B.A., and Capt. Turnbull, of the B.E. I believe the merits of Maj. Blunt are already known to H.E. the C. in C., but I beg to express my acknowledgments of the valuable services Maj. Blunt has afforded me since he joined my column in Feb. last; he has been indefatigable, active, and zealous for the good of the service, not confining himself to the mere routine of his own branch of it, but he has given me on all occasions his advice, which his knowledge of the country and professional acquirements rendered so valuable to me. Of Capt. Turnbull, of the B.E., I cannot speak too highly. Not only was he most persevering in making the batteries, exposing himself all day to the overpowering heat of the sun, when he had finished his duty as an engineer he then became an artilleryman, and worked the mortar battery at Dilaude. It will be a subject of much gratification to me if the expression of my thanks to these officers were productive of the appreciation of their services by H.E. the C. in C.

It is due to Lieut. G. L. Fraser, of the late 23rd N.I., that I should speak most favourably of the way he has performed his duties as staff officer to the column; he has been most zealous and hard-working. G. V. MAXWELL, Lieut. col. 88th, Comdg. moveable col.

From Brigdr. Stuart, c.b., comdg. 1st brig. Central India F.F., to the asst. adjt. gen. Central India F.F.

Camp Calpee, 20th May, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that about 9 A.M. of the 22nd of May, the 1st brig. C.I.F.F. got under arms, in compliance with instructions from the maj. gen. comdg., and, in consequence of the enemy threatening the right and front of our camp near the village of Golowlee in force, I myself proceeded to the mortar battery on the right, the picket at which consisted of one comp. 3rd Eur. regt., also the picket on the bank of the Jumna, composed of one comp. H.M.'s 86th regt., which guarded our extreme right flank, had, by the orders of the maj. gen., been reinforced by nearly the whole of H.M.'s 80th regt., which, thrown into skirmishing order, covered almost the whole of our position to the right. The maj. gen. also directed half of No. 4 lt. f. batt. to move down to the mortar batt., and fire was immediately opened on the enemy, who were advancing in great numbers, and with much spirit, over ground most favourable to them, as it was thickly intersected in every direction by nullahs and ravines close up to our position. Finding that the enemy were commencing to outflank the left of our line of skirmishers, I sent for three companies of the 25th regt. N.I., which, when extended, made all secure in that direction. The action now became general throughout the whole line, but the advance of the enemy was checked, though most obstinately persevered in on the extreme right, where Lieut. Col. Lowth, H.M.'s 86th regt., was commanding. Matters thus continued until about noon, when the enemy made a most determined assault on the mortar batt. and position held by the guns, taking advantage of our line of skirmishers being weakened by many men having been compelled to fall to the rear from the effects of the sun, which, as felt by all, was most overpowering, as also from their rifles having become leaded. At this juncture I could only muster a handful of men to defend the mortar batt. and guns, and the enemy were steadily pushing on, when the timely arrival of two companies of the rifle brig., which in reply to my call for aid the Maj. gen. himself brought up, and led against the enemy, caused them to retire precipitately, and they made no further stand. About this time also I had been compelled to reinforce my right, with a comp. of H.M.'s 80th regt., and my left with the 21st comp. R.E., as the determination shown by the enemy was so great, and the distress occasioned by the excessive heat of the day so paralysed the men that they could scarcely hold their ground; simultaneously however with the repulse in the centre, the

enemy were driven back on both flanks, and our whole line pushing on, completely routed them. In compliance with the Maj. gen.'s instructions, I checked the pursuit of the enemy beyond a certain point. It was, however, persevered in on the right by Lieut. col. Lowth, H.M.'s 86th regt., further than was intended; having reinforced the original pickets, I directed that the remainder of the troops should return to their tents. Nothing further occurred this day.

2. Of the operations of the 1st tp. H. A., left wing H.M.'s 14th lt. drags., 3rd regt. cav. Hyderabad Contingent, half of No. 4 lt. f. batt. Madras Sappers and Miners, and wing 25th regt. N.I., on the 2nd May, I make no mention, as they were not severally under my direction, and I understand Majors Gall and Robertson, who were in command of these troops, have sent in their reports.

3. On the 23rd May, at half-past three o'clock A.M., the 1st brig., consisting of the troops named below,\* in compliance with instructions received, advanced on Calpee; line was formed in skirmishing order, their right resting on the right bank of the Jumna, and the left extending westward to the utmost extent permitted by the number of infantry at my disposal. The cart road leading to Calpee nearly bisected the line. I accordingly entrusted the general superintendence of the troops on the right of this road to Lieut. col. Lowth, H.M.'s 86th regt., and that of the troops on the left of it to Lieut. col. Campbell, H.M.'s 71st regt., who had joined me under instructions from the Maj. gen. The brig. advanced steadily, meeting with no opposition till the village of Rehree was reached, when the men of H.M.'s 86th regt., who were moving on it, received a volley, but, charging in with a cheer, drove the enemy out of it at once, and put them to flight. The brig. continued to advance till the position indicated by the Maj. gen. was reached, and secured. I then sent for the guns and cavalry, having, as the Maj. gen. is aware, on account of the nature of the ground over which we marched, been obliged to leave both in the rear, until our new position had been gained. The brigade now remained halted until a junction was effected with the column under the personal command of the Maj. gen., when, having received orders to enter the town of Calpee, I did so with all my infantry, and, finding it deserted, bivouacked the men in the most suitable manner I could, till I was ordered to march into camp at about five o'clock P.M.; the remainder of the 1st brig. were serving immediately under the Maj. gen. on this day. I do not, therefore, report their proceedings. Maj. Gall, H.M.'s 14th lt. drags., has intimated to me that he was in command of the pursuing cavalry on this occasion, and that he has sent in his report to the chief of the staff.

In conclusion, it gives me the greatest pleasure to state that the troops of the 1st brig. on this occasion, as at Koonch, displayed a determined fortitude which nothing could overcome in the action of the 22nd May. They were exposed to a fiercely-burning sun from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M., and though, as I have mentioned, they were much distressed by the same, yet every man struggled to get to the front until fairly beaten down. I am much indebted to the officers of my staff; Capt. Fenwick, field engr.; Capt. Colly, maj. of brig.; Capt. Bacon, dep. asst. qr. mr. genl.; and Lieut. Henry, sub-asst. coms. genl., for their gallantry, zeal, and indefatigable exertions during these operations; also to Surg. Mackenzie, staff surg., who on this occasion was, as I have ever found him, most unremitting in his exertions in his department. Capt. Colly, my brig. major, has served with this brig. since it was first organised, in June last, and during the eventful year that has passed has shown great gallantry in the field, and untiring zeal and application of his various duties, which he has conducted much to my satisfaction. I therefore most earnestly beg to bring the services of this meritorious officer to

\* H.M.'s 14th lt. drags., 40 sabres; regt. cav. Hyderabad Contingent, 50 sabres; No. 4 lt. f. batt.; No. 18 lt. f. batt.; 21st comp. R.E., 48 rank and file; wing H.M.'s 71st regt., 210 rank and file; H.M.'s 86th regt., 520 rank and file; detach. H.M.'s 88th regt., 85 rank and file; wing 3rd Eur. regt., 190 rank and file; Sikh inf., 200 rank and file.

the favourable notice of the maj. gen. comdg. I beg also to place on record how ably I was seconded in the operations herein detailed by Lieut. col. Lowth, H.M.'s 86th regt., an officer of great energy and judgment, most conspicuous also on every occasion for his gallantry. Lieut. col. Lowth reports to me that Maj. Stuart, Capt. Lepper, Ens. Keane, and Asst. surg. Barry all did good service, and that Capt. Lepper and Dr. Barry left sick beds to join their regt. in the field. I had also occasion to remark the excellent conduct of Ens. Trueman, who commanded the picket of the 3rd Eur. regt. at the mortar batt. on the 22nd inst. This officer, though very young in the service, behaved with great steadiness and gallantry. The wing 25th regt. N.I., employed under me on the 22nd inst., greatly distinguished themselves; they were hotly engaged the whole morning, and fought most stoutly; the conduct of Serg. maj. Graham, on whom devolved the com. of the half batt. No. 4 L.F. batt. when Lieut. Strutt was directed to proceed with the remainder of his guns to another part of the field, deserves great praise; for when the crisis I have alluded to was at hand, I found him prepared to meet it with the utmost steadiness. C. S. STUART, Brigdr.

Comdg. 1st brig. C. I. field force.

From Maj. Gall, comdg. left wing, 14th lt. drags., to the Chief of the Staff, C.I.F.F., Calpee, Camp, Calpee, 24th May, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Maj. gen. comdg. the C.I.F.F., that on the 23rd inst., when directed by your order to pursue the enemy supposed to be retiring from Calpee by the Gwalior or Jaloun road with the troops below noted\*, I immediately proceeded to assemble the force placed under my command on the road indicated to me, which proved to be the high road from Calpee to Jhansi. This, however, diverges to Jaloun about three miles, as near as I can recollect, from Calpee.

Capt. Lightfoot reporting his horses to be suffering greatly from want of water, an order was issued to give water to them before commencing the pursuit.

Whilst they were drinking, Captain Abbott informed me that a large Mussulman tomb, about half a mile up the Jhansi road, was occupied by three hundred of the enemy, and we at once proceeded thither, made preparations for surrounding it with our cavalry, and as we moved towards it Lieut. Dowker, of the 1st regt. Hyderabad cont., joined me with 50 sabres.

The building was found to be unoccupied, but at the same time the enemy was descried retiring in great numbers over the plain beyond it to our right front, and a pursuit, which soon brought me to the points where the roads from Jhansi and Jaloun to Calpee unite, was commenced. Here I left Capt. Need, who had accompanied me thus far with his squadron, to bring up the H. A. I had sent back for.

Lieut. Dowker I detached a little to my right, and accompanied by Capt. Abbot and Barrett at the head of their respective detachments, I charged through the enemy's retiring line and dispersed it. The rebels were cut up in all directions, with the loss of two guns, which they abandoned to Lieut. Dowker on the right. The dragoons in the centre sabred a great many of the fugitive sepoy, who, firing wildly, and completely panic-stricken by the suddenness and rapidity of our advance, fell an easy prey to their pursuers, in some instances casting away their arms, in others suffering themselves to be followed into ravines, where they were slain. Four elephants were soon after captured as the pursuit continued.

On the left, ahead of all, Capt. Abbott charged along the road to Jaloun and the right and left of it, capturing on his way a 9-pdr. gun, which the paralysed enemy, though loaded and placed in position, did not fire, but abandoned after several of them had been cut down round about

\* 14th drags., 4 tr., in all 153 sabres; 6 guns H.A., 3rd regt. Hyderabad cont. cav., subsequently increased by 1st tr. 14th drags., 48 sabres; 50 sabres 1st regt. Hyderabad cont. cav.

it; a few casualties occurred in Capt. Abbott's regiment.

Beyond the village of Hurkhopoora about a hundred of the enemy's red cavalry crossed our front from the left, accompanied by some infantry, and entered a village about half a mile to our front. As it appeared that they were disposed to make a stand here, and my cavalry being thrown into some disorder by the pursuit, I sounded the assembly, and re-formed my line, with the intention of attacking them; but before this could be done they had fled, and in the exhausted state of the men and horses further pursuit for the moment was out of the question. I therefore halted, and proceeded to water my horses at a well to my left rear. Between 200 and 300 of the rebels had been sabred, without any casualties on our side beyond those specified. On my left the sound of Capt. Lightfoot's guns had been heard as we approached by the Jhansi road, preceded by Capt. Need, who, extending to the right and left of the road, charged the rear of an infantry column, of whom he cut down nearly 200, while Capt. Lightfoot plied them with shot and shell.

Cpts. Need and Lightfoot captured three pieces of ordnance during this advance, continued by the former to the eighth mile stone on the Jhansi road.

After watering, I joined the H.A. on the Jhansi road, and proposed advancing, but the exhausted state of the H.A. horses, and, indeed, of our men generally, would not admit of this, and I gave orders for the return of the force to camp at Calpee, which we reached after having been upwards of thirteen hours in the saddle.

A considerable body, some hundreds of the rebels, went off early, to my right, in a northerly direction, descending into ravines where it would have been very difficult to follow them with cavalry. Amongst them were a great many women and children this body did not pursue.

I cannot speak too highly of Capt. Abbott's conduct during the pursuit which on the left he led well in advance at the head of his regiment, animating it by an example it nobly followed.

The very weak squad of drags. that I have had with me was ably led by Capt. Barrett, whose good conduct whilst serving under my immediate command I have already had occasion to bring to the notice of the brigdr. comdg. brig. C. I. F. F., for favourable recommendation to the maj. gen. Capt. Barrett's men did great execution amongst the rebels, and the sowers of the 1st cav. Hyderabad Contingent, led by Lieut. Dowker, emulated them.

To all the troops, all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, placed under my command, my best thanks are given, for the energy and fortitude displayed by them. Surg. Stewart, 14th drags., I have to thank for his attention to those who fell sick during the pursuit carried on through the hottest part of the day. My thanks are also due to assist. surgs. Lofthouse and Lumsdaice; Lieut. and Adj. Gills, left wing 14th drags., as on many previous occasions, distinguishing himself in several personal encounters with armed sepoys.

I specially recommend Cpts. Abbott, Barrett, and Need, and Lieut. Dowker, to the notice of the maj. gen. actg. regimental sergt.; maj. Clark and private Winton, B trp. 14th drags., behaved with great gallantry. The captures were as follows:—5 guns, 1 gingall on wheels, 2 artillery waggons filled with ammunition, 1 native tumbril, 20 boxes of ammunition, 6 elephants, 8 camels, 42 bullock draughts, 3 hackeries, 1 spring cart.

R. H. GALL, maj., Left wing 14th lt. drags.

*List of Officers and Men of the Central India Field Force, specially mentioned for important or good service in the operations before Calpee, from 17th to 23rd May, 1858.*

Col. Wetherall, c.b., chief of the staff. Important service during the operations as a very active and intelligent chief of the staff, although very ill, and suffering from climate. Gallant conduct in the charge of the camel corps. Horse wounded.

Capt. Wood, assist. adj. gen. Useful services and zeal during the operations.

Capt. Cockburn, H.M.'s 43rd regt., a-de-c. Useful service and zeal during the operations; and gallant conduct in the charge of the camel corps. Horse wounded.

Lieut. Luard, late 1st Ben. N. C., actg. a-de-c. Useful service and zeal during the operations.

Lieut. Baigrie, 3rd By. Eur., actg. assist. gr. mr. gen. Useful service and great devotion in continuing to discharge his duties during the whole of the operations, although badly wounded. Gallant conduct in the charge of the camel corps. Horse killed.

Lieut. Lyster, interpreter, late 72nd B.N.I. General useful service during the operations.

Lieut. Gordon, Asst. comsry. gen. zeal and intelligence in supplying the force under most difficult circumstances.

Dr. Arnott, superintending surgn., expresses his approval of the medical officers of the force under his orders in the following terms, and I beg to confirm his approval:—

"To the distinguished skill and ability of field surg. Ritchie is due the eminent success of the depot hospital at Jhansi, in which every capital operation has completely succeeded, and among two hundred European and one hundred native sick and wounded the casualties have been far below the average. To the indefatigable zeal of Drs. Ritchie and Taylor, and their attention to that enormous charge must be ascribed in a great measure such extraordinary success. Dr. Stewart, H.M.'s 14th lt. drags., unfortunately was not present at Jhansi, but his duties, since the 7th of May, have been onerous in the extreme, and the zeal with which he has devoted himself to them merits every praise. The exposure and fatigue so cheerfully undergone by Dr. Dees in his duties with the 3rd cav., and his unceasing attention to his duties, are gratefully remembered. Dr. Mackenzie, 3rd Hyderabad cav., has been most active, and his exertions at the storming of Jhansi in carrying on the duties of Dr. Stack, when shot dead, were most useful and the saving of much suffering among the wounded of H.M.'s 86th regt. Dr. Vaughan in undertaking to conduct the duties of field surg., in addition to his own, only evinced that zeal for the service of which we had already ample proof. His duties since the force left Jhansi have been of the most arduous and trying description; but they have on all occasions been most cheerfully and ably performed.

"These officers I would beg to recommend to your most favourable notice, though my warmest thanks are due to all for the cordial and steady support and co-operation they have on all occasions afforded me."

Rev. Mr. Schwabbe, Protestant chaplain. Unwearied zeal in the execution of his duties, and most praiseworthy attention to the sick and wounded, went home on sick certificate, dangerously ill from sun sickness.

Rev. Mr. Strickland, Roman Catholic chaplain. Unwearied zeal in the execution of his duties, and most praiseworthy attention to the sick and wounded.

Lieut. col. Maxwell, comdg. flying column, on the left bank of the Jumna. Important services during the operations, particularly in shelling and firing very efficiently on the fort and town of Calpee and the enemy's position.

Dr. Arnott, M.D., superintending surg. Great zeal and ability in the discharge of his difficult and important duties as chief medical officer to the force. Great zeal in riding back in extreme heat voluntarily from Calpee the day of our arrival, the whole way to the camp of Golowlee, and bringing back from there all the sick to Calpee, thus performing a triple march in one day.

Ensign Mackintosh, 3rd By. Eur. Posting his men advantageously, and beating back the enemy by the good fire of the detachment of this regiment on the 17th of May.

Capt. Douglass, B.A. Gallantly and skillfully placing his guns at Muttra, under a heavy musketry fire, and clearing the ravines of rebels, on the 17th May.

Capt. Todd, brig. major of 2nd brig. Giving very useful assistance on the 17th May to Lieut.

col. Campbell, comdg. 2nd brig. in the field, although very ill and in the sick report.

Maj. Orr, comg. Hyderabad F.F. Efficient aid to the 2nd brig. at Diapoorra on the 16th May.

Majors Rich and Loftus. Skillfully loopholing the houses, and driving back the enemy with great loss when they attacked Muttra on the 18th May.

Maj. Stuart, H.M.'s 86th regt. Skillful disposition of the pickets and reinforcement, and in repulsing the determined attack of the enemy on the 20th May.

Lieut. Jerome, H.M.'s 86th regt., severely wounded. Most gallantly and successfully leading his company against the enemy on the 20th May.

Capt. Lepper, H.M.'s 86th regt. Skillfully directing the different companies of skirmishers against the attack of the enemy on the 20th May.

Lieut. Forbes, 25th By. N.I. (partial sun-stroke). Gallantly and successfully leading his company against the enemy on the 20th May.

Capt. Lightfoot, comg. 1st tr. By. H.A. Good service in the pursuit on the 22nd May.

Serjt. maj. Graham, comg. half No. 4 lt. fl. batt. Bravery and skill in commanding his guns, when attacked in position on the right, and afterwards when his guns advanced in pursuit on the 22nd May.

Asst. surg. Barry and Capt. Lepper, H.M.'s 86th regt. Having left their beds, being in the sick report, to join the regt. in the field on 22nd May.

Ens. Trueman, 3rd By. Eur. Great steadiness and gallantry on the 22nd May, when in command of the pickets of his regt. at the mortar battery when attacked.

Brig. Stuart. Ably commanding the advance of the right wing, and bringing up the art. and baggage rapidly through the difficult ravines on the 23rd May.

Capt. Onmanney, R.A., comg. art. Good service in covering the advance, and silencing the enemy's guns, with the batt. R.A. on 23rd May.

Serjt. Judgson, Hyderabad art. Excellent conduct under Capt. Turnbull, B.E., in the mortar batt. on the left bank of the Jumna.

Gunner Farrell, R.A. Excellent conduct under Capt. Turnbull, B.E., in the mortar batt. on the left bank of the Jumna.

*List of Officers mentioned for useful Service during the Operations before Calpee from 17th to 23rd May, 1858.*

Capt. Lightfoot, comg. 1st tr. By. H.A. Placing skillfully his guns at Muttra on the 7th May.

Maj. Stuart and Ens. Keane, H.M.'s 86th regt. For having, on the 22nd inst., rendered good service in the field.

Lieut. Haggard, comsry. of ordnance. Causing, on the 22nd May, casualties and disorder, by the fire of his siege guns, in the enemy's cav.

Capt. Hare, comg. 5th regt. Hyderabad contingent. Useful service when left in charge of the camp on the 22nd May.

Lieut. Macquoid, adjt. 6th Hyderabad inf. Useful service and constant zeal under Capt. Hare on the 22nd May and other occasions.

Capt. Abbott, comg. 3rd cav. Hyderabad contingent. Guarding well, on the 22nd May, the outposts on the left, and executing skillfully and successfully a retrograde movement, to draw on the enemy into the fire of our siege guns.

Maj. Ross, comg. camel corps. Useful conduct in covering the advance of the left column against Calpee on the 23rd May.

HUGH ROSE, comg. F.D.A. and fd. forces.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.—A massive Blue-book, of 1,640 pages, contains a selection of papers showing the measures taken since 1847 to promote the cultivation of cotton in India. As this, in every sense, ponderous volume is only a continuation of Part III., relating exclusively to Bombay, it may pertinently be questioned whether, as so often represented in Parliament, the public money is not rather improperly squandered on the printing of a mass of crude and undigested information, which would frighten the veriest devourer of Blue-books at first sight. The mover for this immense pile of volumes was Mr. Seymour, M.P. for Poole.



\* *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1859.

### THE PRINCIPALITY OF DHAR.

ON the motion of Mr. J. B. Smith, the House of Commons lately called for a "copy of all correspondence between the Home Government and the Supreme Government of India on the subject of the Principality of Dhar." These papers are now published, and redound greatly to the credit of the late Court of Directors. Instead of availing themselves of a plausible opportunity for annexing a rebellious State, they generously interposed between the delinquent and their own public officers. This conduct on their part was, indeed, by no means novel or exceptional, though contrary to the line of policy with which they have been falsely and ignorantly charged by their vulgar opponents. It has been the fashion to accuse them of being inflamed by a lust for conquest and territorial aggrandisement, and their enemies have loved to aver that, for the sake of increased patronage or revenue, they were ever ready to postpone the highest considerations of national honour and truthfulness. Their latest despatch on the subject of the Principality of Dhar is only one of many proofs that they were ever anxious to act with strict justice, tempered by great forbearance, in all their transactions with the petty independent principalities of India. And on more than one occasion, as in the present instance, they have supported the native State against the pretentious and arbitrary proceedings of the local Government.

The facts of the case are simply these. On the 23rd May, 1857, Jeswunt Rao Puhar, Rajah of Dhar, on his death-bed adopted as his successor his younger brother, Bala Sahib, then a child of about ten years of age. The Supreme Government, acting on the earnest recommendation of Colonel Durand, Political Agent for Central India, sanctioned this adoption "in recognition of the good qualities and good conduct of the deceased prince," and a regency was appointed to conduct the administration during Bala Sahib's minority. During the mutinies, however, the Durbar enlisted in their service a considerable body of fierce, ill-disciplined Afghans and Mekraunes, over whom they neither exercised, nor attempted to exercise, any sort of restraint. All kinds of excesses were therefore perpetrated. The Government mail was attacked and robbed, the stations of Bhoparwur and Sirdarpore were plundered and burnt, the Green Flag hoisted in token of rebellion, and the British troops defied and opposed in the field. These outrages could not be passed over with impunity. Accordingly, on the 22nd October, 1857, a detachment from Brigadier Stuart's column sat down before the fortress of Dhar, which, as soon as a practicable breach was effected, was evacuated by its garrison. To mark "the just resentment of the British Government," Colonel Durand directed that the fort should at once be dismantled, and the principality itself

annexed to the empire. These suggestions were approved of by the Governor-General, but promptly condemned and discountenanced by the Court of Directors.

"The ground," say they, "upon which this forfeiture was decreed, and, as we learn from subsequent papers, has since been carried into effect, was, that it is expedient to demonstrate, in the most unmistakable manner, to the princes and chiefs of Malwa that the British Government holds the durbar responsible for the conduct of their armies, and has determined, therefore, in this case, by way of example, to visit upon the State itself the rebellion of its mercenary troops. But we do not perceive how we could consistently punish this, or any other weak State, for its inability to control its troops, when it was patent to the whole world that the more powerful States of Gwalior and Indore, and even the British Government itself, were unable to control theirs."

As a temporary arrangement, however, they authorise the "attachment" to continue, while an investigation was held as to the complicity in the recent outrages of any members of the young Rajah's family or of the Durbar. But they express their opinion that, "in consideration of the youth and apparent innocence of the young Rajah, and of the good conduct of his predecessor in this ancient principality, you may justly and expediently make such arrangements for the future government of Dhar as will not permanently deprive him of the inheritance upon which, by the favour of your Government, he had so recently entered, and with such fair prospects of a peaceful and prosperous reign." It will scarcely be credited that, although this despatch was dated so far back as the 22nd of June, 1858, no action was taken upon it by Lord Canning, at least up to the commencement of the present year. On the 1st of March, therefore, the Secretary of State for India was compelled to refresh his lordship's memory, and to desire that he would "proceed with all possible despatch to carry out the policy indicated by the Court of Directors, and entirely concurred in by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India." Perhaps when he has completed the ruin of the European mercantile community, and sufficiently enriched all natives of ambiguous loyalty, the illustrious earl to whose hands a Whig Ministry entrusted the helm of our Indian empire, may find leisure to answer, if not to act upon, the numerous despatches which have been addressed to him by the Home Government, without hitherto eliciting the slightest acknowledgment.

### LORD CANNING AS A FINANCIER.

WHATEVER difference of opinion may exist as to the general policy of Lord Canning in India, there can be but one opinion of his measures regarding finance. His attempts to obtain money, first by a five per cent. loan, receiving in payment one-half in four per cent. paper, then his five and a half per cent. loan, followed by a sale of Treasury Bonds bearing five and three-quarters per cent. interest, look more like the wild and desperate efforts of a needy, reckless, and unskilful spendthrift, than the calm, well-considered, and able measures which we have a right to expect from a statesman entrusted with the direction of the finances of a great empire. The inevitable result of such rapidly repeated changes, and such reckless disregard of the credit of the Government, could have been foretold to him by the veriest tyro in finance. Far from obtaining money for the pressing wants of the State, he effect-

the small shopkeeper, or bunnia, trading in the most distant parts of the empire. The confusion and injury to commerce will be widespread and great, and we venture to predict that the profit to the revenue will, in a short time, be nil. All experience proves that an attempt to increase revenue by augmenting import duties has only the effect of checking consumption, and ends rather in reducing than raising the receipts. We have repeatedly seen the South American Governments endeavour to increase their revenue by raising the duties on British manufactures, and the result has invariably been a great diminution in imports, and falling off of the previous receipts. Such, too, will be the case in India if this monstrous measure of Lord Canning's is permitted to continue in force. But we trust better things from the good sense of Lord Stanley, and the sound financial advisers of his council.

#### GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

The directors of this company state in their report that the sanction of the East India Company was obtained in May last for the construction of the first section of the railway between Negapatam and Trichinopoly, a distance of eighty miles, with a guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. per annum on £1,000,000, the estimate by the court of directors of the cost of the undertaking. It has been ascertained by the consulting engineer that £500,000, as originally stated by the directors, would be amply sufficient to construct and provide the rolling stock for the first section of the railway. Of the 25,000 shares in the company £5 per share has been called up, and the directors have paid into the treasury of the India office £120,000.

From the report made to them by the consulting engineer, the directors find that the country between Negapatam and Trichinopoly is peculiarly favourable for the construction of a railway, and, by subdividing the line into manageable lengths, and appointing a resident engineer and inspector to each, they were satisfied that, under this system, they would be enabled not only to complete the railway as rapidly, but in as substantial and workmanlike a manner as if it had been placed in the hands of contractors. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the directors have resolved to execute the works under the superintendence of their own officers, and they have now contracted for the stores and service materials, as well as the rails, chairs, and fastenings for fifty miles of permanent way at very favourable prices. The saving in the cost of the first section will be considerable. Starting westward from Negapatam, the line traverses one of the most thickly peopled districts of India; it passes through the heart of Tanjore, styled "the garden of India," containing a population of 2,000,000, and through the district of Trichinopoly, with 800,000 inhabitants. The chief stations will be Negapatam, a seaport on the western coast of the Bay of Bengal; the town of Tanjore, with 80,000, and the town of Trichinopoly, with 35,000 inhabitants. The whole country is under cultivation, and is excelled in fertility and productiveness by none in India.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**—The directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation have published their report preparatory to the annual meeting on the 28th instant. The accounts are made up, as usual, to the 31st of December, and the net profit, after defraying current expenses, and writing off bad and doubtful debts, amounts to £155,187. A dividend of five per cent. for the first half-year of 1858 has already been paid, and the directors propose to declare a similar dividend of 5 per cent. for the subsequent half-year, together with a bonus

of 2 per cent., making for the year a distribution of 12 per cent. on the capital of the company. The dividend and bonus of £1.15s. per share will be paid, free of Income-tax, on and after the 2nd proximo, and after these payments have been made a balance of £3,987 will be carried forward to next year's account. Since the last report was issued the supplemental charter has been received, granting facilities for the holding of shares and for the earlier summoning of meetings and the declaration of dividends. With respect to the depreciation in the current value of Indian securities, a portion of local reserves being held in this description of property, the directors announce that although the fall will probably be only temporary, they have considered it their duty from time to time to put aside a sufficient sum to adjust the value of these investments to the market price of the day. In the case of the London and Eastern Bank the progress making in the realisation of securities is stated to be satisfactory, and there is every prospect of a final arrangement at an early date.

**MAJOR GENERAL HAVELOCK**, the younger and only surviving brother of the renowned Havelock, the deliverer of Lucknow, and we may almost say of India, is a candidate for the governorship of the Leeds Borough Gaol.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

April 23. Cotfield, Christie, Maulmain.—25. Calcutta (a.s.), Blackmore, Calcutta and Cape.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Orissa, from SOUTHAMPTON, April 27, to proceed per str. Emeu, from SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. E. U. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Coke, Mrs. James, Mrs. Phayne and two children, Mr. E. S. Dawes, Capt. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Shottowe, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Mr. C. Barnard, For ADEN.—Mr. Coglan. For MALTA.—Paymaster and Mrs. Atkinson. Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, March 5, to proceed per str. Panther, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. J. Corbet. For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. R. Mody, Mr. H. Hebbert, Mr. Verrel, Mr. Nicholas.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

**CARPENDALE**, the wife of Captain, Madras Engineers, of a son, at Donoughmore Rectory, county Tyrone, April 16.  
**JAMES**, the wife of Captain Herbert H., Bombay Army, of a son, at 13, Gloucester Villas, Maida-hill, April 18.

##### MARRIAGE.

**CROSSE**, Captain John H., 16th regt., to Rose W., daughter of the late Captain John W. Stiles, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Jersey, April 23.

##### DEATHS.

**ALEXANDER**, Harriet, relict of the late Major general James, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Charleuch Rectory, Somerset, April 23.  
**BOURCHIER**, Sophia F., relict of John, M.D., of the Bombay Establishment.  
**FITZGERALD**, Colonel Charles, C.B., formerly of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, at Club Chambers, 15, Regent-street, aged 74, April 18.  
**WARD**, James, son of the late Major John, Madras Army, on his passage from Madras to Trinidad, aged 16, Feb. 9.

#### East-India House,

April 22, 1859.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

**Bombay Estab.**—J. A. G. Duff.

##### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Major gen. G. Tomkyns; Brev. col. H. Tombs, Art.; Brev. col. R. Garrett, 64th N.I.; Major W. H. Larkins, ret.; Major J. Sleeman, 73rd N.I.; Capt. J. B. Saunders, 4th Cav.; Lieut. C. H. Canton, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. F. D. Harrington, 12th N.I.; Asst. surg. T. Farquhar, 12th N.I.; Rev. W. Winchester.

**Madras Estab.**—Rev. J. Richards; Major J. G. Balmain, Art.; Capt. S. Rippon.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. H. H. A. Wood, 4th N.I.; Capt. A. G. Paul, Inv.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Rev. T. W. Shaw, 3 mo.; H. C. Wake, 6 mo.; T. B. Lane, 6 mo.

**Madras Estab.**—M. H. Court, 6 mo.; B. Pauncefote, 6 mo.

##### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Col. J. S. Hodgson, 12th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. E. H. Willoughby, art., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. A. Grant, 6th Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. P. Leicester, 30th N.I., 6 mo.

**Madras Estab.**—Major J. T. Brett, 4th cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. E. Arbuthnot, 8th cav., 6 mo.; Surg. W. Lloyd, 6 mo.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. W. T. Johnson, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. V. Lawes, 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Capt. M. Thompson, 53rd N.I.

#### APPOINTMENT.

**Bengal Estab.**—Rev. David Payne Williams, asst. chaplain.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

**Madras Estab.**—Surg. J. Robson, from April 8, 1859.

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			£. s. d.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	433 6 8
Madras...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	
Bombay	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2½d.	684 16 4

#### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 10
4 per cent. East-India Transfer Loan Stock } Sica Rs.	—	—	1 9
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 10½
4 per cent. Loan of 1853-54 .....	—	—	1 7½
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 .....	—	—	
4 per cent. Loan of 1843-44 .....	—	—	

#### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock .....		220
	India Loan Debentures .....		96½
	India Scrip (2nd issue) .....		99½
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		3s. dis., 2s. pm. par
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	16½ to 17½
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	6	1½ to 2 dis.
18	Ditto B .....	4½	1½ to 2 dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.8	½ dis. to par
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	1 to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	98 to 100
20	Ditto E. Ext. ....	15	½ dis. to par
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. ....	all	
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	97 to 99
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	1 to 1½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	6	2 to 1 dis.
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	all	16½ to 17½
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	all	18½ to 19½
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	all	17 to 18
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1½ to 1 dis.
2	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	½ to 1 dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	4 to 2 dis.
20	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	20 to 21
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	15	1 dis. to par
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	all	19 to 20
20	Ditto (New) .....	10	1 to 1½ dis.
20	Ditto Ludus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1 to 1½ dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	70
40	Australasia .....	all	80 to 85
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	23½ to 24½
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	10	1½ to 1 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17 to 18
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. ....	2	½ to 1½ pm.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	all	5 to 6
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..	all	2 to 3
1	N. B. Australasian Company ..	all	2 to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	15s.	2 dis. to par
10	Ditto New .....	6	
60	Oriental Inland Steam A. ....	all	80 to 85
50	Steam Navigation Comp. ....	10	12½ to 13½ pm.
20	Ditto New .....	8	1½ to 1 dis.
1	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..	all	2 to 1
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	4 to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	

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12 Dessert Forks ...	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons ...	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons ...	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon ...	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar tongs ...	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	0 3 0	0 1 10	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle ...	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt)	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service ...	10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

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1 Pair Extra Sized ditto ...	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Pair Poultry Carvers ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
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IMMEDIATELY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

## ESSAYS

OR

## THE INDIAN ARMY AND OUDE.

BY THE LATE

SIR HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.,

Chief Commissioner of Oude.

Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 7, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## THE APRIL NUMBER OF

## THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW

OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE,

CONTAINS:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. ANGLO-ROMAN AND ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY.                  | 5. MILL ON LIBERTY.                     |
| 2. CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.                                | 6. PRIVATE LIFE OF A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.  |
| 3. WHIGS AND TORIES.                                     | 7. PHILOSOPHY AS AN ELEMENT OF CULTURE. |
| 4. REALIST NOVELISTS: GEORGE ELIOT AND ANTHONY TROLLOPE. | 8. THE ITALIAN QUESTION.                |
|  | 9. THE SESSION.                         |

## THE MARCH NUMBER

CONTAINS:

- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. LITERATURE AND LIFE.           | 6. HENRY HALLAM.              |
| 2. RUSSIA AND THE WEST OF EUROPE. | 7. "THE WANDERER."            |
| 3. INDIAN FINANCE.                | 8. PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE. |
| 4. CHRISTMAS PIECES.              | 9. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.     |
| 5. THE HOMELESS POOR.             | 10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.       |

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This publication stands on quite a different ground from the other monthlies, and affects no rivalry with them. We beg to add our own recommendation to those it has already received. Though the conductors disclaim the idea of filling any vacuum, they certainly do so. They evidently also possess good information, and deal with most of their topics in a serious and searching spirit.—*Press*, March 5, 1859.

If it proves to be, what from the first number seems likely, a publication appealing more to the higher class of readers, whose wants are at present only supplied by the Quarterly Reviews, its chances of success will certainly be very considerable. There is no conceivable reason why articles written by and addressed to thoughtful men should only make their appearance four times in the twelvemonth, but, on the contrary, every reason to suppose that a monthly collection of such would meet with a ready and extensive sale. The purely political articles are on "Indian Finance" and "Parliament and the People," the last, especially, very ably written.—*Globe*, March 2, 1859.

First of all, let us bid welcome to the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," published by Messrs. Allen and Co., of 7, Leadenhall-street. It is sought to establish a sort of English "*Revue des deux Mondes*." This design is strictly carried out.—*Literary Gazette*, March 5, 1859.

Its articles, which are of a thoroughly miscellaneous character, are promising enough.—*John Bull*, March 5, 1859.

The first number of a new monthly publication, the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," deserves a cordial welcome. Professedly based upon the plan of the "*Revue des deux Mondes*," it exhibits much of the scholarly spirit, the freedom and independence of thought, and the thorough geniality of tone, which mark its distinguished prototype. The opening article on "Literature and Life" is remarkable, hitting the case to a nicety, taking the middle course between the reckless Mohockism of Bohemia, and the affected kid-glove refinement of the *Saturday Review*. All the articles are excellent; but I would specially point out a well-deserved attack on "Christmas Pieces," a biographical notice of "Hallam," and a review of Owen Meredith's "Wanderer."—*Literary Lounger* in the *Illustrated Times*, March 5, 1859.

The best brief notion we can give of the publication is to say that it promises to become to the English reader what the *Revue des deux Mondes* is to the French, with an indefinitely wider latitude of topics and freedom of opinion. The soundness of its judgment on the question of Parliamentary Reform is displayed in the ablest and most thoroughly constitutional article that has yet appeared in any of our periodicals on the subject—an article which acquires additional value from the fact that it foreshadowed the whole of the scheme of the Government two days before the Reform Bill was brought forward. Let us have at least one English periodical, written with integrity and good taste, to which we may confidently look for fearless and honest opinions. The "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" promises to realise those expectations, and we heartily wish it the success which it deserves.—*Home News*, March 3, 1859.

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[ESTABLISHED 1841.]

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The Amount Insured was..... £2,551,136. 6s. 6d.

The Annual Income was nearly..... £120,000

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C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

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LONDON:—Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 7, Leadenhall-street, both in the County of Middlesex. April 27, 1859.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW

VOL. XVII.—No. 392.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1859.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	April 2	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Mar. 2
Madras .....	" 6	Bombay .....	April 11
Agra .....	" "	Ceylon .....	" 2
China (Hong-Kong) .....	March 15.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 9d.	2 oz. 1s. 9d.	4 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 2s. 0d.	5 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

NOTWITHSTANDING the proverbial length of a stern chase, that distinguished vagabond, Tantia Topee, has at last been fairly run down and captured. This important intelligence figures at the head of the news brought from Bombay by the Mail of the 11th April. Only second to it in interest is the announcement of the surrender of Maun Sing to Major Meade's column at Mahoodna on the 2nd April. Five days afterwards this same detachment was enabled, by Maun Sing's treachery to his late comrade in flight, to surprise and seize Tantia Topee himself. Only a few days previously, the columns under Colonel de Salis and Colonel Rich, by a combined movement overtook and attacked the rebels under their principal leaders, Feroze Shah, Tantia Topee, and the Rao Sahib, and cut up 500 of them, with very trifling loss on the part of the British troops.

The latest intelligence from the Nepal frontier reports an attack upon the 1st Sikh Infantry, by a body of rebels, in a vain attempt to burst through into Oude. H.M.'s 53rd promptly advanced to the support of the Sikhs, and the enemy was repulsed and driven to the eastward. In this affair, however, Lieut. Grant, 1st Sikh Infantry, was killed, and Lieut. Bicker (?), of the same corps, severely wounded.

On the 28th March, Colonel Kelly again attacked the rebels near Bootwal, killed some 400 of them, and captured a number of elephants, camels, and horses. According to a Calcutta paper, the Begum had contrived to make her way to Katmandoo, where she is living in disguise with the Ranee Chunder of Lahore, who escaped from the fortress of Allahabad some years ago. The Nana, if the same authority be worthy of credit, has assumed the costume of a Fakir—an extremely primitive garb—but, being recognised by an officer of the frontier force, narrowly escaped being captured, and the ultimate consequences of such a mishap.

In other parts of India the ground swell of the late rebellion still continues, though daily declining in importance. Detachments of troops are scouring the country, and gradually enforcing a return to orderly habits and civilised pursuits.

The excitement caused by the new Customs Act appears to be dying out in Bombay—it being an essential property of the Anglo Saxon character to overcome obstacles and endeavour to be "jolly under creditable circumstances." Thus, instead of a further outburst of either indignation or lamentation, we find full reports in the local papers of the festive honours

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## BENGAL.

## COLONISATION OF INDIA.

The "Colonisation of India" is a phrase very apt to conjure up false ideas. It makes people think of the colonisation of America, of Canada, of Australia, and New Zealand, and of course their thoughts are very wide of any possible reality in fact. To colonise a vast tropical country, already, for the most part, well stocked with inhabitants, is clearly an impossibility. Even were there room for them, we could not turn ship-loads of British immigrants adrift on the plains of India, to clear and cultivate the land, or to seek fortune in the pleasant but anxious operation of sheep-farming. The land would absorb such immigrants into its bosom as fast as you could pour them on to it. To establish colonies in India, however, is a very different and much more feasible matter. There are spots on which it is possible for an Englishman to labour and live, where he may enjoy many of the comforts of home, and where his children may grow up around him healthy and vigorous, fit, in due time, to fill his place, when, at a good old age, he is laid under a foreign sod. The Sub-Himalayan range offers vast tracts suitable for such colonisation; so do the Neilgherries, and probably other mountain ranges. There, the hardily-reared Briton may at all seasons engage in the toils of agriculture without fear of injury from the climate, while elsewhere he can only superintend the actual labourer, and that only at certain times and under many precautions. But it would not be necessary to depend altogether on immigrants for such colonisation. The retired soldier, fully acclimatised, would make an excellent colonist, and would be very glad, doubtless, to appear in that character, on his grant of land—the parting gifts of the Government whom he has faithfully served. Enterprising and intelligent men, however, of a class somewhat higher than that of the mere clohopper, would rejoice in the opportunity of leaving their over-crowded native land with a chance of earning competence, if not fortune, in a country whose very name is a scarecrow to the ignorant and the timid. We might thus establish a chain of settlements along the base of the hills, each the centre of a fertile and highly cultivated district, the home of a thriving and happy community of real English hearts, and, to descend to a lower but not less important point, serving as an admirable nursery of stout recruits for our European army in India?

Intelligence, industry, and economy would have their natural effect in our colonies as elsewhere, and we should soon have men qualified to return "home" as small "Naybobs" or to found a squirearchy under the shadow of the snowy Himalaya. It is impossible to over-estimate the benefits which the realisation of such a system would confer on this country generally. We might expect that the influence of such colonies of Englishmen, wisely and firmly governed, would flow down over the plains in streams of unmixed good. Their prosperity would, it may be hoped, excite the curiosity and arouse the competition of the natives around, who, by the use of the improved processes and implements of the white stranger, and by imitating his industry and perseverance, might expect to share his good fortune. May we not hope, too, that familiar acquaintance with the virtues of the Englishman above the lower classes—we wish we could exclude the thought of his vices,—would in time produce its humanising and civilising effect.

Our mountain-colonists would not be confined to the pursuits of ordinary simple agriculture, to the cultivation of cereals, or to the feeding of sheep and cattle. The tracts to which we refer are adapted to the growth of many valuable articles of produce. Among these is tea, for which it is not even yet pro-

dent to rely solely on the Chinese. This is already grown at the base of the Sub-Himalayas, and with complete success. We have seen it stated, moreover, that an experienced French wine-grower has said that he had seen in these hills thousands of acres perfectly suited to the growth of the vine. Besides these products, doubtless many of those hitherto confined to Europe might be made to flourish in the temperate climate of the hills. We may instance fruits of various kinds, which the railways would carry sound and fresh to the dwellers in the hot and thirsty plains from one extremity of the country to the other.

Besides the riches to be gathered by industry from the surface of the soil, there are also treasures to be won from its bosom. We fear to mention gold, though we have heard whispers of its suspected existence in some of those parts. But there is iron, and, it may be, coal, at no great distance—articles in fast-growing demand throughout this country. The colonist could not work as an actual miner, perhaps, but he could, if qualified by previous teaching and training, bring his skill and experience into the most useful and profitable employment in directing and superintending the operations of native workmen, initiating them into the use of the improved implements and processes which would supersede their own rude and primitive contrivances.

Out of the hills and over the plains and table-lands of the country, Europeans can be useful only as directors and superintendents. The climate forbids them mere bodily toil. But there is or will be occupation of a suitable and safe character for thousands even here, and these of a higher grade than our mountain colonist. Already we have them crowding every steamer as engineers of various grades, contractors, and contractors' assistants—all to be employed on the railways and public works of the country; and we have Lord Stanley's recorded promise that the State will add its quota to the ranks of this class in an uncovenanted engineer service. The demand for men of this class must be ever on the increase; and we have no doubt the supply will always be equal to the demand. Soon, however, we shall want many more of this class to direct and superintend the cultivation and preparations of various articles of produce on the most improved systems, and under the fostering influence of English capital. Cotton and flax, for instance, on this side of India, will furnish employment for many practical men, and as we "develop the resources" of the country, other products may be found to claim the like attention.

The "colonists" most needed at present, however, are men of skill, experience, and capital, coming out with a determination to act while others are talking—to prove, say, the practicability of supplying Manchester with good, clean, cheap Indian cotton, by actually doing the thing, as much to their own benefit as to that of Manchester. Such are the men we most want just now—men something like the indigo planters of Bengal, active, energetic, persevering, and seeming born and bred to their business—something like these, only less dependent on presidency merchants and agents. We should like to learn of ever so few of them being at work in Khandeish, Guzerat, or the Southern Maharatta country. When they prevail throughout the cotton-producing districts we shall soon hear little more of the rivalry of churka and saw-gin, of the merits of various kinds of seeds, and the best time for sowing them. The cotton will be grown, collected, cleaned, and shipped—probably without an incendiary admixture of stones—and the public will know only that it has found favour in Lancashire, and yielded a profit to the exporter. Such are the "colonists" we most need just now, and whose success as immigrants would be most certain; we suppose they will come with the railroads.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

An annual general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held at the banking house of the company in Rampart-row, at one o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, the 30th March, when there were present H. D. Cartwright, Esq., in the chair; J. J. Lowndes, Heerjeebhoy Jehangir, Bomanjee Framjee Cama, and Soratjee Framjee, Esqs.; directors Dr. Hugh Miller, O. W. Ketterer, Hormusjee Jehangir, Phillip D'Lemos, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Ardaseer Rustomjee, Cursetjee Pallonjee, and Premchund Roychund, Esqs., and several others.

Mr. R. Angus, the manager of the bank, having read the notice convening the meeting, published in the newspapers, Mr. Cartwright proceeded to read the report of the directors, which is as follows:

## REPORT.

"The directors avail themselves with pleasure of the opportunity afforded by the close of another year's business, for reporting to the shareholders the position of the bank's affairs.

"The audited accounts now submitted, which have been in circulation amongst the proprietors for some days past, show, after meeting the expenses of the entire establishment, and amply covering all bad and doubtful debts, a net profit of rupees four lacs, forty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty, annas six, and pies ten (Rupees 4,42,860-6-10). From this sum, two dividends, respectively at the rate of six and eight per cent. per annum, have been paid to the shareholders; and the directors have carried the balance of rupees one lac, twenty-three thousand six hundred and sixty, annas six, and pies ten (Rs. 1,23,660-6-10) to the credit of the reserve fund. The latter augmented by a dividend from an old estate, now therefore stands at rupees one lac, ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and seven, annas eleven, and pies five (Rs. 1,97,807-11-5), irrespective of what may be realized from the bank's properties in Ceylon, to the earliest possible sale of which the attention of the directors continues to be given.

"The last yearly general meeting took place, it will be recollected, immediately after the severe commercial crisis of 1857. Looking to the extended operations of the bank, it could not be expected that it could pass unscathed through such a period, or that calculations of loss however cautious, made ere the result had been fully ascertained, could be deemed wholly reliable. In addition, indeed, to the bills in suspense, alluded to in the auditors' report submitted to last general meeting, farther bills in the bank's hands, principally upon two houses of standing, shortly thereafter became dishonoured. The present profit and loss account, however, now shows as closely as possible the bank's entire losses during the disastrous period referred to, which have been estimated at Rs. 1,17,338-3-4—a sum which, in the opinion of the directors and the auditors, will not be augmented, and which has been deducted from the profits of the year just ended.

"The directors have to report that on the 14th of October and 30th November last respectively, Dr. Dallas and Frederick Chapman, Esqs., resigned their seats in the Bank's direction. In accordance with the deed of settlement, J. J. Lowndes, Esq., was appointed in room of the former, and H. D. Cartwright, Esq., in that of the latter. A resolution will be proposed to the shareholders confirming these appointments.

"Two directors will further have to be chosen in the room of Heerjee Jehangir and Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esqs., who go out by rotation.

"Two auditors have also, under clause 85 of the deed of settlement, to be appointed for the current year. The lamented death of the late David McCulloch, Esq., to whose many services on the bank's behalf the directors may here but simply refer, having taken place since last meeting, it became necessary to appoint an auditor in his stead. The board, finding great difficulty in securing the services of a shareholder to undertake this important duty, decided upon appointing a gentleman not a shareholder, but whose position in the mercantile community would undoubtedly secure the confidence of the proprietors. The directors are of opinion, that an alteration of the present rule upon this subject is very desirable, and a resolution, in terms of the advertisement calling this meeting, will be accordingly submitted for the adoption of the proprietors."

DIRECT CADETS.—The following gentlemen having obtained nominations passed the required examination for direct cadets on the 3rd inst.:—H. O. Cumberlege, R. M. Jennings, Thos. G. Macanlay, Arthur C. Mottet, E. G. Newnham, W. S. Peat, Campbell Walker, Thos. C. Briggs, H. F. Bunbury, C. C. G. Murray, A. W. Parker, G. E. Weston.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SURPRISE OF THE REBELS.**—An express has just reached Mhow with the good news that part of Smith's brigade, consisting of eighty of the 8th hussars, 150 of the 95th, and 130 of the 10th N. I., the two latter mounted on Samni camels, after marching all night on the 4th April twenty-three miles, came upon and surprised 800 rebels at daylight the next morning at a village called Tinsia, in the heart of the dense belt of jungles west of Seronje. Tinsia is about thirty miles due west of Seronje, and about ten miles north-east of Muxsoodenugger fort, and near Jookur. Smith's brigade went after them on the 3rd, but the rebel party, under the Rao, hearing of their approach, soon horsed and made direct for the Trunk road, and came across some of the brigade baggage, two gharricks of which they plundered, and killed the bandmaster of the 10th N.I. (an European). They appear to have turned north, and united with Tantia Topee and Feroze Shah, who thought themselves securely encamped in the thickest jungles. This is known to be a fact, as some of the looted property was recovered on the 5th in their camp. The prisoners taken, some of whom are Bengal sepoys and Scindiah's body-guard, state that all three were there.—I mean Tantia, Feroze, and the Rao Govind. One man of distinction, supposed to be the latter, was killed by an 8th hussar, but this requires confirmation, and we shall anxiously wait for further intelligence. Of the 800, 350 at least are computed killed, while our casualties are reported at two men and five horses of the 8th wounded, two men and one officer 95th wounded, four men 10th N.I. and one camel corps also wounded—no one killed. Many men were missing, having no doubt lost themselves in the jungles; a large quantity of baggage, including camels, horses, and ponies, fell into our hands.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**THE 5TH PUNJAB INFANTRY** at Baraitch have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move towards the Nepaul frontier.

**LORD CLYDE AT AGRA.**—As it was publicly given out on Tuesday, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would visit the Taj in the evening, where the Rifle band would be in attendance, and the Taj be illuminated, a large concourse assembled at the place at 8 P.M. The Taj looked splendid as it always does, whether lighted or not, and the music was, as usual, good; but the sight of the evening, beyond a doubt, was Lord Clyde—"the hero of a hundred fights." The pertinacity with which the crowd of sight-seers followed His Excellency about from place to place, was like the boy in, we believe it is, "Barnaby Rudge," who in his fondness for street spectacles used to "follow the stilts home to their door." And Lord Clyde being led about and shown the lions by the aid of a feeble light emitted from a very small lantern, reminded us of Diogenes looking about for an honest man. The party broke up about 11 P.M., much pleased, no doubt, with their evening's entertainment.—*Delhi Gazette, March 24.*

**CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.**—In consequence of the approaching departure of our excellent financial commissioner to England on furlough, it has been proposed to place our present active judicial commissioner, Mr. Edward Thornton, in his place, the latter officer being succeeded by Mr. Barnes, the commissioner and superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej States, whose place will be occupied temporarily by Major Lake, commissioner and superintendent of the Trans-Sutlej States, the vacancy thus created being filled up by Major Taylor.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

**THE NAWAB OF FURRUCKABAD.**—A further delay has occurred in the confirmation of the Nawaub of Furruckabad's sentence. It appears that Lord Canning has called for the case, *apropos* of Major Barlow's strange letter. A European officer, a medical man, is said to be under arrest for receiving presents from the Nawaub after his condemnation; and a court of enquiry, we hear, has been called for.

**TRAITOR ENGLISHMEN.**—A curious piece of information has reached us (*Delhi Gazette*) from Oude. The source from whence we derive it is perfectly reliable, though we are not at liberty to mention names. Our informant was told by a certain talookdar, "a man of influence, who had done good service in rescuing the extra assistant commissioner from the hands of the rebels, that there are two Europeans still with the Begum's force, one about fifty and the other about thirty years of age. He is sure they are not half-castes, but pure Europeans. They came from Delhi with the flying rebels. He does not know what they belonged to, but one wears an English sword. They were made Mussulmans in Delhi. His account as to their position and influence is contradictory. He said first that they received two annas a day, lived under a tree with the sepoys, were consulted by nobody, and of no importance, and dying of hunger; but afterwards he represented them as dissuading Rana Beni Madho from coming in, by their assurance that if he did so he would certainly be hung; and, also, he said that Mummoo Khan employed them to draw plans of fortifications, and make guns. If they are Europeans of pure blood, there is very little doubt that they must have influence there.

**REBELS AND RUMOURS.**—A letter received at Calcutta states that the rebels have entered the Santhal Purgunnahs and that the magistrate of Moorsheadabad had gone to Jungypore for assistance. A correspondent at Chota Nagpore mentions that the Ex-Rajah of Porabant, Urjum Sing, had been forced, with his brother and a number of insurgent leaders, to an unconditional surrender. The disarming act has been extended to every part of the Goruckpore district. It is also stated that the guards hitherto stationed over ghats between Oude and the Doab have been discontinued, because the country is quiet. It is reported from Patna that the insurgents, 40,000 or 50,000 strong, are reported to have recrossed the Gunduk, and have gone west. It is also affirmed that the Begum had informed Jung Bahadur that her troops would leave his territories *via* Buteah. The *Englishman* reports that the Oude Begum has gone to Katmandoo, and is living in disguise with the Ranees Chunderabutti. The Nana, according to the same journal has dressed himself as a Fakir, and was traced and pursued by an officer of the frontier force, but could not be caught. A company of Goorkhas belonging to the 73rd N.I. have been ordered off in the direction of Rajmehal for the protection of the railway works, some of which have been already destroyed. The *Hurkaru* deposes to having seen a private letter which mentions that a large body of rebels are in the neighbourhood of Hazzareebagh. We have heard also that a party of men employed on the railway are in a state of siege in Rajmehal.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—The Bengal Government, noticing the zeal and energy displayed by Lieutenant Wyld, in opening up, in so short a time, and at a comparatively small cost, the road from Cuttack to Ungool, which has been found so useful during the mutiny, and for which he has received the thanks of the late Court of Directors, has urged on the Government of India the advantage of vesting the officers of the Public Works Department with powers to enable them to execute, in ordinary fair weather, roads without a reference to Government; as, under the present system, in ordinary cases, a whole year generally elapses from the date of the orders for preparing estimates to the commencement of the work. As the system is condemned by both the local as well as the superintending Government, we would urge the adoption of the system recently introduced into the Commissariat Department, and which has been found to work with such marked success.

**THE UNION CLUB.**—It is proposed to set on foot in Calcutta a club, to be called the Union Club, the primary and declared object of which will be to promote friendly social intercourse between European and native gentlemen.

**SIR R. HAMILTON** has declined to accept the seat in Council offered to him.

**SANGOR, March 17.**—A deep laid plot to break through the jail has been discovered here; had another day been allowed to pass, all the prisoners would have, in all probability, effected their escape. The magisterial authorities had to call in the aid of the Customs establishment, which was promptly rendered; some fifty men were sent under an active officer, Mr. Assistant Patrol Hamilton, who it is said has the credit of having discovered a passage dug under ground by the prisoners preparatory to their escape; but so concealed, that though a large number of our authorities were for some time in the room, it had not been observed by them. Could this have been done without the cognizance of the guard?

**SIR A. H. LAWRENCE, Bart.,** of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Punjab.

**THE FINANCIAL "FIX."**—In consequence of the present financial difficulty, the Government of India has ruled, that all officers authorised to draw large sums of money from the general treasury, and to deposit them in private banks on their account for expenses to be incurred in the respective departments to which they belong, shall, in future, keep at their disposal certain reasonable sums for such purposes. A rate or per centage has already been fixed by Government for such advances. Among the officers entitled to receive the above advances are the commissary generals, the superintendents of marine, the arsenal store-keepers, the superintendents of the electric telegraph, and the executive engineers.

**IRREGULAR CAVALRY.**—According to the *Lahore Chronicle*, the Pathan horse and the Mooltanee cavalry under Stokes, Smith, Vivian, and Cureton are to be formed into three regiments of irregular cavalry, and to be called the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd regiments of Pathan cavalry.

**PUNJAB ITEMS.**—We (*Delhi Gazette*) are told that Col. Edwardes has for the second time obtained leave to proceed on furlough. Major James, recently nominated commissioner at Leia, will return to Peshawur to officiate for Colonel Edwardes, being succeeded at Leia by Major R. Taylor, deputy commissioner of Kangra. Mr. Reginald Saunders obtains the Kangra district. We understand we were somewhat in error in saying that Mr. Roberts was to succeed Mr. McLeod. The arrangement, we believe, is that on Mr. McLeod taking leave, Mr. Thornton will become financial commissioner, and Mr. Roberts take Mr. Thornton's place. Further changes are on the tapis. Mr. Montgomery will go to Murree, Maj. Lawrence, military secretary, accompanying him.

**MONUMENT TO GENERAL NICHOLSON.**—Colonel Edwardes has addressed the following letter to the friends, public and private, of the late Brigadier General John Nicholson, c.b.—Dear Gentlemen, The subscription which we opened in August last, for an obelisk and traveller's tank at the Margulla Pass, in memory of General Nicholson, has amounted to Rs. 11,991-14 as; which (though a large sum) would not carry out our first proposal. A majority of the committee has, therefore, been again consulted by our secretary, Captain Cracroft, and myself, and the prevailing feeling is in favour of a monument at home, if possible, in St. Paul's Cathedral. You are aware that it is intended (if permission be obtained) to erect one there in memory of our other lost friend Sir Henry Lawrence; and if beside it we could place the monument of J. Nicholson each would be more complete; throwing light upon the other. (Indeed, it might be best of all to unite the two, master and pupil, as in life.) With your approval, then, this new design will now be carried out; and if our memorial may not minister to the physical wants of others, as we had meant, surely it will accomplish real good in stirring hearts to do unselfish things for England and the vast countries in her charge. A complete list of the subscribers is now subjoined for your information; and any who may not have forwarded their donations to Captain Cracroft, will oblige by so doing.—Yours sincerely, HERBERT B. EDWARDS, Lieut. col.—Peshawur, Feb. 28, 1859.

**THE BUDGET OF PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE** of 1859-60 has been estimated at Rs. 62,00,000, of which Rs. 8,00,000 have been set apart for military works, and Rs. 35,00,000 for roads, bridges, and canals. This is, the *Englishman* presumes, in anticipation of orders for resuming public works, which may be issued at once, now that many military buildings have been completed.

**CASH BALANCES.**—The following statement of the cash balance in the Government Treasuries in India for the first, second, and third quarters of the official year 1858-59, is published by the Government of India for general information:—

Date.	Amount of Balance.
On 31st July 1858 .. ..	Co.'s Rs. 12,64,57,299
On 31st Oct. 1858 .. ..	" 9,78,86,641
On 31st Jan. 1859 .. ..	" 10,48,45,343

**MR. TAYLER.**—The Lieutenant Governor has written to Mr. Tayler, informing him that he has been removed from the Judgeship of Mymensing, and that he will not be re-employed till he shall give assurances to the Lieutenant Governor that he will in future conduct himself with becoming respect and in proper subordination to the Government under which he is placed.

**ALI NUCKEE KHAN.**—The wife of the state prisoner Ali Nucky Khan, minister to the King of Oude, lately petitioned the Governor General to relax the strict imprisonment in which he is kept, and particularly to allow her to see him, and receive letters from him. The reply given to her is to the effect that Ali Nuckee has been offered an evening drive, which he refused, and also to be sent to Chunar for the benefit of his health where he might be under less restraint than in Fort William. This he also refused. The lady is, however, informed that she may see her husband once a week, and that she may write to him and receive letters from him, all such communications being inspected by the town major.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 24. Str. Cape of Good Hope, Robertson, Moulmein. —28. Sarah Palmer, Reid, Liverpool; City of Edinburgh, Taylor, Glasgow; Shand, Christie, Cape of Good Hope.—29. Daniel Rankin, Rankin, Hobson's Bay; Hannah Fowner, Robertson, Bombay; Mary Ann, Remondos, Boston.—30. Eveline, Tims, Gravesend; Ayshire, McPherson, Penang; Lalla Rookh, Cornbeer, Liverpool; Redan, Evans, London; Mary Harrison, Nightingale, Gravesend; screw str. Viscount Canning, Blackmore, Hong Kong.—April 1. Emelia, McCarty, Moulmein; Merid, Armstrong, London; Southern Cross, Manley, Liverpool; Earl of Sefton, Noble, Kurrachee.—2. Str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez; John Melhuish, Atkins, Kurrachee.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Avyshire.—Mrs. Reid and child and Mrs. McPherson and two children.  
Per Evelyn.—Maj. W. J. Church, Lieut. T. E. Powell, Lieut. G. D. Crawford and lady, Lieut. R. D. Campbell and lady, Asst. surg. W. H. Kirton and lady.  
Per Redan.—Mrs. Evans, Miss Simons, and Mr. P. Simons.  
Per Mary Harrison.—Capt. Arthur Bainbridge, 13th, Lieut. H. A. A. Brudonhient, 32nd regt., Lieut. A. E. Blair, 8th foot, Ens. R. F. B. Barry.  
Per Viscount Canning.—Col. Siardet, Messrs. Hogan, Hansen, and Smith.  
Per Daniel Rankin.—Messrs. G. Elliott and G. Tenkin.  
Per Hannah Frowner.—Mrs. Robertson and two children.  
Per Mary Ann.—Mr. J. M. Smith.  
Per Earl of Sefton.—Lieut. J. Pickard and Mr. and Mrs. Cambridge.  
Per Shand.—Mrs. Christie.  
Per City of Edinburgh.—Mr. Cochrane.  
Per Cape of Good Hope.—Messrs. Perry, Porter, and Corwiche, Capt. Day.  
Per str. Nubia from SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Garston, Rev. A. Shears, Messrs. Alexander, Pearson, Hickson, Statham, Ward, White, Benethall, Ireland, Graham, Wilson, Bethune, Williams, Omerod, Young, E. Clark, J. Grever, J. Johnstone, W. Black, J. Henderson, J. Gordon, J. Maddeson, H. Barnes, T. Norris, W. Gowing, W. Chance, Mrs. Frith, Col. Mathie, Mrs. Cole, Revs. J. Knarsboro, G. O. Rorke, Van de Ryt, Mrs. Meldum, Miss Vincent, Maj. Stapylton, Miss Fulconnet, Maj. and Mrs. Sale, Miss Young, Capt. Stewart, Asst. surgs. Pearson, Walker, Wekeley, and Armstrong, Miss Miller, Mrs. Clark. From MANZILLAS.—Messrs. Hogg, Barton, Craigie, Harrison, Mrs. Ryves, Mrs. Chamberlain. From MALTA.—Revs. S. Muscarelli and Alphonsus. From MARSEILLES.—Messrs. Verundacchi, Roberts, and Fawcus. From SUZ to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Amire and Pearson. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Leslie. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Bruce and Glynn. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Garland and two children, Mrs. Williams and infant, Mrs. Barclay and infant, Miss Gordon, Messrs. Richardson and McArthur, Mrs. Colvil.  
Per Albuera.—Maj. Bell, Capt. Priestley, wife, and child, Capt. Ricketts, Capt. Knox, Lieuts. Strachan, Garforth, Gray, Walker, Noble, Ens. Good, Adj. Stubb, and Surg. Boyd.  
Per Hougmont.—Col. Shut, Maj. Omeara, Lieuts. Row, Wynne, Herford, and Gordon, Staff surg. Cross, Mr. Ellis, c.s., Mrs. Baker and four children, Mrs. Norman and four children, and Master Hagart.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 2, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	10 8 to 10 12	
Company's Rupee 4 do.....	21 0 to 21 8	
Sicca Rupee 4 do.....	21 0 to 21 8	
Transfer 4 do.....	Nominal.	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months).....	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.).....	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper.....	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts.....	8 per ct.
On deposit of Good, &c.....	9 per ct.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value at Co.'s Rupees.
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	6350 to 6400
Agra Bank .....	500 "	630 to 640
North-Western Bank .....	400 "	130 to 140
Delhi Bank .....	500 "	nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000 "	2300 to 2350
Ganges Company .....	1500 "	1700 to 1750
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000 "	1450 to 1500
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1000 "	775 to 800
East-India Coal Company (Limited) ..	70 "	par.
Ronded Warehouse Association.....	445 "	325 to 335
Calcutta Docking Company.....	700 "	850
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10 "	par.
Assam Company .....	200 "	320 to 330
East-India Railway Company.....	£20 "	Rs. 10 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) ..	1000 "	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	30 "	par.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1 to 2 1
Do. with documents, do.....	2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.....	2 1 1/2 to 2 1 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....	0 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	0 0

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
5 ditto ditto .....	" 100 " 85
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100 " 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each, Rs.	10 5 to 10 6
Doubloons.....	31 0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs.....	22 0 to 22 2
New Gold Mohurs .....	15 2 to 15 4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 2 to 16 4
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	104 0 to 104 10
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..	104 8 to 104 10
Spanish Dollars.....per 100, Rs.	221 0 to 221 8
Mexican do. ....	223 0 to 223 8

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1 to £3. To Liverpool, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**EMBARKATION OF LORD HARRIS.**—The embarkation of Lord Harris for Calcutta, on the 31st March, was attended with very little military display. A company of H.M.'s 44th with the garrison band, and colours of the regiment, was drawn up opposite to the landing-place, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled to bid his lordship farewell. The beach was crowded with thousands of spectators. About six o'clock Lord Harris arrived accompanied by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and after a few parting words with his friends, entered the port boat under a salute from the fort, and soon got afloat. Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Patrick Grant, the town major, and Captain Franklin going with him. His lordship was lustily cheered from the beach as the boat left, the band striking up at the same time the national anthem. Dr. Sanderson, Mr. Murray, Mr. Carmichael, and other gentlemen started off in another boat. The *Sydney*, which had steam up, was soon reached, and got under way immediately after Lord Harris had set foot on board. The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, with the other gentlemen who were not passengers by the steamer, returned before dusk.—*Spectator*.

**SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN'S STAFF.**—We understand that Sir Charles Trevelyan has already selected the officers of his staff, and the following are the gentlemen whose names will probably appear in the next *Gazette*:—Mr. D. F. Carmichael to be private secretary; Lieut. colonel Crewe, K.T.O.M., to be military secretary; Capt. R. C. Glover, 43rd light infantry, and Lieut. and Adj. Seaton, of the 1st fusiliers, to be aides de camp.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—We have had a sad accident here: Captain Raikes, of the Governor's body-guard, was thrown from his horse on the 30th March and died on the 1st April, his skull having been extensively fractured. He was buried on the 2nd, the Governor, Commander in Chief, and almost every one in Madras, attending.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 25. Rosa Drauhet, Timbre, Bordeaux.—26. Jeanne Albert, Sandra, Pondicherry; Janet Willis, Stubbs, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. C.'s steamship *Nemesis*.—From Calcutta.—Lieut. and Miss Walker, Maj. Bourchiest, Maj. and Mrs. Harris and two children, Lieut. Whalley, Lieut. col. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Buckland and three children, Mr. Madocks, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Hogg, Serj. W. Gutson, Mr. Knott, Lieut. Browne, Mrs. and Miss Birch, Lieut. Etheridge, Mr. Munook, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Capt. Colls, Col. Smyley, Maj. King, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Grant and two children.

Per Janet Willis.—Lieut. Francis, Mrs. Francis, Lieut. and Mrs. Mears, Dr. Hauston, Ena. Elson.

### DEPARTURES.

March 26. Royal Diadem, Lewis, Calcutta.—27. Necoide, Larzeian, Pondicherry; Isadora, Pascal, Northern Ports.—28. Robert and Alexander, Lyles, Bimlipatam.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, April 6, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities .....	9 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	9 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	7 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months .....	11 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1½
Credit, at 6 months' .....	2 1½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months .....	2 0½
" " " 3 do. ....	2 0½
" " " 1 do. ....	2 0½
" " " Sight .....	2 0½
H.M. Treasury Bills .....	nominal
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	par
Do. on Bombay .....	12 as.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan for public work .....	1856-57 ... 10½ dis.
4 per cent. " .....	1853-33 ... 15 to 15½ dis.
" .....	1835-36 ... 20 to 21 dis.
" .....	1842-43 ... 20 to 21 dis.
" .....	1854-55 ... 20 to 21 dis.
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....	No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds .....	5 to 6 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .....	7 to 8 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	88 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do. ....	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica .....	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....	75 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. do. do. ....	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. do. ....	95 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. 5s. to £1. 15s.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per steamer *Indus*, May 4, 1859.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£2,000	—
Aden .....	100	—
Madras .....	5,493	£1,960
Ceylon .....	1,065	—
Calcutta .....	—	825,024*
Hong Kong .....	—	28,054
Shanghai .....	—	1,800
Manilla .....	3,600	—
	£12,258	£356,838

\* Shipped by Government of India.

## BOMBAY.

### THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY.

To THE RIGHT HON. JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, G.C.H., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

MY LORD,—We, the undersigned Portuguese inhabitants of Bombay, respectfully beg to approach your lordship in council with the following appeal in behalf of our community.

We doubt not but that your lordship is aware that there is a class of inhabitants over whose destinies you preside, called the Portuguese community. This Christian community, now so little cared for amidst the present medley of creeds, caste, and colours, has had its existence for upwards of three centuries; and, on the cession of the island of Bombay to the British Sovereignty, was made over, by a solemn treaty, to the care and protection of the English Government, with a special proviso that it should freely enjoy all privileges and immunities as regards its faith and well being; but it now unfortunately happens to be ranked beneath all other communities, without any representative to tell its grievances, or a justice of the peace to attend to the wants and interest of our people, the same as other classes, and thus lowered in the scale of society, as if unfit to be represented by any respectable native Christian, and as if unworthy to sit in any public assembly or meeting, when the interest of their fellow-subjects as well as of themselves are under consideration.

As, however, the former Government has ceased, and as her Majesty the Queen has been generously pleased to ordain in her royal proclamation that all her subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge, we respectfully beg to urge on the consideration of your Lordship in Council the necessity of appointing at least one or two justices of the peace for our community.

We think that we need not tax your lordship's time with any lengthened detail of the difficulties and inconvenience our people experience from the want of such appointments; suffice it to state that it is really distressing to see a native Christian female under the necessity of having recourse, when there is occasion for so doing, to a justice of the peace not of her class or persuasion, to say nothing of the disparagement and disgrace it reflects on the generality of our class.

In the confident hope that this appeal in behalf of our community will deserve consideration and support at your lordship's hands, we remain, my lord, with due respect and submission, your lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) S. VIEGAS, A. G. DE GA', M. AUGUSTA, M. E. DE SOUZA, N. FERNANDES, M. R. DE QUADROS, and others.

### GOVERNMENT REPLY.

No. 966 OF 1859.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March, 1859.

SIRS,—I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial, dated the 12th instant, praying that one or two members of the Portuguese community of Bombay may be placed on the list of justices of the peace.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council fully appreciates the respectability, good conduct, and loyalty of that portion of the inhabitants of Bombay which is of Portuguese origin, and his Lordship in Council will have great pleasure in including the names of one or more gentlemen of this section of the community in the commission of the peace.—I have the honour to be, sirs, your most obedient servant, (Sd.) H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

To S. Viegas, Esq., and other representatives of the Portuguese community, Bombay.

colonel G. W. P. Bingham, C.B., arrived in Bombay by rail from Agra on the 28th March, and another detachment also arrived on the evening of the 30th. 450 men of this regiment, with 12 officers, under the command of Lieut. col. Sibley, left for Kurrachee on the 5th of April by H.M.'s I.N. steamer *Peroze*. H.M.'s 17th lancers are under orders to proceed to Jhansi to relieve such of the 14th light dragoons as have been stationed there for some time past, which latter corps is to march to Bombay for embarkation to England. The 3rd dragoon guards will be stationed at Mhow in place of the 17th lancers. H.M.'s 95th regiment are to be quartered at Neemuch, and the 89th foot, now at that station, are under orders to march to Seronge.

MR. GEORGE BEASE, the late editor of the *Standard*, has been acquitted by a Bombay jury of the charge of manslaughter. The circumstances of the case, as disclosed by the prosecution, are briefly these. On the night of the 27th November last (about half past one), Mrs. Bease went to the house of a Mr. Foster. She remained there some time, and while there her husband discovered that she was absent. As Mrs. Bease, accompanied by Mr. Foster, was returning to her husband's house, one shot was fired at the woman, and another immediately afterwards at the man. Both shots struck, and the surgeon deposed that the woman died from the effects of the wound. Mr. Foster, who was only slightly hurt, immediately after the shots had been fired went to the prisoner's house, and found him with a double barrelled gun in his hand. No one else was there. One witness deposed that the prisoner had acknowledged to him, (the witness) that he had fired the gun, and Major Marston, captain of police at Kurrachee, also deposed that Bease voluntarily confessed he had shot his wife and Mr. Foster. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and this verdict the Chief Justice refused to receive until satisfied that the jury understood the facts of the case. "He therefore," according to the report of the case in the *Bombay Standard*, "submitted to them three questions, the answers of which, if in the affirmative, would amount to a verdict of guilty. The questions were—1. Whether the prisoner fired the shot which struck the deceased? 2. Whether the deceased died from the effects of the wound caused by the shot? 3. Whether, when the prisoner fired, he fired at either the deceased or Foster? The jury retired again, and returned with answers which seemed to show that they had not clearly understood the evidence. His lordship then read to them the evidence *in extenso*. The jury again retired, but finally gave a verdict of "Not Guilty." Sir M. Sausse—That is your verdict, gentlemen? All I can say is that I am glad that it is not mine. You are discharged." Mr. Bease is now to be tried for an attempt to murder Mr. Foster.

THE BOMBAY TOWN MAJORITY.—The appointment of Colonel Robertson, of the 25th N.I., to the Town Majority of Bombay, is one of the most judicious nominations that has characterised Lord Elphinstone's administration. There are few officers in the army more popular than Colonel Robertson, both in the service, of which he is such a distinguished ornament, and in society generally. The public will therefore learn with regret that it is contemplated to separate the secretaryship of the Prize Committee from the office of town major, which will reduce the emoluments of the latter by 200 rupees per month. The town major has ever held this appointment, and the reasons for withdrawing it now are as unfair towards Colonel Robertson, as they are discreditable to those who are endeavouring to accomplish the job. If the appointment is a sinecure, let it be abolished altogether, and the friends of Colonel Robertson will have no cause for complaint. But, if it is to be maintained, let Colonel Robertson hold it as his predecessors did before him. It is to be hoped that Lord Elphinstone will act in this matter so as to give occasion for no hostile criticism.

POISONED TEA SERVED OUT TO THE TROOPS.—We have just received the particulars of a very serious affair which occurred at Kirkee, on Sun-

day the 20th March, which appears to us to demand a most searching scrutiny, and the condign punishment of the offenders. From the statement that has been made to us by a party at Kirkee, we learn that on the above date, some of the men of the Inniskilling Dragoons, on their return from church, were taken seriously ill after drinking their tea at breakfast, and had to be sent to the Regimental Hospital where they received immediate medical aid, and were restored by the exhibition of emetics. A board of medical officers afterwards sat to investigate the cause of the men's sudden illness, when it was ascertained the tea of which they had partaken, and which was supplied by the contractors, was adulterated with some deleterious ingredient, by which it was poisoned. Subsequently to this, a Military Court of Inquiry very carefully investigated the matter, and came to the same conclusion as the medical officers. We hope that the matter will not stop here, but that measures will be taken by the brigade authorities to bring the rascally contractors to book. One of these wretches is a Banian and the other a Parsee, and both, we are told, are men of indifferent character. We have every reason to believe, that both the brigadier and the depy.-asst. commissary gen. stationed at Poonah will do all in their power to get at the bottom of this nefarious affair; and we imagine that the first steps taken to prevent further mischief, must have been to instantly annul the contract, and to destroy the contractor's stock of adulterated tea. One thing is, however, quite certain, after the recent exposures of the bread and tea contracts, namely, that the system is a rotten one, and must be got rid of.—*Poonah Observer*.

SCINDE.—Two of the chief Sirdars of Candahar have arrived at Kurrachee with a large suite. Their names are Syud Mahemad Khan and Syud Main Khan. They are in search of a young scapegrace Sirdar, who has run away from home ostensibly to make the Haj. The young man named Jelaladin is at Sonmeeanee, and will soon be brought back like the prodigal son. The Sirdars are residing with Moorad Khan, the Government contractor, and were visited on their arrival by the judicial deputy magistrate and the native officials.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The following appointments have been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, with effect from the 12th April, subject to the approval of His Excellency the right hon. the Commander-in-Chief in India:—Captain E. L. Green, of H.M.'s 77th regiment of foot, to be aide-de-camp, vice Vaughan. Lieut. G. A. Vaughan, of H.M.'s 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) regiment of foot, to be extra aide-de-camp, until further orders.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Two fellowships, one senior and one junior, to be entitled the "Decana Fellowships," have been instituted in the Elphinstone College. The junior fellowship, the monthly income of which is Rs. 70, has been endowed upon Jeviral Umashanker, a senior student of the college.

ADEN.—We are glad to perceive that the Government English school at Aden has proved, under the management of Mr. Charles Gilder, formerly of Bombay, eminently successful. The annual inspection took place on the 14th of April. The examination of the pupils was conducted by Sir Charles Trevelyan, who expressed himself highly gratified at the progress which had been made. He complimented Mr. Gilder and his assistants on the result of their labours, and trusted they would persevere in their zealous exertions.

SHIKARPORE, 22nd March.—This station has been abolished as a military cantonment; the artillery leave immediately. One of Jacob's rifle corps is to be stationed here, and the other at Sukkur. This arrangement will cost much more than having a native regiment of the line stationed here. I, however, congratulate the latter on their being relieved from doing duty in such a place—it is only fit for salamanders like Jacob's rifles. I hear the weapon used by the rifles is a great deal too heavy for a native.

COLONEL PARKE, H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders, at present commanding a brigade in the field, is to command the station of Mhow, which is to remain a Bombay cantonment for the future. Colonel Somerset, likewise commanding a cavalry brigade in that field, will shortly assume command of the brigade at Deesa, consequent on Brigadier Ferryman, 89th regiment H.M.'s, being transferred to the Bengal Presidency, and being thereby compelled to vacate a Bombay command.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a meeting of the directors, held on the 7th April, the Bank of Bombay reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

1ST BOMBAY FUSILIERS.—Subjoined is the garrison order issued by Brigadier Farquharson, commanding at Mooltan, on the occasion of the head quarters and right wing of the 1st Bombay fusiliers leaving that station on their return to the Presidency:—"19th March, 1859.—The head quarters and right wing 1st Bombay fusiliers, under orders to return to the Bombay Presidency, have been quartered at Mooltan since the mutinies first broke out. The regiment, while performing more than ordinary duty, and, consequent on the emergencies of the service, occupying inferior accommodation, has, especially on the 31st August, 1858, rendered important service at Mooltan. Brigadier Farquharson, commanding, cannot allow the head-quarters of the corps to leave the station without thanking Major Hogg, the officers and men, for these services, and for their general good conduct during the period they have been under his command. He wishes them a happy meeting with their families and friends. Brigadier Farquharson desires also to thank Surgeon Costelloe for the care he has taken of the sick, and the assistance and advice he, as senior medical and sanitary officer at Mooltan, has always so readily afforded him. The 1st Bombay fusiliers hastened northward by the line of the Indus immediately on the alarm of the mutiny. They got no further than Mooltan, and have there remained ever since. But though denied participation in the heroic feats of their fellow-soldiers, they had arduous and anxious duties to perform in watching a large body of disarmed native troops, and finally in suppressing an attempt on the part of those troops to break out into open mutiny."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 26. Celestial Breeze, Lawless, Calcutta.—27. Jane Jack Mitchell, Loman, Greenock.—30. P. and O. Co.'s str. Ganges, Bowen, Suez.—31. Thomas Brassey, Price, Newport.—April 1. Cato, Atwood, Calcutta; Villeda St. Lo, Sanbot, Bourbon; Joseph Andre, Jeanne Marie, Marseilles; Antelope, Cole, Newport; Pondicherry, Clunet, Cardiff.—3. Wandrah, Decker, Cape Town; Hamburg, Barbe, Mauritius; Adeline, Veras, Marseilles; Harriett, Murdock, Melbourne; Dewa Gundahur, Ebbsworth, Liverpool.—4. Dinah Malock, Lamb, Point de Galle; str. Bombay Castle, Dando, Hong Kong; P. and O. Co.'s str. Norma, Rogers, Hong Kong; Bankside, Wigzell, China.—5. Tubal Cain, Gray, Singapore; Alberaman, Petty, Rangoon; Lincluden Castle, Smith, London; Asia, Coram, Hull; South Carolina, Shapcott, Liverpool; Bussorah Merchant, Graham, Kurrachee; Alma, Bourrelly, Marseilles; Rob Roy, Stockdale, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lincluden Castle.—Capt. and Mrs. Gaze, 15th Regt., M.N.I. Capt. R. E. Glasspole, 6th B.N.I., Lieut. G. Steadman, 23rd Regt. L.I., Mrs. Steadman, Surg. Mathew Mylie, M.D.  
Per Wandrah.—Mrs. Baird and child.  
Per Dewa Gundahur.—Mr. L. J. Pryce.  
Per Bussorah Merchant.—Capt. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. Jamieson, Mrs. Miek ejohn, Mr. Fulcher.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Norma from CALCUTTA.—Capt. Dyett, Mr. De Bouilly.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ganges from SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Stratton, Sanderson, Williams, Harrison, Hibbert, Baskerville, Stewart, Kerell, King, Comyn, Dartnell, Brade, Elliott, Goodall, Bourne, Greene, Mrs. Worgan, Mrs. Collingwood, Mrs. Atherly and two children, Messrs. Buckland and Curjenvon. From Marseilles.—Capt. Swindley, Col. St. John Browne, Rev.—Sheldon, Mrs. Mull and two children. From ADEN.—Lieut. Elton.

### DEPARTURES.

March 26. Harriet Hoxie, Delmer, Persian Gulf.—29. Michel, Bernard, Bordeaux.—30. Alfred, Cossey, Liverpool; Sea Queen, Smith, London.—31. Gildersleeve, Johnson, China; Iola Bella, Johnson, Akyab.—April 1. P. and O. Co.'s str. Pekin, Burne, China.—2. Conqueror, Sheridan, Liverpool; str. Pearl, Duncan, Colombo; Storm Cloud, Campbell, London.—3. Xiphias, Morris, London; Retriever, Gladson, Liverpool.—4. Isard, Delahande, Cochlin; Colporteur, Bernard, Harre.—6. Albion, Adams, London; Frank, Very, Mauritius; Shaw Allum, Sawyers, Mauritius.—8. Kossuth, James, Judda.—11. P. and O. Co.'s str. Northam, Stead, Suez.





No. 400.—Rank assigned to the undermentioned lieuts., cornets, and ensigns:—

## ARTILLERY.

Lieut. J. W. Taylor (not arrived), Dec. 10, 1858.  
Lieut. J. A. S. Colquhoun (not arrived), Dec. 10, 1858.  
Lieut. W. E. Forbes (not arrived), Dec. 10, 1858.  
Lieut. W. Barrow, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Lieut. W. J. W. Muir, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Lieut. L. H. S. James, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Lieut. P. Boyd, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Lieut. A. B. Cunningham, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Lieut. E. J. Machell, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Lieut. F. Lindsay, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Lieut. F. A. Stubbs, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Lieut. G. E. W. Malet, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Lieut. J. P. Cottam, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Lieut. H. G. Willis, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Lieut. V. C. Fisher, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Lieut. M. W. Daniell, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Lieut. E. A. Anderson, Dec. 11, 1851.

## CAVALRY.

Cornet A. Hearsey, Nov. 4, 1858.  
Cornet V. J. Hodson, Nov. 20, 1858.  
Cornet H. A. Shakespear, Nov. 20, 1858.  
Cornet F. Currie, Nov. 20, 1858.  
Cornet G. T. Halliday, Nov. 20, 1858.  
Cornet H. M. Buller, Jan. 4, 1859.  
Cornet J. Low, Jan. 20, 1858.

## INFANTRY.

Ens. F. W. Collis (not arr.), Dec. 10, 1858.  
Ens. G. Quin, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. H. V. Riddell, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. C. G. Millett, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. C. S. de F. Roche, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. G. B. Stevens, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. F. H. Alexander, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. C. S. Pratt, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. H. Woodhouse, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. D. R. Clarke, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. C. A. E. S. Carter, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. F. H. Goold, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. N. J. Jones, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. C. T. Lane, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. W. S. Brooke, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. E. Newberry, Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. A. G. Handcock, (not arr.), Dec. 11, 1858.  
Ens. J. H. Baldwin, Dec. 20, 1858.  
Ens. W. G. Maitland, Dec. 20, 1858.  
Ens. D. Adamson (not arrived), Jan. 5, 1859.  
Ens. A. W. Christian, Jan. 6, 1859.  
Ens. A. F. Lindsay, Jan. 6, 1859.  
Ens. M. McN. Rind, Jan. 6, 1859.  
Ens. A. J. D. Howes, Jan. 6, 1858.  
Ens. R. M. B. Thomas, Jan. 6, 1859.  
Ens. W. Battye, Jan. 6, 1859.  
Ens. E. P. Ommann, Jan. 6, 1859.  
Ens. A. N. Phillips (not arrived), Jan. 10, 1859.  
Ens. A. M. Ommann, Jan. 20, 1859.  
Ens. J. E. Harden, Jan. 20, 1859.  
Ens. D. Darroch, Jan. 20, 1859.  
Ens. H. R. Young, Jan. 20, 1859.

Admitted to the service, and prom. to the rank of ensign.

Infantry.—Cadet A. M. Ommann—date of arr. at Fort William Feb. 27.

No. 403.—Returned to duty on this estab.:

Lieut. W. G. Ellice, 15th N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, March 16.

No. 405.—The following orders, issued by the 1st Assistant resident in charge, Hyderabad residency, are confirmed:—

No. 39.—Feb. 23.—Confirming the regtal. order by Lieut. J. W. Sinclair, offic. com. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated camp Jawlah, Feb. 1, directing Lieut. Innes, who arrived in the field force camp, to assume charge of the adjutant's office of 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, from Lieut. Teed, 2nd in com., 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent.

No. 42.—March 8.—Granting 2 mos. leave to Bombay, from date of quitting Boloram, to Lieut. Turton, 2nd in com. 2nd inf. Hyderabad contingent, prep. to final m.c. to Eur. under new regs.

No. 407.—The serv. of Asst. surg. W. Eddowes, attached to convalescent depot at Allahabad, are placed at disp. of foreign dept.

No. 408.—The servs. of the undermentioned officers are placed at disp. of the hon. the Lieut. Gov. N.W. Prov.:

Capt. R. Ouseley, 34th N.I.  
Capt. C. Warde, 68th N.I.  
Capt. J. S. D. Tullock, 7th N.I.

No. 409.—The servs. of Lieut. G. J. Reeves, 50th N.I., are placed at disp. of the hon. the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal.

No. 410.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:

Lieut. F. W. Dunbar, 37th N.I., 2nd in com. of Meerut police batt., for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 411.—With reference to G.O. Nos. 95 and 294, Jan. 21 and March 4, rank assigned to undermen. ensigns from dates specified:—

Ens. C. McNeile, fr. Dec. 11, 1858, and will stand immediately below Mr. E. Newbery, of list of cadets No. 1 of 1859

Ens. H. G. Becher, fr. Jan. 6, and will stand immediately below Mr. E. P. Ommann, of list of cadets No. 1 of 1859.

No. 412.—The serv. of Asst. surg. B. Brown are placed at disp. of the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal.

No. 413.—The serv. of Lieut. A. C. Paddy, corps of engr., are placed at disp. of pub. works dept.

Foreign Dept., March 23.—Lieut. N. W. Elphinstone, offic. dep. commissioner of Googaira, Punjab, is app. a marriage registrar in that district.

March 25.—Maj. C. Hervey, offic. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee, assu. ch. of his duties on 8th inst.

Public Works Dept., March 19.—The app. by Lieut. gov. of the Punjab of Mr. E. C. Palmer, asst. engr. 1st class, to offic. as exec. engr. of 4th division, Baree Doab Canal, with effect from 4th January, 1859, during absence of Mr. A. G. Crommelin, is confirmed.

March 21.—Capt. R. A. B. Tod, H.M.'s 94th regt., offic. probationary asst. engr. at Peshawar, having been permitted to res. his app. in public works dept., his serv. are replaced at disp. of C. in C. for military duty.

Capt. C. J. Mead, art., is app. an exec. of 3rd class, and posted to the charge of the new or Patna division.

Leave of absence.—Lieut. H. A. L. Carnegie, of engs., offic. exec. engineer, Lucknow, has leave for 2 mo. fr. 1st inst. to pres., prep. resigning the serv.

March 29.—No. 416.—Army Commissariat Dept.—Maj. G. S. Macbean, 7th N.I., and A. D. Dickens, 38th L.I., asst. of 2nd class, to offic. as asst. commissaries gen. 1st class, v. Wroughton and Willes, to Eur.

Lieut. J. R. A. S. Lowe, 56th N.I.; Capt. W. C. R. Mylne, 74th N.I., dep. assts. of 1st class, to offic. as dep. asst. commissaries gen. of 2nd class.

Maj. T. James, 2nd N.I. (grenadiers); Lieut. F. T. Goldsworthy, 72nd N.I., dep. asst. of 2nd class, to offic. as asst. commissaries gen. of 1st class.

Capt. G. R. Roberts, 41st N.I., and T. W. Holland, 38th L.I., sub-assts., to offic. as dep. asst. commissaries gen. of 2nd class.

No. 417.—The servs. of asst. surg. W. R. Rice are placed at disposal of lieut. gov. N. W. Prov.

## POSTINGS.

No. 421 of 1859.—The undermentioned unposted cornets and ensigns are posted to the corps specified:—  
Cornets A. Hearsey, 5th L.C.; V. J. Hodson, 4th L.C.; H. A. Shakespear, 5th L.C.; F. Currie, 1st L.C.; G. T. Halliday, 4th L.C.; H. M. Buller, 5th L.C.; I. Lowe, 3rd L.C. Ensigns F. W. Collis (not arrived), 30th N.I.; G. Quin, 43rd L.I.; H. V. Riddell, 68th N.I.; C. G. Millett, 70th N.I.; C. S. de F. Roche, 47th N.I.; G. B. Stevens, 38th L.I.; F. H. Alexander, 34th N.I.; C. S. Pratt, 54th N.I.; H. Woodhouse, 30th N.I.; D. R. Clarke, 55th N.I.; C. A. E. S. Carter, 20th N.I.; F. H. Goold, 58th N.I.; N. J. Jones, 15th N.I.; C. T. Lane, 16th N.I.; W. S. Brooke, 2nd N.I.; E. Newbery, 6th Eur. regt.; C. McNeile, 60th N.I.; A. G. Handcock (not arrived), 43rd L.I.; J. H. Baldwin, 68th N.I.; W. G. Maitland, 39th N.I.; D. Adamson (not arrived), 61st N.I.; A. W. Christian, 22nd N.I.; A. F. Lindsay, 63rd N.I.; M. McN. Rind, 21st N.I.; A. J. D. Hawes, 32nd N.I.; R. M. B. Thomas, 46th N.I.; W. Battye, 6th Eur. regt.; E. P. Ommann, 49th N.I.; H. G. Becher, 73rd N.I.; A. N. Phillips (not arrived), 19th N.I.; A. M. Ommann, 17th N.I.; J. E. Harden, 11th N.I.; D. Darroch, 27th N.I.; H. R. Young, 31st L.I.

The following promotions are made to fill existing vacancies:—

To be lieutenants.—Cornet A. Hearsey, 5th L.C.; Cornet V. J. Hodson, 4th L.C.; Cornet H. A. Shakespear, 5th L.C.; Cornet F. Currie, 1st L.C.; Cornet G. T. Halliday, 4th L.C.; Ens. F. W. Collis, 30th N.I.

No. 424.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave, on m.c.:

Lieut. col. W. A. J. Mayhew, 6th Eur. regt., adjt. gen. of the army, for 9 mo., under new regs.

Home Dept., March 28.—Mr. W. T. Taylor resigned the C.S. fr. May 1.

March 28.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to grant to Sir R. Hamilton, Bart., agent to the Gov. Gen. for Central India, one month's prep. leave to Bombay, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

March 29.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. G. Delane to offic. as superint. of ex-Amers of Scinde and Sikh Sirdars, as also of the affairs of the Mysore Princes, with effect fr. 22nd inst., the date on which he received charge of the offices from Maj. C. V. Bowie.

Rev. W. W. Phelps is app. to offic. as chaplain of City of Lucknow.

Mr. J. H. Master, asst. comm. in Nagpore, received charge of Raepore district fr. Lieut. C. B. L. Smith, offic. asst. commissioner, on Jan. 24 last.

Mr. A. G. W. Harris, asst. commissioner in Nagpore, received charge of Chindwarra district fr. Capt. C. C. Robertson, on 10th inst.

Maj. H. Berdmore, dep. commissioner in Martaban, delivered over charge of Shoay Gyeen treasury to Capt. W. G. Stoll, on 26th ult.

Maj. S. R. Tickell, dep. commissioner of Amherst, rec. ch. of Moulmain treasury fr. Mr. W. Twenlow, on 9th inst.

Mr. P. Carnegie, dep. commissioner, Lucknow, has privilege leave for 10 days.

Maj. G. Haines, superint. of Bangalore division in Mysore, has leave for 15 days.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

March 16.—Rev. J. Sale to be a marriage registrar in Calcutta.

Mr. W. Ainslie, railway commissioner, has been appd. to take land required by the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company.

March 19.—Mr. G. L. Martin, judge of Tirhoot, res. ch. of his office on 12th inst., fr. which date the unexpired portion of leave granted to him is cancl.

March 23.—Mr. E. H. Lushington to offic. as junior sec. to govt. of Bengal.

Leave of absence:—

March 21.—Mr. C. T. Buckland, junior sec. to the govt. of Bengal for 3 mo.

March 23.—Mr. J. Mackenzie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, for 3 mo.

March 18.—Appointments.—Rev. S. J. Hill, to be a marriage registrar in 24 pergunnahs.

March 22.—Mr. R. Pringle to be civil asst. surg. of Cuttack.

Mr. B. Kendall to be civil asst. surg. of Pooree.

March 24.—Messrs. E. G. Man and E. Stewart to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Tirhoot.

Leave of absence:—

March 23.—Mr. J. Watson, superint. of survey, 4th or west div., 1 mo. prep. leave.

Capt. J. E. Gastrell, rev. surr., 4th div., for 1 mo.

March 24.—Mr. J. T. Worsley, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, for 3 mo.

## MADRAS.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, March 26.—Mr. W. E. Underwood to be dep. coll. and mag. of 3rd class in South Arcot.

March 28.—Mr. D. F. Carmichael to be private sec. to the Hon. the Gov.

Mr. L. Forbes to be dep. sec. to Govt. in departments under chief sec., and to be sec. to Board of Examiners.

March 29.—No. 127.—Returned to duty:—

Capt. W. T. Nicolls, 24th N.I.; 2nd Capt. F. Cobbe, art., exec. engineer 2nd class at Mhow; arrived at Madras March 27.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of capt. by brevet, fr. March 25:—

Lieut. J. C. Mayne, 2nd lt. cav.

The dates of rank of the undermentioned officers are fixed as indicated against their names:—

## ARTILLERY.

Lieut. C. D. A. Straker, not arrived, Dec. 10, 1858.

Lieut. W. A. Warren, not arrived, Dec. 10, 1858.

Lieut. W. R. C. Brough, Dec. 10, 1858.

Lieut. D. V. Shortland, Dec. 11, 1858.

Lieut. W. Freeth, Dec. 11, 1858.

Lieut. C. W. Brereton, Dec. 11, 1858.

Lieut. Hon. H. S. O'Grady, Dec. 11, 1858.

Lieut. R. Thompson, Dec. 11, 1858.

Lieut. A. K. Seacombe, Dec. 11, 1858.

Lieut. J. H. Gleig, Dec. 11, 1858.

## CAVALRY.

Cornet W. S. McLeod, d. d. 1st drag. gds., Nov. 20, 1858.

Cornet W. T. Jay, d. d. 1st dragoon guards, Dec. 20, 1858.

Cornet H. M. Clarke, d. d. 1st dragoon guards, Jan. 20, 1859.

## INFANTRY.

Ens. B. B. Faunce, d. d. 2nd Eur. lt. inf., Sept. 25, 1858.

Ens. J. W. S. Butler, d. d. Eur. inf. depot, Nov. 20, 1858.

Ens. E. Ogilvy, d. d. 2nd Eur. lt. inf., Nov. 20, 1858.

Ens. H. S. Stewart, d. d. details 1st Madras fusiliers Jackatalla, Dec. 4, 1858.

Ens. S. H. Mackay, d. d. 1st Madras fusiliers, Dec. 11, 1858.

Ens. R. F. Doig, d. d. 1st Madras fusiliers, Dec. 11, 1858.

Ens. W. Stenhouse, d. d. 2nd Eur. lt. inf., Dec. 11, 1858.

Ens. A. W. Foord, d. d. 1st royal regt., Dec. 11, 1858.

Ens. R. Bullock, d. d. 18th foot, Dec. 11, 1858.

Ens. H. A. Hammond, d. d. 2nd Eur. lt. inf., Dec. 11, 1858.

Ens. C. J. B. Harris, d. d. 44th regt. of foot, Dec. 11, 1858.

Ens. E. S. Ludlow, d. d. 3rd Madras Eur. regt., Dec. 11, 1858.

Ens. W. Irvine, d. d. 1st royal regt., Dec. 11, 1858.

Ens. Hutchison, d. d. 1st royal regt., Dec. 11, 1858.

Ens. H. Porteous, Dec. 11, 1858.

Ens. E. A. Bruce, d. d. 1st Madras fus., Jan. 6, 1859.

Ens. W. J. Pickance, d. d. Eur. inf. depot, Jan. 6, 1859.

Ens. H. E. A. Lawford, d. d. 1st Madras fus., Jan. 20, 1859.

Ens. A. Y. Brooking, d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I., Jan. 20, 1859.

**April 1.**—Leave of absence:—

Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple, master attendant at Madras, for 3 mo., fr. the 6th inst., to proc. to Bangalore and the Neigherries.

Rev. B. S. Clarke to be chaplain of Jackatalla.

Capt. J. F. McKennie to act as shipping master for the port of Madras, dur. abs. on leave of Mr. Dalrymple.

Mr. T. E. Franck to be auditor of the accounts of the Mauritius and West India emigration agencies.

Rev. B. S. Clarke, chaplain on the Madras estab., has rep. his return to pres. by the str. *Nubia* on 28th ult.

Leave of absence to chaplains:—

Rev. B. O'M. Deane, chapl. of Bellary, for 1 mo., fr. 26th inst.

Rev. K. C. Bailly, jt. chapl. of Trichinopoly, for 2 mo., fr. 2nd prox.

The superintendent of marine has granted Mr. Daviot, govt. head pilot, Paumben, 1 mo.'s leave, fr. 29th inst.

**April 1st.**—The unexpired portion of privilege leave to Mr. W. R. Williams, deputy postmaster of Bangalore, under date March 22nd last, has been cancelled.

**April 1st.**—No. 130.—Appointments:—

Lieut. col. R. Crewe, of 45th regt. N.I., to be milly. sec. to the governor.

Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, 37th regt. Madras grenadiers, to be a. d. c. to the governor.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. G. F. S. Browne, 14th N.I., dep. commy., 1st class, Saugor, arrived at Calcutta on March 15.

Capt. R. W. H. Leicester, 19th N.I., paymaster Vizagapatam, arrived at Madras on March 27.

Lieut. W. P. Mears, 40th N.I., arrived at Madras on March 26.

Lieut. F. O. Barrow, 5th N.I., sub asst. commy. gen., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on m.c. for 15 mo., under new regs.

Ens. F. Middlecoat, 7th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Bombay on m.c., under regs. of 1854, to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Mr. A. G. Hutchins is adm. upon estab. as a cadet for the inf., fr. March 27, 1859, the date of his arr. at Madras; pending the receipt of the certificate of his apt., and prom. to rank of ens.

Mr. H. S. Elton, adm. on estab. as a cadet of inf. fr. March 26, 1859, the date of his arr. at Madras, and prom. to rank of ens.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, March 29.**—At the recommendation of the insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, the following postings are ordered:—

#### ARTILLERY.

Lieut. col. J. Maitland, fr. horse brig., non-effective, to 3rd batt.

Lieut. col. G. Rowlandson, late prom. 4th brig.

Lieut. col. W. A. Orr, late prom. horse brig., non-effective.

Capt. A. Stewart, fr. 1st batt. D to 4th batt. B.

Capt. C. H. Harrison, fr. 4th batt. B to 1st batt. D; to join at Rangoon, when he becomes available for regt. duty.

Lieut. J. C. Taylor, A comp. 4th batt., do. du. horse brig., to join the F tr. horse brig., in Saugor field div.

Lieut. J. McNeil, 1st batt., to 1st batt. B.

Lieut. A. Wynch, fr. 4th batt. C to 1st batt. D; to join at Rangoon.

Lieut. K. J. L. Mackenzie, fr. do. du. 1st batt. to 4th batt. C; to join at Secunderabad.

Lieut. J. W. Macdougall, fr. 4th batt. D; to join at Rangoon.

Ens. J. D. Sandys is to do duty with 1st Madras fus. at Bangalore.

Brev. capt. S. S. Coffin, 24th N.I., to be A.D.C. to Maj. gen. J. C. Coffin, com. ceded dist.

**March 30.**—The following removal is ordered:—

Lieut. J. C. Taylor, from A comp. 4th batt. art. to horse art.

Leave of absence:—

8th Madras L.C.—Maj. J. Fowler, doing du. 4th Madras L.C., for 1 mo., fr. date of dep. to Calcutta, prep. to applying for 6 mo. leave on m.c. to Madras and Bangalore.

Capt. F. N. Smith, 30th N.I., 2nd asst. adjt. gen., is appd. to act as 1st asst. adjt. gen. of the army, until the arrival of Capt. E. T. Boddam.

Capt. S. J. Batten, 18th N.I., is appd. fort adjt. of Vellore, so long as his regt. may continue to form part of that garrison.

Removals.—Surg. A. Shewan, from 2nd regt. light cav. to 1st batt. art., and med. charge of European and native art. at the Mount.

Surg. J. M. Jackson, to 2nd regt. L.C.

**March 31.**—Lieut. col. W. P. Macdonald is removed from 3rd L.I. to 15th N.I.

Lieut. col. F. Russell is removed from 22nd N.I. to 8rd L.I.

**April 1.**—Lieut. C. G. Gunning, 37th gren., is to act as station staff officer at St. Thomas's Mount dur. abs. of Farran.

Capt. W. Barber, 33rd N.I., has leave fr. May 2 to Aug. 1, to Madras, prep. to apply. for furl. to Eur.

The leave granted to Brev. capt. C. W. Dun, 43rd N.I., is cano. at his request.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, March 26.*

No. 266.—Brev. maj. R. C. Browne, 60th Bengal N.I., and commr. in the Punjab, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo. on m.c. under new regs.

No. 267.—Capt. F. S. Taylor, Bengal engrs., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo. on m.c. under new regs.

**March 28.**—No. 272.—Asst. surg. W. G. Hunter, has been app. to act as professor of surgery, asst. surg. to Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy hospital, and superint. of vaccination at presidency during Dr. Ballingall's absence on leave.

**March 26.**—No. 275.—Orders confirmed:—

**Dated Nov. 19, 1858.**—By Brig. Parke, app. Capt. Steuart, 13th N.I., to perform du. of 1st class commissariat agent, and in charge bazaars (2nd class) of 2nd brigade Rajpootana field force, with effect fr. Sept. 5, 1858.

**Dated Jan. 1.**—By Maj. Rocke, app. Lieut. Bannerman, Sikh horse, to act as interp. to the troops at Neemuch.

**Dated Jan. 11.**—By Lieut. col. Malcolm, app. Lieut. Watts, adj. 2nd regt. Southern Muratha horse, to act as interp. to Kulladghee field force.

**Dated Jan. 15.**—By Maj. Guerin, app. Lieut. Jervis to act as gr. mr. to right wing of 2nd Eur. L.I., at Kolapore.

**Dated Feb. 4.**—By Capt. Baugh, app. Capt. Scott to act as adj. to the left wing 13th N.I., during its separation fr. h. qrs., v. Baugh.

**Dated Feb. 11.**—By Lieut. col. Call, app. Lieut. Shaw, 1st batt. 18th (royal Irish), to act as staff officer to the field force.

**Dated Feb. 19.**—By Maj. Macan, app. Capt. Anderson, 11th N.I., to act as staff officer to the field force.

**Dated Feb. 20.**—By Maj. H. Green, directing Lieut. Campbell, adj. of 3rd regt., in add. to his own du., to perform those of the adj. of 1st Scinde irreg. horse, dur. abs. of Lieut. Dickinson.

**Dated Feb. 24.**—By Maj. Christie, appg. Lieut. Warden to act as adj. to 17th N.I., dur. abs. of Lieut. LaTouche, on leave, with effect from 25th idem.

**Dated Feb. 25.**—By Brigadier Hobson, appg. Lieut. Drummond, 22nd N.I., to act as interp. to 3rd drag. guards.

**Dated March 1.**—By Maj. Powell, appg. Lieut. McGillivray to act as gr. mr. and interp. to 26th N.I.

**Dated March 3.**—By Maj. McGrigor, appg. Lieut. J. M. Boyd to act as adjt. to 30th N.I., dur. indisposition of Lieut. Thoys.

**Dated March 3.**—By Maj. Honner, directing Asst. surg. Larken, attached to Guzerat Bheel corps, to afford med. aid to detachment 8th N.I., and Guzerat irreg. horse, and details with hd. qrs. of the field force.

**March 30.**—No. 277.—Mr. C. E. Evans is admitted to the serv. as cadet of inf. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, March 12.

Lieut. T. G. Coles, 15th N.I., has returned to duty by permission of H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India in Council: date of arr. at Bombay, March 12.

**April 1.**—No. 282.—Capt. L. Pelly, 17th N.I., has returned to his duty; date of arr. at Bombay, Oct. 26, 1858.

#### TRANSFER OF CORPS.

No. 283.—The following corps have been transf. fr. the Bombay to the Bengal presy. from this date, viz.:

X. Battery Royal Art.

H.M.'s 71st Highland L.I.

H.M.'s 89th Regt.

No. 284.—In consequence of the transfer of H.M.'s 89th regt. to Bengal presy. the appts. of Col. A. H. Ferryman, c.n., as a brigadier on the estab. of this presy. has terminated.

**April 2.**—No. 285.—Capt. Scott, corps of engs., and exec. eng. Gogo and Guzerat ports, and acting garrison and dockyard eng., has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 286.—Lieut. col. H. Lyons, of 1st grenadier N.I., and town major, Bombay, has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old regs.

**April 5.**—No. 288.—Surg. A. Gibson, conservator of forests and superint. of botanical garden, has a furl. to Eur. for 6 mo., under new regs.

No. 289.—Maj. H. S. Watkin, 15th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 290.—Capt. J. F. Robertson, 28th N.I., is granted a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 291.—Ens. A. O. Barras, 6th N.I., is permitted to resign the serv. fr. March 15.

No. 295.—Lieut. J. P. B. Walsh, 1st class commissariat agent, is app. to the charge of the commissariat dep. at Surat.

Lieut. T. C. Fletcher, art., is directed to rejoin No. 7 lt. fd. batt. at Kurrachee.

The services of Lieut. J. T. Forbes, 25th N.L.I., are placed at disposal of comdt. of Scinde irreg. horse, for employ. as an actg. adjt.

Leave of absence:—  
Nat. Vet. Batt.—Maj. C. T. Symons, fr. March 81 to April 15, in ext., to remain in Bombay on privileged leave.

April 5.—Capt. J. E. Taylor, invalid estab., is directed to rejoin his app. of actg. interp. to nat. vet. batt. at Dapoolie.

Leave of absence:—  
2nd Gren. N.I.—Lieut. G. S. Bell, fr. March 29 to April 30, to Mahabeshwur, on m.c.

22nd N.I.—Capt. E. C. Beale, fr. March 28 to May 27, to Sattara, on privilege leave.

April 6.—Cadet A. Poole, attached to H.M.'s 31st inf. fr. March 24 to April 30, m.c.

15th N.I.—Maj. H. S. Watkin, fr. 1st to 20th April, in ext., to remain at Mahabeshwur, on m.c.

Nat. Vet. Batt.—Capt. T. Oliver, fr. 1st to 20th April, to Mahabeshwur, m.c.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, April 7.—Lieut. Leichman, regt. of art., will proceed in charge of the recruits of that corps arrived per *Lincluden Castle* as far as Poona. On arrival there he will make over the com. to Lieut. Theobald, and then rejoin No. 16 lt. fd. batt. at Sattara.

2nd Class Asst. surg. Goold is directed to proc. to Deccan in ch. of art. recruits arrived per ship *Lincluden Castle*, returning to Bombay on the completion of the duty.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

2nd Lt. Cav.—Maj. G. M. Taylor, fr. March 20 to April 15, in ext. of the leave granted by the Maj. gen. comd. Malwa div., to remain at Kharwarah.

## CIVIL

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette, March 31.)

Lieut. R. Johnstone, adjt. of the provincial batt., has leave fr. April 25 to May 25 for the purpose of appearing before the presy. exam. committee for exam. in the Persian language.

Capt. H. F. Davies, com. the Guzerat provincial batt., an asst. mag. in Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Broach collectorates.

Mr. J. King, prin. sudder ameen of Ahmedabad, assu. ch. of his office on 21st inst.

Mr. D. Davidson, coll. and mag. of Poona, has leave, on m.c., for 15 mo., to Eur., fr. 12th prox.

Mr. Davidson has prep. leave fr. the beginning of next month to the date of his embarkation.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S., has been allowed to proc. from Mahabeshwur to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the next vernac. exam. committee.

Mr. P. M. Dalzell, dep. coll. of customs, and harbour mag. at Kurrachee, has spec. leave for 1 mo. to Bombay, prep. to Europe.

Mr. W. D'Oyly, acting 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum, assumed charge of his duties on 23rd inst.

Mr. F. Hutchinson, coll. of Bombay, and in charge of the stationery depart., delivered over charge of those offices to Mr. R. Spooner, Commissioner of customs, salt, and opium, on 25th inst.

Mr. R. H. Showell to act as coll. of Bombay and in charge of the stationery depart.

The privilege leave granted to assist. surg. Sylvester, civil surg. at Sholapoor, is extended.

Assist. surg. J. G. Fraser, civil surg. of Ahmednuggur, has leave for 1 mo. to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to leave to England.

Mr. T. P. Armistead, 4th class exec. engr., and exec. engr. of Southern Konkun, is transf. to Belgaum as a special asst. engr.

Lieut. E. B. Holland, special asst. engr., attached to office of exec. engr. Belgaum and Kolapoor, is app. a 4th class exec. engineer, and exec. engineer of Southern Konkun.

Rev. J. W. Jervis, Chaplain on the Ecclesiastical establishment of the Bombay presidency, is perm. to resign the service.

Bombay Castle, April 6.—Maj. W. L. Merewether assu. ch. of his duties as pol. superint. and comndt. on the N.W. frontier in Scinde on March 23.

Brev. maj. Anderson, 1st Bombay lancers, resu. ch. of his duties as superint. of H.H. the Gackwar's cen. horse in Kattywar and remount agt., March 31.

Mr. R. F. Mactier, actg. agent for the Gov. at Surat, assu. ch. of his duties April 2.

Mr. T. A. Compton, actg. jud. and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur, is granted leave for 2 mo., fr. the 4th proximo.

Mr. W. M. Coghlan to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, du. abs. of Mr. G. F. Sheppard, on leave.

Mr. G. W. Anderson to be supernu. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. A. A. Borrodale to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat.

Mr. I. Bosanquet to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapoor.

Mr. H. Hathway, asst. superint. rev. surv. and assessment, Khandeish, has been allowed leave of

abs. for one mo., fr. 15th ult., to proceed to the presy., on m.c.

Lieut. J. Currie resu. charge of his duties as 2nd class dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde on Nov. 8, 1858.

Mr. J. Elphinstone is app. 2nd class dep. coll. and mag., Hyderabad collectorate.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald is app. 3rd class dep. coll. and mag., Hyderabad collectorate.

Mr. G. Wood is app. 3rd class dep. coll. and mag. in Kurrachee collectorate, dur. Mr. Cole's employ. on other duty.

Mr. C. Daly is app. 3rd class dep. coll. and mag. in Shikarpore collectorate.

Mr. F. Gibbons is confirmed in the appt. of dep. coll. in charge of the treasury at Hyderabad.

Mr. R. West, acting asst. coll. of Belgaum has leave for 1 month, from 18th inst.

Mr. J. McFarlan, supernu. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara, is placed in charge of Beejapoor, in add. to Khanapoor Talooka.

Mr. W. R. Ferguson is permitted to proceed to Mahabeshwur, to prosecute his studies in the Hindoostanee language, and placed under control of collector of Mahabeshwur and Sattara.

Maj. Morgan, agent for gun carriages, is app. a trustee of St. John's Church, Colaba, in the room of Maj. Murray.

Rev. G. L. Allen is prom. to rank of Chaplain, from Feb. 8, 1859, the date of rev. J. J. W. Jervis's resignation of service.

Rev. A. Miller, chaplain of Baroda, has been allowed privilege leave of abs. from his station for 2 months, from April 12.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt. J. T. Barr, Capt. A. Y. Shortt, Capt. J. Black, Lieut. G. G. Leathes, and Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie to be asst. mags. in regulation districts of Thakore of Bhownuggur.

Capt. L. D. Dunsterville, to be judicial dep. mag. at Shikarpore, continuing to act as dep. coll. and mag. in Kurrachee collectorate.

Lieut. C. J. Griffith, 17th N.I., Inam commissioner, northern div., is allowed prep. leave to Bombay, for the purp. of obtaining m.c. to Eur.

Mr. C. W. Bell is attached to superint. of Tanna survey, dur. settlement of Cullian and Tulloja Talookas.

Mr. L. Ashburner, 1st assistant to coll. and mag. of Kaira, has leave for 20 days from 22nd inst.

Mr. W. R. Pratt, acting 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, has been placed in permanent charge of revenue and magisterial duties of Broach Purganna, fr. 9th ult.

Mr. R. H. Showell, acting coll. of Bombay, and in charge of the stationery dept., assu. ch. of those offices on the 2nd inst.

## NAVAL

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Bombay Castle, March 26.

No. 42.—Lieut. R. A. Stradling has leave to April 1, 1860, to proc. to Neigherry Hills on m.c., under old furl. reg.

March 30.—No. 43.—Mr. F. L. Seaton, mate, has leave from 26th inst. to 30th prox., to Mahabeshwur, on m.c.

March 30.—Mr. T. G. Clark, 1st class eng. of the *Auckland*, having arrived from Aden by the P. and O. Co.'s st. *Ganges*, is att. to *Achar* as supernu. for duty in the factory.

### SQUADRON ORDERS BY COM. G. G. WELLESLEY, C. IN C. I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, March 28.

Asst. surg. G. E. Seward, having been reported fit for duty, to join the *Elphinstone*.

March 29.—The officers below-named are appointed a committee to examine into the qualifications of masters and mates of merchant vessels under the provisions of Act 1 of 1859:—  
Commander Barker, offic. master attendant.  
Lieut. Fergusson, I.N., draftsman.  
Mr. Atkinson, 1st asst. to the master attendant.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, April 5.

Mr. J. G. DuBonley, midshipman of sch. *Charlotte*, having arrived from Calcutta by the P. and O. Co.'s str. *Norna* on 4th inst., was attached to *Achar* as supernu., to study at Butcher's Island.

Bombay Castle, April 2.—Mr. T. R. Rogers, mate, has leave for 1 year to Eur., on furl., on m.c.

Mr. M. F. Ingle has been appd. a captain's clerk.

Mr. E. A. S. Mignon, purser, has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c.

Lieut. G. N. P. Mason has leave for 1 year, fr. March 1, to Persia and Turkish Arabia, on m.c.

Mr. J. Brebner, midshipman, is prom. to rank of mate, fr. March 30.

Mr. C. P. Georges, mate, has furl. to Eur. for 1 year, on m.c.

Lieut. R. A. Stradling has leave to Neigherries, on m.c., until April 30, 1860.

## BIETHS.

BEALE, wife of Maj. 22nd regt. N.I. son at Sattara, March 30.

BEST, wife of J. R. son, at Muttra, March 24.

BIDDLE, wife of T. J. son, still-born, at Mynpoorie, March 22.

BLANCHETT, Mrs. J. daughter, at Agra, March 18.

BRYAN, Mrs. C. son, at Lahore, March 20.

BYER, wife of Capt. C. H. son, at Katmandhoo, March 19.

CASPERST, Mrs. C. P. son, at Bengal, March 15.

CRUTTENDEN, Mrs. daughter, at Colaba, March 30.

CURZON, the Hon. Mrs. E. G. son, at Ferozepore, March 23.

EARL, wife of R. T. son, at Fort Agra, March 29.

FARRELL, wife of J. son, at Moradabad, March 22.

GOODWYN, wife of Lieut. H. son, at Lucknow, March 22.

GORDON, wife of Lieut. col. son, at Chowringee, March 23.

HARNESS, Mrs. B. son, at Calcutta, March 10.

HEALEY, wife of Capt. F., son, at Calcutta, March 14.

HINDE, wife of Rev. F., son, at Nainee Tal, March 27.

INGLIS, wife of Maj. gen. Sir J., daughter, at Cawnpore, March 24.

INNES, wife of Captain (Engineers), son, at Bengal, March 17.

JAMES, wife of Capt., son, at Fort William, March 17.

KER, wife of C. B., daughter at Mazagon, March 28.

LANE, wife of W., daughter, at Kurrachee, March 25.

LEGGATT, wife of C. D., daughter, at Bandora, March 28.

LINDSAY, wife of D. B., son, at Tittaghar, April 1.

LIPTROTT, wife of Maj., 17th Ir. Cav., son, at Mussoorie, March 15.

MEDHURST, wife of A. C., daughter, at Ghazepore, March 11.

MINAS, Mrs. P. A., daughter, at Sirsa, March 25.

MOLONY, wife of Capt. C. P., 25th regt., N.I., daughter, at Madras, March 15.

OBBAUD, wife of Capt., 4th Punjab Inf., daughter, at Meeran Meer, March 19.

PEACHEY, wife of T. daughter, at Kilpauk, March 31.

ROSS, wife of H. S. J. daughter, at Mirzapore, March 28.

SAGE, wife of C. son, at Barrackpore, March 4.

SANDWICH, wife of Capt. J. P. 1st gren. N.I., son, at Kurrachee, March 19.

SHEWAN, wife of A. son, at Madras, March 17.

TEASDALE, wife of W. daughter, at Bombay, March 22.

THOMAS, wife of R. W. daughter, at Ferozepore, March 23.

TOWNSEND, wife of S. C. daughter, at Peshawur, March 13.

TYME, wife of Capt. P. M. son, at Bengal, March 19.

WILLIAMS, wife of T. son, at Indore, March 18.

## MARRIAGES.

BONJOW, J. A., to Jemima, daughter of the late G. G. Jeremiah, at Madras, March 28.

BROWNLOW, Capt. H. A., to Ellen, eldest daughter of Lieut. col. J. Brind, at Dehra, March 28.

BUTT, William B., Bengal Medical Service, to Isabella, daughter of Robert Mauassell, at Roorkee, March 23.

CAMPBELL, John, of Bombay, to Mary, daughter of John Campbell, late Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service at Ahmedabad, March 29.

D'OYLY, W. H., to Henrietta M., daughter of F. J. Halliday, at Kidderpore, March 18.

FALK, Charles, to Mrs. R. M. Andrews, at Calcutta, Feb. 20.

FRANKS, J. W., to Eliza M., daughter of J. Beale, at Chunar, March 25.

GREEVES, R. A. L., to Fanny, H. F., daughter of Lieut. col. Arbuthnot, at Bangalore, March 29.

JACKSON, E., C.S., to Madeline, daughter of the late Sir K. Jackson, at Kidderpore, March 21.

LEARMOUTH, Maj. A., H.M.'s 17th Lancers, to Charlotte S., daughter of Col. H. Lyons, at Byculia Church, March 2.

PLUMPTRE, Rev. W. A., to Sarah, daughter of F. White, at Nepery, March 31.

PRINCE, Joseph, chief commissioner's office, Lucknow, to Sarah H., daughter of Lieut. J. Green, at Jhelum, March 16.

RYVES, Maj. T. L., to Mrs. James, at Allahabad, March 17.

SCOTT, Capt. F. C., to Mary O., daughter of Rev. E. J. Ward, at Calcutta, March 17.

SIOMAN, J., to Lilla, daughter of the late J. Fawcett, at Delhi, March 19.

SMITH, D. S., to Miss Mary Clathworthy, on board the *Gertrude*, Feb. 6.

SMYTHE, Lieut. J. H., H.M.'s 58rd foot, to Miss J. Moir, at Calcutta, March 19.

VARDON, G. A., to Canoline J., daughter of W. Dannelan, at Bellary, March 7.

WICKHAM, Capt. E. R., H.M.'s 61st regt., to Mary, daughter of J. Macgregor, at Secunderabad, March 12.



## DEATHS.

BARRET, Sarah, wife of C. H. at Kussowlie, aged 55, March 28.  
 BECHER, Col. C. of the 8th Irregulars, lately at Indore.  
 BOLTON, Catherine, wife of Capt. R. H. at Ootacamund, March 26.  
 BRAY, John O. inf. son of J. at Worlee, March 30.  
 CRAYDEN, Sarah, wife of C. at Umballa, aged 38, March 27.  
 D'CRUZE, Clement J. F. son of Dr. F. at Allahabad, aged 3, March 22.  
 DILLON, Luke H. inf. son of Mr. at Allahabad, March 24.  
 FRANCIS, W. at Poona, aged 21, March 27.  
 GRANT, Lieut., 1st Sikh Infantry, killed in action on the Oude frontier.  
 GONDY, Gomes, at Singapore, April 5.  
 HARRISON, Lieut. R. F. H.M.'s 89th Regt., at Mhow, March 24.  
 HENNESSY, John, at Calcutta, aged 51, March 28.  
 HICKY, inf. daughter of G. at Colgoog, March 23.  
 KENNEDY, Mrs. Ellen, at Fort George, aged 24, March 24.  
 MACKENZIE, John F. inf. son of Lieut. J. M. at Bawal Pindia, March 20.  
 PHILLIPS, Mary, wife of A. M. at Agra, aged 30, March 26.  
 RAIKES, Capt. R. W. commandant of the body-guard of the Governor of Madras, April 1.  
 SCULTHORPE, Gertrude, wife of W. at Agra, aged 38, March 23.  
 SMITH, Arthur L. son of Capt. W. at Calcutta, March 29.  
 ST. AMOUR, Capt. Henry, at Chowpatty, April 7.  
 VICKERS, inf. son of Rev. B. H. at Royapooram, March 27.  
 VON GEYER, Mrs. Ann C. at Mazagon, aged 46, March 21.  
 WARDE, Louisa, daughter of Capt. on board the *Union*, March 24.  
 WARDE, Mary, daughter of Capt. at Bengal, aged 2, March 25.  
 WATSON, Ann C. at Lahore, aged 9, March 12.  
 WAYWOOD, J. W. at Tercevoor, aged 28, March 9.  
 WIGHTMAN, George J. son of J. at Kamptee, aged 5, March 13.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
 IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
 April 26.

## BREVET.

Lieut. col. J. A. Fwart, c.b., 93rd foot, to be A. de C. to the Queen, with the rank of col. in the army.  
 Lieut. col. W. Parke, c.b., 72nd foot, to be A. de C. to the Queen, with the rank of col. in the army.

To be cols. in the army:—Lieut. col. E. B. Hale, c.b., 82nd foot; Lieut. col. H. E. Longden, c.b., 10th foot.

To be lieut. cols. in the army:—Brev. maj. W. W. Barry, roy. art.; Maj. A. C. Robertson, 8th foot; Brev. maj. H. P. Yates, roy. art.; Maj. W. H. Kirby, 94th foot; Maj. C. R. Butler, 29th foot; Brev. maj. J. M. Hon. D. McDowall Fraser, roy. art.; Brev. maj. J. E. Michell, roy. art.; Maj. E. G. Maynard, 88th foot; Maj. the Hon. J. J. Bourke, 88th foot; Maj. J. M. Macdonald, Ceylon rifle regt.; Brev. maj. C. H. Smith, roy. art.; Maj. C. V. Oxenden, rifle brig.; Maj. W. P. Tinning, 90th foot; Maj. H. D'O. Torrens, 23rd foot; Maj. T. B. Butt, 79th foot; Maj. G. H. Tyler, 13th foot; Brev. maj. J. H. Cox, 75th foot; Brev. maj. Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., 18th foot; Maj. E. G. Bulwer, 23rd foot; Brev. maj. W. A. Middleton, c.b., roy. art.; Maj. T. Lightfoot, 84th foot; Brev. maj. F. A. Willis, c.b., 84th foot; Brev. maj. G. J. Wolseley, 90th foot; Brev. maj. W. O. Lennox, roy. engrs.; Maj. C. S. Hutchinson, 2nd drag. gds.; Maj. H. R. Norman, 10th foot; Maj. W. D. Bushe, 7th lt. drag.

To be majors in the army:—Capt. A. J. Macpherson, 24th foot; R. Freer, 27th foot; R. Mockler, 64th foot; W. Goode, 64th foot; B. Drew, 75th foot; G. Rotton, roy. art.; Hon. L. W. Milles, rifle brig.; A. Leahy, roy. engrs.; J. B. Thelwall, 24th foot; G. S. Young, 80th foot; F. Van Straubenzee, 18th foot; G. M. Miller, 79th foot; C. F. Young, roy. art.; R. S. Collis, 82nd foot; B. Granville, 23rd foot; F. E. Cox, roy. engrs.; J. M'C. Campbell, roy. art.; E. C. D. Radcliffe, 88th foot; G. H. J. Heigham, 23rd foot; T. C. Lyons, 20th foot; J. H. Wyatt, mil. train; C. Jones, 60th foot; A. C. Johnson, roy. art.; T. H. Stisted, 7th lt. drag.; J. A. Dalzell, 53rd foot; J. T. N. O'Brien, 20th foot; F. M. Alison, 19th foot; W. D. Harris, 2nd Bengal fus.; J. C. Hay, 60th Bengal N.I.; E. Brown, 1st Bengal fus.; G. W. M. Hall, 26th Bengal N.I.; H. F. M. Boisragon, 1st Bengal fus.; D. Kemp, 5th Bengal Eur. inf.; H. Lane, 5th Bengal lt. cav.; J. St. J. Hovenden, Bengal engr.

## GENERAL ORDER.—No. 726.

Dated Horse Guards, S.W., April 26.

In consequence of the services rendered by Maj. and Brev. col. E. R. Wetherall, c.b., unatt., as chief

of the staff with the force under Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., during the latter part of the operations of that column in Central India, in the year 1858, and subsequently in the command of a column in the late campaign in Oude, which attacked and captured the fort of Rampoor, her Majesty has been pleased to promote this officer to the substantive rank of lieut. col. unattached.

By order of his R.H. the general C. in C.

(Signed) G. A. WETHERALL, adjt. gen.

April 29.

2nd Drag. Gds.—Capt. W. H. Horne, fr. 15th L.D., to be capt., v. Carnegie, who exch.

3rd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. R. Norwood to be capt., by purch., v. Chaplain, prom.; Cor. P. H. Elliot to be lieut., by purch., v. Norwood.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. A. J. Billing, fr. 13th lt. drags., to be lieut., v. King, who exch.

Military Train.—Lieut. H. Clarke, fr. h. p. of the late land transport corps, to be lieut., v. Willans, who reverts to h. p. of his former rank of capt. in that corps, fr. April 1, 1859. Lieut. R. Neville, fr. h. p. of the late land transport corps, to be lieut., v. Harris, prom. to an unatt. comp., without purch. Corn. J. Baird, fr. h. p. of the late land transport corps, to be ens., v. Macleod, whose app. has been cancelled.

21st Foot.—Lieut. T. R. Hallway, to be capt., by purch., v. Miller, who reverts to the h. p. of capt. of the late land transport corps, fr. April 1, 1857.

29th Foot.—Lieut. N. P. Ledger, to be capt., by purch., v. Phipps, who retires; Ens. L. A. Shadwell, to be lieut., by purch., v. Kent, prom. in the 24th ft.

80th Foot.—W. V. Brownlow, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Green, prom.

34th Foot.—Asst. surg. F. Pennington, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Worthington; Asst. surg. E. Master-son, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Paliologus, app. to the staff.

37th Foot.—Surg. J. W. Fleming, fr. the staff, to be surg., v. Cameron.

45th Foot.—Lieut. G. W. Cosens, fr. 80th ft., to be lieut., v. C. B. Steward.

48th Foot.—Ens. F. O'M. H. Marshall, to be lieut., without purch., v. De M. Prior.

58rd Foot.—Lieut. R. A. Eyre, to be instructor of musketry.

60th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. W. Pretzman, to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Brown; Capt. F. B. Roe, to be maj., by purch., v. Pretzman.

70th Foot.—Surg. G. C. Meikleham, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Dowse, dec.

88th Foot.—Ens. J. B. Whitla, to be lieut., by purch., v. Hall, prom. The surname of Lieut. Mallet is "De Carteret," in addition to that of "Mallet."

May 6.

21st Foot.—Ens. F. G. Jackson to be lieut., v. Hollway, prom.

37th Foot.—Lieut. E. R. B. Barnes to be capt., by purch., v. Jackson, who rets.; Ens. A. Jones to be lieut. by purch., v. Barnes.

75th Foot.—Ens. A. Rowband, fr. 61st foot, to be ens., v. Gledstanes, prom.

80th Foot.—Serg. maj. S. Harrison, to be ens., without purch., v. Cosens, prom.

95th Foot.—Lieut. J. N. Crealock to be capt. by purch., v. Alcock, who retires.

Rifle Brigade.—T. R. Parr to be lieut., without purch., v. H. D. Baillie, dec.

## BREVET.

Lieut. C. J. Nicholson, 54th Bengal N.I. (do. du. at the East India depot at Warley, v. Gordon, res.), to have the rank of lieut. in the army while so employed.

## The Victoria Cross.

War Office, May 6.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confirm the grant of the decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officer of her Majesty's Indian military forces, which decoration has been provisionally conferred upon him by the C. in C. in India, for distinguished gallantry displayed by him in that country, when serving under his immediate command, as recorded against his name, viz.:

1st Bengal Eur. Fusiliers.—Lieut. T. A. Butler—"Of which success the skirmishers on the other side of the river were subsequently apprised by Lieut. Butler, of the Bengal Fusiliers, who swam across the Goomtee, and, climbing the parapet, remained in that position for a considerable time, under a heavy fire of musketry, until the work was occupied."—(Extract of Lieut. gen. Sir James Outram's memorandum of operations at the siege of Lucknow.

AURUNGABAD.—Aurangabad is to be made a station for European troops of the Bombay presidency, but the place is said to be feverish, and the heat excessive. It is reported also that Mhow is to be handed over to the Bengal commissariat.

**Brigadier Honner at Kooshana.**

No. 340 of 1859.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Maj. gen. J. Michel, C.B., comdg. Malwa div., forwarding a report from Brigdr. Honner, C.B., comdg. Rajpootana F.F., of the attack and pursuit of the rebels under Rao Sahib.

2. H.E. in Council highly commends the gallantry of the officers and men, especially those mentioned by Brigdr. Honner, C.B., and the good management of the commander and commissariat officer by which such complete efficiency has been given to the troops in their rapid movements in pursuit of the enemy.

From the Maj. gen. comdg. the Malwa div. to the Adj. gen. of the Army.

Hd. Qrs. Camp Gungrar, Feb. 19, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a report from Brigdr. Honner, comdg. Nusseerabad F.F., who states that after a march of forty-three miles, from two A.M. to five P.M. of the 10th Feb., he came up to the rebels under Rao Sahib, at Kooshana, in Marwar, attacked them, and pursued for eight miles.

2. Two hundred and twenty-six of the rebels were found dead on the field. The brigdr. states that officers, non-commissioned officers, and men as per margin,\* rendered themselves conspicuous by their forward gallantry, and in his detail of the force under his command the following officers appear to have commanded detachments of regts. in the engagement.

Capt. Phillips, 8th hussars, comdg.

Capt. Dennis, 1st By. Lancers, comdg.

Lieut. col. Heatly, 83rd Regt., comdg.

Lieut. Forteath, 12th N.I., comdg.

Capt. Heathcote, Sikh horse, comdg., and asst. qmr. gen. to the force.

Lieut. Stevenson, art., camel corps, comdg.

3. The brigdr. further begs to bring to special notice the excellence of the Commissariat arrangements made by Capt. Lucas, an arrangement which enabled the brigdr. to give every man and horse a full ration after this arduous pursuit.

4. I fully concur in this eulogy.

6. I trust his lordship the C. in C. will approve of the conduct of the brigdr. and his troops, more especially when the nature of the country over which they had to act is brought into account.

J. MICHEL, Major gen., comdg. M.D.A.

From Brigdr. Honner, C.B., comdg. Rajpootana F.F., to the Asst. adj. gen., Malwa Div.

Camp Kooshana, Feb. 11, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the maj. gen. comdg. Malwa div., that the force under my command, in continuation of the pursuit of the rebels, marched from its encampment at Goonah yesterday morning at two o'clock, and reached that of the rebels at five o'clock in the evening at Kooshana.

2. The rebels heard of our approach when we were about eight miles off, and instantly commenced a flight, breaking up into two large bodies, and going to the south west and south east respectively; one party is said to be under Feroze Shah, the other under Rao Sahib. Tania Topee is reported to have left the rebel camp immediately after its surprise by Col. Holmes' detach. on the night of Jan. 21 at Seikur, and to have gone to join the Nana in the Terrai.

3. On entering the sandy wastes on the border of the desert of Bikanair, I found it necessary to leave Capt. Petrie's trp. of H.A. behind at Dye, with orders to proceed to Nagor and thence to Nusseerabad, as it would have been absolutely impossible to drag guns through the sandy country, even though eight or thirteen horses were attached to each.

4. Our march from Goonah to this place was about forty-three miles, thirty of it through a desert hilly tract of deep heavy sand. About half-past three o'clock P.M. the rebels were said

to be ahead about eight miles; evening was approaching, and no time was to be lost. About six miles from this we proceeded at a trot, and when within three miles of Kooshana the force was formed up, the hussars in column of divisions on the right, the 1st By. lancers in the centre in a like formation, at squad distance, with the Sikh horse on the left, considerably in advance in echelon. Detachments of H.M.'s 83rd and 12th N.I. mounted on camels in line in front. In this formation we went on at a sharp canter, the camels keeping their place in excellent order, until we came close in Kooshana, when seeing that the rebels had taken off to the left, our front was changed in that direction, and pursuit at the gallop commenced. After going about two miles it was requisite that the inf. should return and hold the village and the rebels' camp, but the hussars and the lancers went on at a dashing pace for about eight or ten miles, long into the moonlight, and cut off the rebels at every opportunity, and rejoined the inf. at about ten o'clock at night.

5. The patrols of cav. sent out this morning to pick up stragglers and seek for information counted 226 dead bodies of the rebels killed in their flight, by the sabre and lance.

6. Our casualties are, one private of the 8th hussars killed, and one private contused. One trooper of the 1st lancers killed, one slightly wounded, five of the Sikh horse missing, together with their horses. One trp. horse 8th hussars wounded, four trp. horses of the 1st lancers wounded and one missing. No officer killed or wounded.

7. Rebels to-day are stated to be in full flight towards Arrah. I follow in pursuit as soon as I can lay in a store of flour, provisions, &c., for the troops.

8. During the last four days the force has marched 130 miles over tracts of deep heavy sand, most distressing both to horses and baggage animals. Yesterday the cav. must have gone over sixty-five miles of ground during the march, pursuit, and return to camp at night. The powers of endurance evinced by the horses were astonishing.

10. I have to bring to special notice, that since the force left Nusseerabad, on the 18th Dec., 1858, up to the present date, it has marched upwards of 800 miles, and the commissariat has daily, with one or two exceptions, supplied to every man, horse, and baggage animal entitled to it, his full ration of food, grain, and forage, and even at the end of yesterday's operations at night every soldier had a good dinner of fresh beef, vegetables, and biscuit, with the usual grog. These advantages I attribute to the excellent arrangements made by Capt. Lucas, asst. comsry. gen., before the force left Nusseerabad, and carried on by Capt. Malcolmson, the actg. comsrt. officer in charge, assisted by his Gomashta Dababoy Eduljee Sookia, on Capt. Lucas's departure from the force for other duties.

11. It is not usual to mention matters of this kind in a despatch, but the great benefits which have been experienced by the force from the above arrangements, and the practicability of European troops being well supplied with food, even during the most rapid operations in the field, have induced me to bring these circumstances prominently forward for the especial consideration of Government.

12. Every officer and man has done his duty in his own individual calling, as became a British soldier.

13. In the pursuit there were several instances of hand to hand combat with the sabre. Capts. Phillips and Puget, 8th hussars, Capt. Carnegie, my asst. adj. gen., and Captain Malcolmson, my orderly officer, made themselves conspicuous by their forward gallantry in these conflicts (the latter officer had his charger wounded by a sabre cut, and also a corporal Landly, 8th hussars, tp. Havildar Major Ram Sing, and trooper Adjoodia Pursod, 1st lancers).

14. Capt. Baynon, political officer attached to the force, has been of the greatest assistance to me in procuring information, and his attention, and energy, and zeal in the cause are beyond all praise.

15. The medical department, conducted by Asst. Surg. Rudd, H.M.'s 8th hussars, was, as usual, in the British army, all that could be wished.

16. The following is the detail of troops engaged yesterday. Their admirable conduct on this, as well as on every other circumstance of service, since the force took the field, and the discipline that has been maintained in the several detachments by their officers, have been to me the source of much gratification, but it will be for the higher authorities, to whom I most earnestly recommend them, to appreciate and record in terms which may seem to them most befitting the merits of these noble soldiers:—

Detail.—Capt. Carnegie, asst. adj. gen.; Capt. Heathcote, asst. qr. mr. gen.; Capt. Malcolmson, H.A., orderly officer.

H.M.'s 8th Hussars.—Capt. Phillips, comdg.; Capt. Puget, M.P.; Lieut. Hon. E. Stourton; Lieut. T. Richards; Cornet P. De Winton; Asst. surg. Rudd, M.D.; 11 sergts., 10 corporals, 2 trumpeters, and 17 privates.

1st By. Lancers.—Captain Dennis, comdg.; Lieuts. Jenkins and Hill; 2 subadars, 2 jemadars, 11 havildars, 9 naigues, trumpeters, and 76 privates.

H.M.'s 83rd Regt.—Lieut. col. Heatly, comdg.; Capt. F. H. D. Marsh, 82nd regt., att.; Lieuts. G. M. Onslow and G. L. Huyshe; 9 sergts., 4 corporals, 1 drummer, and 119 privates.

12th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. Forteath, comdg. 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 4 havildars, 4 naigues, 46 privates.

Sikh Horse.—Capt. Heathcote, in charge. Res-saldar Mitka Singh, 2 jemadars, 54 rank and file.

Camel Corps.—Lieut. Stevenson, art., in charge. 96 rank and file.

R. W. HONNER, brigdr.,  
Comdg. Rajpootana F.F.

**The Goruckpore Field Force.**

No. 309 of 1859.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council directs the publication of the following letter from Brigdr. Rowcroft, C.B., comdg. Goruckpore district, forwarding reports of successful actions with the rebels in the Goruckpore district:—

From Brigdr. H. Rowcroft, comdg. Goruckpore district, to Lieut. col. Mayhew, Adj.-gen. of the Army, Hd. Qrs., Allahabad.

Camp Sirsa, sixteen miles east of Toolseepore.  
Jan. 22, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for submission to the Rt. Hon. the C. in C., the enclosed letters, reporting certain successful actions with rebels in the Goruckpore district, which, from the immediate movement and marches of the Goruckpore F.F., I regret to say have accidentally been omitted to be earlier transmitted.

2. I beg to solicit for the officers comdg. detachments, and for the officers and men of all arms, for the zealous, gallant and cheerful manner in which the successful attacks were carried out, the most favorable consideration of H. E. the C. in C.

H. Rowcroft, Brigdr.,  
Comdg. Goruckpore District.

From Lieut. col. J. Brasyer, comdg. regt. of Ferozepore, to Capt. Morgan, maj. of brig., Bustee.

Camp Bhanpore, Nov. 11, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of Brigdr. Rowcroft that I marched from Bustee towards Bhanpore with the regt. of Ferozepore this morning, as directed. Just before daybreak I was informed that the rebels had strong pickets of about 100 men each in the nullah and jungle close by on my then left; that they had been sounding their bugles, and were very busy running about in the border of the jungle. Continuing my advance, I arrived near Bhanpore at sunrise; the rebels (as they proved to be) began firing musketry, keeping under cover of the jungle, and immediately fired a gun. Capt. Browne opening fire on my right front, my skirmishers having reached within musket shot of the village, and the rebels retiring towards my

\* Capt. Phillips, 8th hussars; Capt. Puget, 8th hussars; Capt. Carnegie, asst. adj. gen.; Capt. Malcolmson, orderly officer; Corporal Lundley, 8th hussars; Tr. Havildar Major Ram Sing and Trooper Adjoodia Pursod, 1st Lancers.

left and rear, I keeping my right close to the village, attempted to cut off the enemy's retreat by dashing through the jungle on the left of the road. This proved but an attempt, for I cleared the jungle only just in time to see them retreating towards the Khoanee Nuddee, still more to my than left.

The enemy retreating under cover of the jungle and out of reach of musketry, I am inclined to think they had but few or no casualties, and I am happy to say but one man (of the Ben. Y.C.) wounded on our side.

The position of the enemy evidently shows they intended to have got round upon the rear of (either) one party, had we not advanced from two different directions at one and the same time, and their preparations for retreat shows they had intention of our advance. They are now said to have crossed the Khoanee river about a coss in our present front.

J. BRASIER, Lieut. Col.,  
Comdg. regt. of Ferozepore.

From Capt. M. Browne, 13th L. I., to Lieut. col. Brasier, C.B., comdg. F. detach.,  
Bhanpore, 11th Nov., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the Brigdr. comdg. at Bustee, that in compliance with an order received last night from the depty. qr. mr. gen., the detachts. under my command, strength as per margin, \* marched from Rudowlee, en route to Bhanpore, at two o'clock this morning. On arriving within two miles of the enemy's position, I halted till daylight, and then advanced about half a mile from Bhanpore, which we reached about sun-rise; a deep nullah crossed the road, where some difficulty occurred in passing the guns over.

No sooner had the whole force passed this nullah than the enemy opened fire on us with round shot, one of which I regret to say severely wounded a man of the Ben. yeo. cav. As they had got our range with perfect accuracy, I considered that to remain where we were would subject us to many more casualties, and determined on attacking them at once. We advanced with the guns in the centre, supported on both flanks by the 13th L. I., in skirmishing order, with supporters, the troop of the Ben. yeo. cav. in the rear. The enemy now showed in great numbers in our front and both flanks. I should rate their numbers at about 800 men, cav., inf., and two guns, though the native spies say there were many more. On our advancing they retired, though in most orderly manner, from which I am disposed to think there were many sepoys among them, and irreg. cav.

We followed them rapidly, the guns of the nav. brig. throwing shells into them with admirable celerity and precision, the 13th keeping up a rapid rifle firing. The rebels occasionally halted and fronted, firing volleys of musketry at us, but without effect. We chased them for about two miles, when they were driven into a thick jungle, where pursuit would have been useless, and as we had left the town of Bhanpore in our rear, and not knowing whether there was any rebel force holding it or not, I determined on returning there to ascertain. At this moment, as you, sir, are aware, we were joined by the Sikhs under your command.

I should feel obliged by your bringing to the notice of the brigdr. the excellent conduct of all the troops and sailors engaged, moving as steadily as on an ordinary field day. To Capt. Boyd, comdg. the detach. 13th L.I., I beg to express my best thanks for the able manner in which he handled the skirmishers, and the spirited way in which he led the advance. Lieut. Ingles and the naval brig. worked their guns with a rapidity and coolness which was beautiful to witness.

I much regret that Lieut. Ellis and his fine trp. of Bengal yeo. cav. had no opportunity of charging, as the country consisted of thick jungle and large topes of trees, with very little open space

between them. Had they been able to do so, I am convinced he could have captured their guns.

Lieut. Wroughton, 13th L.I., has acted as staff officer to these detachts. since we left Bustee, and has been most useful as an interpreter and indefatigable in obtaining information.

The native spies state that the enemy's loss was ten or twelve killed and about twenty wounded, but I am unable to speak with any accuracy on this subject from the thick state of the jungle and topes.

M. BROWNE, Capt. 13th L.I.

From Lieut. col. G. King, 13th L.I., comdg. at Goruckpore, to the Brig. maj., Goruckpore district, Bustee.

Goruckpore, Nov. 21, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, for the information of Brigdr. Rowcroft, comdg. the district, that I left this station at eleven o'clock P.M. on the 19th inst., with a party of the strength named in the margin,\* and under the guidance of Mr. Bird, magistrate and collector of Goruckpore, for the purpose of dispersing a body of rebels under the command of Budhoo Singh, whose numbers were variously estimated at from 500 to 800 strong, and who were reported to have taken up a strong position in a dense jungle about sixteen miles to the eastward of Goruckpore. After a march of about seventeen miles we found ourselves in the vicinity of a house, formerly an indigo factory, and which, I had been led to suppose, was also in the occupation of the rebels, but as this information proved incorrect, I proceeded to enter that portion of the jungle stated to be in their occupation, and after proceeding a short distance came upon their position, which had evidently been abandoned with the utmost precipitancy, as I found the camp fires burning, and the food of a large number of men in a state of preparation.

A few bullocks and ponies, about seventy hackeries, two of them laden with rice, a quantity of native powder and cartridges, and a number of entrenching tools, had all been abandoned in the haste of departure.

On examination I found that a wide ditch and embankment had been traced out and partly executed on the side facing the open ground, and as from the density of the jungle there position was almost impracticable from other points, there can be no doubt that had time been allowed to complete the defences it would have proved a formidable one.

Finding that pursuit in such ground was useless, I withdrew the party, after burning the camp and destroying the powder, and marched again on the evening of the 20th inst. to Goruckpore, according to instructions received from the brigdr., leaving Mr. Bird with 150 native levies and 35 Europeans with half the trp. Madras nat. cav., both the latter parties under the command of Lieut. Alexander, Madras nat. cav., and the whole under Lieut. Shaw, of the native levies, to level the works thrown up by the rebels, after which it is the intention of Mr. Bird to return with the whole party to Goruckpore.

I beg to observe that in the twenty-six hours I was absent from the station, the men, the greater number of them quite young soldiers, marched considerably more than forty miles, and that apparently without the least distress.

G. KING, Lieut.-col., 13th L. I.

Comdg. at Goruckpore.

I should have remarked that the rebels are reported to have retired in a south easterly direction.

From Lieut. col. J. Brasier, comdg. detach., to Capt. Morgan, maj. of brig., Goruckpore district.

Camp Banpore, 25th Nov., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigdr. Rowcroft, comdg. the brig., that as directed by him I marched from Amah yesterday, at 2 P.M., with troops as per margin,\* towards

\* 5 officers and 84 men Ben. Yeo. Cavy., under Lieut. Ellis 2 officers, 28 men and 2 guns nav. brig., under Lieut. Ingles, R.N.; 3 officers and 100 men H.M.'s 13th L.I., under Capt. Boyd.

\* 4th Madras Cav.—1 officer and 42 sabres. H.M.'s 13th L.I.—4 officers and 134 of all ranks. 27th Madras N.I.—1 officer and 50 of all ranks. Police levies—1 officer and 150 of all ranks. 1 staff surg.—1 civil ditto.

Camp Attolee, 9th Jan., 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the resident, that as I approached the village of the Wakhud, where I was to encamp on the 15th inst., I received a hurriedly written note from Capt. Ivie Campbell, Enam Comsdr., who was at the village of Ressoad, informing me that a large body of Arabs and Rohillas had just entered the place and were plundering it.

I continued my march, and proceeded at a sharp trot to Ressoad, about seven miles distant, and met Capt. Campbell, who informed me that he had been plundered of everything he had, and narrowly escaped with his life, and that several of the inhabitants had been killed, and the insurgents had gone off about half an hour before my arrival with all the property they had plundered, laden upon camels, tattoos, and buffaloes.

On ascertaining that they had taken the direction of the Jintoor-road, I directed Capt. Clogstoun with his squad. of 2nd cav. to pursue in one direction, and Capt. Nightingale, comdg. the 3rd cav., to follow.

On my arrival at the village of Chichumba, about eight miles off, with the trp. of H.M.'s 12th lancers and four guns of the trp. of H. A., I found that Capt. Clogstoun had arrived first, and had pressed the insurgents so hard with about 250 of his men, who were all that were up with him at the time, that he was compelled to hazard many gallant men in a greatly unequal contest with nearly 300 of the rebels, which he did in a most gallant manner, and so determined was the attack that the insurgents were forced to seek for shelter in the village, throwing their plunder in every direction. It was not, however, before some loss was inflicted on the 2nd cav., when I am very sorry indeed to state Ressaldar Major Ismail Khan was killed while fighting very gallantly, and Capt. Clogstoun was also himself wounded, and his horse also.

When the rebels had sought protection in the village, Capt. Nightingale, with the 3rd cav., approached, and the two regts. immediately surrounded Chichumba until arrangements could be made for attacking it. Though the arty. were only six-pdr. guns, they were placed in position to open upon the village, and it was apparent from the firing which ensued that the place was well defended by small arms. On arrival of the 3rd inf. I made arrangements for assailing the village, for though it was only a weak wing, and only 110 men were available for duty, it was necessary to dislodge the insurgents without delay, who were in a small dilapidated Ghurree with an open front, so as to prevent their escaping at night.

As some scattered houses lay around which must be passed before entering the Ghurree, and Capt. McKinnon was the only European officer with the party, I determined to command it myself, as I foresaw that the assault would prove unsuccessful if he was disabled and any check should prevent a rush into the Ghurree.

The party advanced with skirmishers, supported by the H.A. 6-pdr. on the flanks, and on entering the village a few men fell. On nearing the Ghurree the firing became heavier, when Capt. McKinnon fell mortally wounded. Immediately after my Brig. Maj., Capt. Hoseason, was dangerously wounded, and my own orderly was shot dead by my side.

My utmost endeavours now completely failed in urging the men to follow me and by a dash gain possession of the Ghurree, and finding that many men crowded round their disabled commander to carry him off, which left me quite unsupported, no alternative was left me but to bring the remaining men out again, which I did under a heavy fire.

My object was now directed to prevent the rebels from escaping during the night, as I was informed by a prisoner that the party consisted of 200 Rohillas, 70 Arabs, and 70 Dhekanees, under the command of Haji Ali, the Arab chief.

I visited the cavalry pickets for this purpose, and gave directions that just before sun-set the cavalry line of posts should be withdrawn, as if with the intention of joining the camp at some

distance off, to deceive the garrison, but that as soon as it became dark they were to take up their old position and to be vigilant during the night.

Between ten and eleven o'clock that night, with a bright moon shining, the rebels commenced their march across the plain in a compact body, and first brought the pickets of the 2nd cav. into action, which was subsequently joined by the 3rd cav., and the rebels when in full retreat kept up a continuous heavy fire, which caused us much loss; the rebels, however, had upwards of 100 of their number cut up and speared.

As it was entirely an affair of pickets, I beg to forward a separate report from Capt. Clogstoun and Nightingale, minutely detailing the part each regt. took on this very gallant occasion. So severe an example was dealt out to the rebels that wounded men have been brought into my camp from a distance of several miles off, who informed me that they fled in the utmost confusion and panic.

I feel that I cannot describe too highly the gallantry of Capt. Clogstoun and Nightingale on the night in question, as well as those who were engaged with them, who though so very unequally pitted against three or four hundred men moving in a mass across strong and rough ground, and keeping up a very heavy fire all the time, nevertheless these officers endeavoured to break and scatter them, but were prevented doing so by their approaching ravines, when cavalry could no longer follow them.

I should, however, fail in my duty were I not to notice, in a more prominent manner, the good fortune which led to Capt. Clogstoun's conspicuous gallantry on being the first to reach Chichumba and successfully to check the further retreat of the rebels, and by his rapid pursuit compelled them to enter Chichumba, and abandon their plunder, on the morning of our arrival.

The personal encounter which Capt. Clogstoun had with the rebels, which led to this fortunate result, was obtained, however, at the loss of seven out of eight men who charged with him. Capt. Clogstoun was himself wounded by a musket ball, and was nearly knocked off his horse by a blow from a musket, while at the same time his horse was wounded under him.

This individual act of personal bravery is beyond praise.

I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which both officers and men of the force performed most arduous and fatiguing duties, who, having marched a distance of thirty-six miles, were actually employed during the remainder of the day and the whole night without intermission, with the exception of a short interval when relieved for procuring food.

Dr. Mackenzie, the senior staff surg., and the medical officer under him were most active in the discharge of their duties, and they were unremitting in their attention to the wounded.

Capt. Hoseason, my brig. major, was most active during the whole of the day to the time he was dangerously wounded at the assault upon Chichumba, and while he was carrying my orders his horse also was shot in two places.

W. Hill, Brigdr.

Comdg. Hyderabad Contingent, and Berar F.F.

From Capt. H. Clogstoun, Comdg. Detach. 2nd Cav., Hyderabad Contingent, to Capt. H. Hoseason, Brigade Major, Hyderabad Contingent.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigdr. Hill, comdg. the Hyderabad Contingent and Berar F. F., that on approaching the village of Ressoad, on the 15th inst., I agreeably to instructions received, took up a position on the right. A native there told me that the enemy had marched on the road immediately in my rear, and feeling convinced that the same information would reach the Brigdr. in Ressoad, from whence the enemy had retreated, I instantly pursued in the direction indicated. A hard gallop of six or seven miles brought me up with the rebel force, which was at the time passing by the village of Chichumba. The pace at which I had

advanced caused but few men to be up, but considering that it was my duty to delay as much as possible the further retreat of the enemy, which would have taken them to ground favourable for their escape, I at once attacked them, and succeeded in causing them to take to the village and enclosures round it. I regret to state that in this affair I had four killed and three wounded out of eight who charged with me.

I then moved off into the plain and formed up my detach. as it galloped up, and was here joined by the 3rd cav. under Capt. Nightingale, who on our nearing the village of Ressoad had been sent with his regt. to the left. The two ressalahs then were posted so as to prevent the escape of the enemy from the village, and we awaited the arrival of the remainder of the force. On Brigdr. Hill's approach I was ordered to take ground to the north east of the village, where I remained during the rest of the day.

At five o'clock P.M. I proceeded to post the detach., strength as per margin,\* with the view of meeting the enemy should they attempt to retreat from the village during the night in the direction of my pickets, which extended for a mile from right to left.

Between the hours of nine and ten P.M. the left picket fired on the enemy, who advanced in great strength and in a compact body. I immediately galloped to the point of attack with all the men I could gather at the moment, and fought the enemy over the short intervening space between the line of pickets and the hills, and up which we closely followed them. The top of the hills afforded more favourable ground, though of limited extent, and the attack was renewed with vigour. Capt. Nightingale, with a party of the 3rd cav., here joined me, and the enemy suffered severely; but a few minutes after they threw themselves into a deep ravine, impracticable for cavalry, and escaped from further pursuit. Their loss was great. Their dead strewed the ground from the line of pickets to the ravine into which they had descended. I am sorry to say my loss is rather severe. The enemy marched in a compact mass, and kept up an exceedingly heavy and constant fire on my men, who gallantly charged again and again, and always with effect; but we were not strong enough to break the dense column. Constant hand-to-hand combats occurred, in which the men showed the utmost gallantry and devotion.

In forwarding this report I beg to bring to the notice of Brigdr. Hill, as deserving of reward, the undermentioned officers and men whose chivalrous bearing and dash where all were bold was most conspicuous. The nature of the ground prevented the cavalry from forming in line. Our constant and unceasing attacks on the column in the face of a heavy fire were therefore kept up by bold dashes of six or eight men at a time, who nobly threw themselves on the great odds opposed.

Bessaldars Mahomed Sha, Meer Dalawur Ally, Jemadar Sadut Khan, who was one of the party who charged with me in the morning, and whose brother was one of those there killed, another brother was desperately wounded in the same conflict; Sadut Khan showed great pluck. Bargheer Mahomed Noor Khan, although wounded in the head during the day, came to the front and alone dashed into the enemy's column; his horse was shot under him, and he very badly wounded. Sheik Hyder, who was with me in the morning's affair; Zulfikar Khan, a brave and gallant fellow, who was severely wounded after killing two of the enemy; his brother was killed in the morning.

Troopers Meer Hoossain Alli and Sheik Chand, both wounded in the morning affair.

Trooper Emam Alli Khan, who behaved very bravely throughout the day, and accompanied Capt. Hoseason in the assault.

H. M. Clogstoun, Capt.,  
Comdg. detach. 2nd cav.,  
Hyderabad Contingent.  
S. C. Briggs, Major, Milly. Sec.

\* Two ressalahs, three jemadars, twelve duffadars, and trumpet major, one trumpeter, and 106 troopers.



From Capt. G. Nightingale, commandant 3rd cav., Hyderabad Contingent, to the Brig. Major, Hyderabad Contingent, Berar F.F.

Camp Chichumba, 17th January, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of Brigdr. Hill, comdg. Berar F.F., the following detail of such operations yesterday as immediately concerned the regt. under my command. We marched from Chundur to Wakhud, a distance of twenty miles, and on arrival these information having come in from Capt. Ivie Campbell, that a large body of rebels were at Ressoad and were then plundering the town, we received orders to push on. We accordingly proceeded at a gallop to Ressoad, twelve miles, where, in obedience to orders previously received from the Brigdr., I proceeded to the northward of the town to cut off the retreat of the enemy in that direction. We were taking up our ground, when an orderly came up to tell us that the rebels had left and were marching towards Chichumba, seven miles further on. I immediately followed in the track of the 2nd cav., which having been detailed to take the right of Ressoad had a considerable start of us. After a gallop of six or seven miles over a very strong road we came in sight of Chichumba, and perceived that the Ghurree and a nullah leading from it were occupied; on our approach we found ourselves under a rather heavy fire from the rebels, who had lined the nullah leading from the village, and which nullah afforded the enemy excellent cover, being overshadowed by masses of trees and thick bushes. Capt. Clogstoun informed me that he had lost several men in charging past the Ghurree, and that he had himself been struck, so we decided (the ground being perfectly impracticable for cavalry) to withdraw our regiments out of fire and surround the village, which we accordingly did, and enclosed the rebels in a network of videttes. I threw out parties to support my videttes, and after reconnoitring the ground, I crossed the nullah with some difficulty, at a distance from the village, and took up a position with my regt. on the rising ground to the westward, which commanded the roads to the Bamnee and Lonar. We there awaited the arrival of the inf. and guns, my main body being hidden from the enemy by a slight rise in the ground. When the arty. opened fire on the east face I remarked that many of the rebels came out of the Ghurree and concealed themselves in the castor oil fields facing me. I sent for a gun to drive them out of this, but none could be spared just then; so I rode to within about four hundred yards with Lieut. Johnson and twenty men, and began firing at the rebels with the two zumbourucks I had with me. On my doing this the enemy returned my fire from the castor oil field and showed in considerable numbers, but one of them having been knocked over by a ball from our zumbouruck, they returned into the houses and Ghurree. Shortly after this some people were seen escaping to the westward, and I sent a party to bring them in after the assault of the 3rd infantry had been repulsed. I merely held my ground with my videttes, throwing out additional parties as supports. Towards the evening Brigdr. Hill came across the nullah, and reconnoitred the ground towards the south, where Capt. Clogstoun had his pickets. There being a nullah here leading from the fort to the hills towards Burr, it appeared that the rebels would attempt to cut their way out either in that direction or towards Bamnee. The ground being hilly, rocky, and much cut off by the deep ravines on those sides, Brigdr. Hill instructed me to withdraw my regt. towards dusk, and throw back my videttes (so as to deceive the rebels with the idea that we had left these positions comparatively unguarded), after which, when the moon rose, I was to take up a position with my regiment so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy, if they attempted a sortie, which I had received information from one of my prisoners it was their intention to try during the night. In obedience to these orders I took my regiment off to the northward, and watered the horses (food we had none for either them or the men, owing to our thirty-five miles' march).

About 8 A.M. I personally relieved all the videttes, whom I found very much on the alert, and I allowed them, as well as their supports, to the number of seventy men, to proceed to camp, as they had been on that duty all day. They were to rest, and also afford protection to the camp. About nine P.M. we seized some rebels escaping from the Ghurree, and they informed us that the enemy were preparing to move out. I sent information instantly to Capt. Clogstoun and Brigdr. Hill, but before either of the messengers had gone far we heard shots in the direction of Capt. Clogstoun's pickets, so I caused the men to fall in at once and proceeded as well as we could at a gallop towards the scene of action. We met with many obstacles from the nature of the ground, it being impossible in the dim moonlight to see the nullahs and water-courses intersecting the plains at the foot of the hills. I reached the foot of the hills just as the rebels were ascending them. These hills are such as it would be unpleasant to ride over in daylight, covered with rocks and loose stones, with high grass and thick bushes, which gave the rebels an immense advantage over the cavalry, as a charge in a compact body was impossible to horsemen. I saw by the flashes of the guns that the enemy was making to the south-westward, so ascended the hills to the left, and pushing across the flat space at the top, found myself between the great ravine to my left and the whole mass of the enemy. To give an idea of the nature of the ground, I may mention that although I started with 90 men, only about 20 of these with the Adj. could keep up with me, when I scrambled up the side of the hill. At this time Capt. Clogstoun with his men was attacking the rebels fiercely in the rear and driving them forwards up the side of the hill on to the plateau, notwithstanding the great advantage they had in the nature of the ground and their very superior numbers. Seeing the large mass of the enemy, numbering, as has since been ascertained, more than 400 on my right, I ordered a charge across their front and galloped on. When I had gone about 200 yards I found myself alone in front of the enemy, who was now between me and my men, the only person with me being one man, a Waghirah named Wassil Khan. The enemy on seeing us commenced a tremendous fire, and I could also see by the flashes of the guns that they were resisting Capt. Clogstoun with the utmost determination, as they probably fancied that their retreat was cut off to the ravine. I rode backwards and forwards for several minutes in front of the mass, hoping that my regt. would hear my shouts, till at last Ressaldar Major Ahmed Bux Khan with seven of his men who had been in search of me, came up and joined me. He then explained how it happened that I was unsupported at first. When I galloped across the enemy's front I instantly disappeared from the sight of Lieut. Johnson and the rest of the men, only Wassil Khan, who happened to be next me, seeing the direction I had taken. From this some idea may be formed of the small degree of light there was. Lieut. Johnson having thus lost sight of me, very judiciously turned to the right and fell upon the enemy's rear with the regt., the troopers joining in as they best could through the thick bushes and grass. Here Ressaldar Major Shah Mirza Beg, charging with his usual gallantry, was, while in the act of killing one man, very severely wounded by a sword cut from a Rohilla. Trooper Shaik Fikrodeen was also cut down while spearing a rebel, and numbers of the latter fell under the swords and spears of the troopers, whom I had not allowed to load their carbines. While this was going on Ahmed Bux Khan, who had turned to the left in search of me, heard my shouts, and joined me as above stated. I formed up his seven men, and as the enemy passed in a dark mass, with shouts of defiance, keeping up a heavy fire, and marching swiftly but doggedly along, I could distinguish the forms of the men of the 2nd and 3rd cav. charging in upon their rear. I asked my men if they would charge them, and on their reply in the affirmative we rode through their rear from right to left, and

was about 450 yards from the village; when the enemy advanced to attack the place I advanced the guns to within 150 yards of the houses, and kept up as rapid a fire as I could to cover their advance, and when I saw the infantry fall back, I resumed the fire to cover the retirement. I afterwards withdrew my guns to their original position, and the day's operations shortly after ceased.

Capt. Campbell's troop\* of H.M.'s 12th royal lancers, which formed part of the detach. under my command, was detached by Brigdr. Hill's order on our arrival in front of Chichumba to the north side of the village, where I was employed throughout the day.

A. T. CADELL, Capt.,  
Comdg. Detach. Madras H.A., and  
H.M.'s 12th royal lancers.

### Captain Forrest's Operations.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council directs the publication of the following report of operations ably conducted under the command of Capt. Forrest, 3rd By. Eur. regt.

From Brig. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior div., to the Chief of the Staff with the rt. hon. the C. in C.

Dated Camp Soopoor, 19th Jan. 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a report of operations conducted under the command of Capt. Forrest, 3rd By. Eur. regt., and trust that that officer and those mentioned by him may receive the favourable notice of the rt. hon. the C. in C. for the able manner in which their duties appear to have been performed.

R. NAPIER, Brigdr. gen.,  
Comdg. Gwalior div.

From Capt. J. O'B. Forrest, 3rd By. Eur. regt., comdg. F.F. detach. at Lullutpore, to Lieut. col. J. Liddell, comdg. F.F. at Lullutpore.

Dated Camp Poorah, 1st Jan., 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for your information a report of the proceedings of the force under my command (strength as per margin),† since my arrival at Talbehut on the 27th ult.

The information not having been good enough to warrant my moving immediately, I halted a day there to enable the spies I sent out to return, which they did on the evening of the 28th, and reported that the enemy, under Takoor Telook Singh, and Dewan Murdun Singh, had barricaded the road about a mile to the west of Sonorie, and had collected their followers to the number of 300 men (amongst whom were mutineer sepoys with percussion arms), with the intention of disputing the passage.

I marched at daybreak, in the following order: advanced guard—seven files of the 3rd Eur., twelve and a half files 24th regt. N.I., seven files of the Mil. Police (which Capt. Sneyd had kindly placed at my disposal), under Lieut. Leslie, main body. The remainder 3rd Eur., ditto 24th regt. N.I., and about sixty police, cav. and inf. Rear-guard—the troop 3rd Lt. cav., under Lieut. Coombe.

We proceeded for about three miles without opposition through a very dense jungle, but on coming to a sudden turn of the road, commanded by high rocks on either side in the very thickest of the wood, we were received with a heavy fire from muskets and matchlocks, with, I regret to say, fatal results to one of the Europeans. The enemy were driven in gallant style from the rocks by the advanced guard, and retreated slowly, disputing every inch of ground for about a mile, where, the jungle not being so dense, I ordered a more rapid advance, which resulted in a total dispersion of the rebels, who fled in the direction of some hills to the north-east of Sonorie. They left in the jungle between twenty and thirty killed, and their wounded must be computed at still

greater numbers. From the difficult nature of the country, I deemed it advisable to send back a reinforcement of fifty N.I. to Lieut. Coombe. The results fully bore me out in this order, as the rear-guard was attacked by some stragglers, and two privates 24th regt. N.I. were wounded.

I proceeded to occupy the village of Sonorie, which was done without resistance. It was quite deserted. In it were the two fortified houses of the before-mentioned Takoors, which I ordered to be destroyed, and which order was carried out as well as the means at my disposal would admit of.

30th Dec. 1858.—About 10 A.M., it was reported to me that several of the enemy were lurking among the hills and jungle to our left rear. I, with the following party, twenty-five r. and f. 3rd Eur. and the police, proceeded by a détour to the N.W., while Lieut. Leslie, with the 24th regt. N.I., was ordered to make a similar détour in the S.W. direction, and meet the party under my command to the west of a large hill, behind which the enemy were supposed to be. We scoured the jungle for about three hours, but without being able to bring them to action, although they were seen in the distance, and one wounded by a man of the 24th regt. N.I. Their knowledge of the country, and the thickness of the jungle, enabled them to escape.

Amongst these hills, the police succeeded in retaking a quantity of cotton and thread which had been looted by the enemy some days previously, and which I handed over to the Thessaldar of Chunderie.

31st Dec., 1858.—Early in the morning, before daylight, information was given me that the Rana, with 300 men, was at Poorah, in a small ghurrie, and was looting the country. I immediately ordered the camp to be struck, and pushed on the 3rd cav. in hopes of surrounding him in his stronghold, while I followed with the rest of the column. His look-outs, however, posted on a high hill, discovered the approach of the cav., and he at once retreated to another small ghurrie in some strong jungle, about a coss beyond, and to the eastward of Poorah.

On learning this I left the art. and baggage with a guard of the 24th, and proceeded in two parties (one commanded by myself, the other by Lieut. Leslie) by different routes, to try and surround him.

The party under my command first came upon him, on which he quickly vacated his position, running straight on to Lieut. Leslie's party. The enemy had now only one line of escape open, and of which they were enabled to take advantage by our numbers, not having quite sufficient to complete the cordon.

We pursued them till the jungle became impracticable for troops to work in, when I returned to Poorah and pitched camp.

The officers and men have, in every instance, willingly and effectually carried out my orders, and to them I tender my best thanks, especially Lieuts. Coombe and Leslie, who so ably performed the duties allotted to them.

To Capt. Sneyd, also, I am indebted for his kindness in placing the police at my disposal.

JAS. O'B. FORREST, Capt.,  
Comdg. F.F. detach., Poorah.

### Brigadier Horsford in Nepal.

No. 347 of 1859.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Brigdr. A. Horsford, C.B., comdg. F.F.—of his having entered the Nepal territories, and having engaged and defeated a body of rebels at Sikta Ghat.

2. H.E. in council highly appreciates the excellent services of Brigdr. Horsford, C.B., and of the officers and men under his command.

From Brigdr. A. Horsford, comdg. F.F., to the dep. adj. gen. of the army.

Camp, Sishowah, Nepal, 10th Feb., 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., that, under instruc-

tion received from the chief of the staff, I crossed the river Raptée yesterday morning at 5 A.M., with the troops as per margin\*, and entered the territory of Nepal, for the purpose of attacking a body of rebels, who had placed fifteen guns in position at Sikta Ghaut, where there is a ford and pass leading towards the inner ranges of the Nepal mountains.

After a severe march through forest and open country, the troops came to a bend in the Raptée. At this place I thought it advisable to detach Col. Hill, C.B., rifle brig., with the troops named in the margin,† directing him to cross the river, follow its right bank, and attack the right rear of the enemy's position.

This portion of the force had a most difficult country to pass through, and for some time were under a heavy fire from art., but the nature of the ground was such that they were enabled to take advantage of a high and abrupt cliff, giving them perfect command of the enemy's guns, and its irregulars saving them from loss.

When the head of the main column reached the ford it encountered but slight opposition, the enemy having then found that their position was turned and almost immediately abandoning their guns, all of which were captured, a list of which I enclose.

The enemy's entrenchments, though slight, were so situated on a high bank, commanding the ford of the river, which is here not only deep and rapid, but upwards of 200 yards in breadth, that they could not have been taken from the front without a serious loss.

The whole of the latter part of the operations were carried on in a dense and rocky forest, where it was impossible to engage cav. in the pursuit.

From the information which I have received I do not believe the enemy were numerous, but a great part of them were artillery men. Few were killed, owing to their taking to the forest when the first was captured; some were, however, overtaken. Our own casualties are almost nominal.

This march into the territory of Nepal seems to be welcomed by the inhabitants, who feel that this column is acting a friendly part towards them. They have shown their inclination to assist the British forces by bringing in prisoners, and betraying where arms and plunder are concealed by the rebels.

In obedience to the orders received from H. E. the C. in C. the strictest discipline is enforced, and every care taken to respect the prejudices of the Nepalese people.

My thanks are due to officers comg. regs., namely, Col. Hill, C.B., 2nd batt. rifle brig., Lieut. Col. Sir W. Russell, Bart., 7th Hussars, Major Moir, C.B., Ben. H. A., Maj. Vaughan, 5th Punj. Rifles, Maj. Ramsay, Kumaon batt., and Lieut. Hicks, comd. left wing 1st Belooch batt.

To Maj. Hughes, 1st Punj. Cav. my especial thanks are due, not only for his services at the head of his regt., but for the aid he gives me in his capacity as mil. comsgr.

To Maj. Dillon, 2nd batt. rifle brig., my brig. maj., Capt. Hoste, 5th Punj. rifles, brig. qr. mr., and to Lieut. Topham, 7th hussars, and Lieut. Fryer, 2nd batt. rifle brig., who acted as my orderly officers during the day.

My thanks are also due to Capt. C. H. E. Græme, 5th Ben. Eur. Reg., sub-asst. comsgr. gen., and to Mr. W. H. Ross, C.S., deputy comsgr.

During the day about forty (40) of the enemy's cavalry surrendered themselves.

A. HORSFORD, Brigdr., Comdg. F.F.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Assam Company, held yesterday, Sir William Baynes, Bart., in the chair, a very satisfactory report was read, stating that there had been no material injury done to the company's property during the late mutiny.

\* 3rd trp. 1st brig. B.H.A., 123; five 6-pdr. guns and one 12-pdr. howtzn., under Maj. Moir, C.B.; total, 123. 7th hussars, under Lieut. col. Sir Wm. Russell, Bart., 423; 1st Punj. cav., under Maj. Hughes, 413; total, 833. 2nd batt. rifle brig., under Col. Hill, C.B., 800; left wing 1st Belooch batt., under Lieut. Hicks, 497; 5th Punj. rifles, under Maj. Vaughan, 850; Kumaon batt., under Maj. Ramsay, 526; total, 3,773. Grand total, 3,728.

† Wing 2nd batt. rifle brig., wing 1st Belooch batt., 8th comp. Punj. rifles.

\* Strength of troops present—1 capt., 1 lieut., 3 sergts., 4 corporals, 1 farrier, 40 privates.

† 2 9-pdr. guns Ben. art., 38 r. and f. 3rd L.C., 50 r. and f. 3rd Eur., 150 r. and f. 24th regt. N.I., 28 cav. and 60 inf. mil. pol., under Capt. Sneyd.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, May 7, 1859.

### "THE LAST OF THE MOGULS."

AMONG the many readable articles in the current number of the *Universal Review*,\* not one, perhaps, will be perused with greater or more general interest than that which bears the above title. We shall not, however, forestall the pleasure that awaits the readers of that excellent monograph by tracing, in outline, the sad tale of the declining glories of the House of Timour; nor shall we dwell on the infatuation of the Indian Government in treating a shadow with the reverence which the substance would never have obtained. For these and other matters of high import we must refer the curious to the article itself, while we briefly invite attention to such portion of the evidence adduced at the trial of the ex-king as tends to throw new light on the causes of the mutiny. In the first place, the general belief that the annexation of Oude was one of the chief causes of discontent, does not appear to rest on any sure foundation. On the contrary, the witnesses positively declared that that act had rather given satisfaction than otherwise to the Delhi Mussulmans, who rejoiced over the humiliation of the schismatic Shiahhs. The king's physician, Assan Oollah, further asserted that the sepoys did not complain of the annexation, which, in fact, liberated them from the oppression of the Oude Government, but that they mutinied "because they were ripe for revolt." The chuppatie mystery remains as much a mystery as ever, and seems to have had no other effect, and possibly no other object, than that of unsettling men's minds and creating a universal agitation. The greased cartridges, however, exercised no slight influence in promoting the rebellion. The sepoys complained, indeed, of other grievances, such as the short leaves allowed to the troops, the discontinuance of batta, the expeditions beyond the sea to Burmah and Persia, and the little consideration shown to the native army, as compared with former times. But the issue of the greased cartridges was the grievance most prominently put forward, because, said the royal Hakim, it involved a religious element. Thus, "the mass of the people, who are necessarily ignorant, were deceived, and really believed that they were fighting for religion. The wicked," he added, "were guided by motives of gain." At the same time, as the writer of the article in question truly observes, "the affair of the greased cartridges would never have done the work that it did, if the heart of the army had not previously been alienated from its British commanders, and if it had not been unmistakably demonstrated by our reverses in Affghanistan that a British army is not invincible in the field. Those reverses, we may be sure, paved the way to our more recent disasters.

The prestige of the indomitable might of the Feringhee was gone. The hat had already succumbed to the turban." The lesson taught to our rulers by recent events has been too dearly purchased to be lightly regarded. "Great will be the error committed by the British Government if the existence of any titular kingships be ever again permitted. With the substance we must annihilate also the shadow of power. That it is at the same time bad policy and false humanity to exhibit this deference to the ancestral traditions of defunct greatness is clearly demonstrated, if anything so evident need demonstration, by this story of the *Last of the Moguls*."

### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

AMONG the many reforms suggested for India, that which is of the most pressing importance—namely, the reform of the Legislative Council,—has escaped the notice of the British Ministry, past and present. It is impossible to read the debates in that Council, and the measures proposed in it, without being impressed with the paramount necessity of re-forming it, and giving it such a reorganisation as will secure that variety of knowledge and intelligence which is required for the proper and wise legislation of a great empire. Are the Ministers of this country aware of the composition of the Council? It is composed first of the Governor General as President, formerly a postmaster; two judges learned in the law, and another gentleman learned in the law, sent out from this country; a gallant general, well versed in military matters, and five civilians, members for the North-West Provinces, Bombay, Madras, and Bengal—gentlemen whose whole life has been spent in learning Oriental languages and the voluminous regulations of the Company, in collecting revenue, and administering justice in the Native Courts. How, in the name of common-sense, are we to expect good measures of finance, or wise legislation regarding the great mercantile and agricultural interests of the empire from a body so constituted? We cannot surely be surprised at the bungling measures of finance, which have been so strongly condemned in this country, when we reflect upon the qualifications of the present members of the Legislative Council, nor ought we to be astonished at the Customs Tariff Act, which has thrown the whole mercantile community of India into confusion. In this great country Ministers do not hesitate to raise to the peerage a Baring or a Jones Loyd, and avail themselves of their financial and mercantile experience in the highest Legislative Council of the realm, but in India a merchant or a planter is a kind of pariah whom it would be undignified to admit within the aristocratic precincts of the Legislative Chamber. Hence those measures of finance so destructive to the value of Government-paper and so injurious to commerce. It is not very long ago since the Legislative Council passed an Act doing away with the admirable dollar currency of the Straits settlements, and substituting for it the clumsy and inconvenient rupee currency. And what was the reason assigned by these wonderful legislators? Why, they had a few servants in these settlements, and it was more convenient to keep their salary

\* The *Universal Review of Politics, Literature, and Social Science*. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co.

Review of a valuable and interesting paper on the "Resources of India and its Colonization." The writer brings to his task the inestimable advantage of a personal knowledge of the districts suitable for the residence of Europeans. He is well acquainted not only with the Upper Provinces of India, but also with Sylhet, Cachar, and Assam, and is thus enabled to speak with far greater authority than if he had derived his information at second-hand from the reports of previous explorers. As the result of his own observations he states that the tea-plant may be successfully cultivated from Assam in the East to the hill districts of the Punjab in the far West. Throughout this vast extent of territory a light, porous, yellow loam prevails, almost identical with the soil of the best tea regions of China. The plant thrives with equal luxuriance on the banks of the Burhampooter and at an elevation of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. It does not yield any return, indeed, until the expiration of the second year, but from that period its productiveness continues without diminution until long after its original planter has been gathered to his forefathers. In Assam and Cachar, where it is indigenous, trees have been found sixty and seventy years of age, and "still producing leaves of an excellent quality." According to this writer, both Mr. Fortune and Dr. Jameson have considerably over-estimated the expenditure, while they have underrated the receipts of a healthy tea-plantation. "An acre of land," he says, "may fairly be expected to yield 300 lbs. of tea, the average price of which will certainly exceed two shillings per lb." Mr. Fortune, taking for the basis of his calculations, a farm of 1,800 acres, looks for an income of Rs. 9,000 in the third year, of Rs. 27,000 in the fourth, of Rs. 72,000 in the fifth, of Rs. 108,000 in the sixth, of Rs. 135,000 in the seventh, and of Rs. 180,000 in the eighth. From this total of Rs. 531,000 he deducts Rs. 268,212 for expenses, and thus leaves a net balance of Rs. 262,388 as the aggregate return in eight years on a capital of £20,000. This, however, is evidently far below the mark, for he strikes the average price of tea at one shilling a pound, although in 1854 the Government teas at Almora and Deyrah Dhoon averaged 3s. 1½d. per lb. Dr. Jameson, again, assumes a farm of 6,000 acres, from which he expects a clear profit of Rs. 230,266 on an annual expenditure of Rs. 129,734. He also undervalues the price of tea at 1s. 6d. per lb., while he fixes the landrent at three rupees per acre, although "the maximum rate, according to the Government notification, can never exceed one rupee per acre, and that maximum is not reached until the 20th year of possession of land by the grantee." There are many other points in this able and opportune paper, on which we had intended to comment, but our waning space warns us to forbear, if at least we would hope to find room for the following extract:—

"The writer has visited many tea-plantations, and he knows no occupation connected with agriculture more agreeable. All others, such as indigo manufacture, sugar-baking, farming, &c., have their compounds of "villanous smells," but tea-growing and its manufacture are as agreeable to the senses of sight and smell, as they are profitable to the purse. The shrubs are planted in even rows about a yard apart, and when four or five years old are about the size of a gooseberry bush. In spring they are covered with flowers, a species of *Camellia* (the tea-

plant is termed by Dr. Griffiths *Camellia theifera*), very beautiful and of delicious fragrance. The writer, however, remarked that the smell of the flowers of the tea-plant in the Dhoon was faint compared to that of the tea-plant blossom in Assam. The flowers remain on the plant about a month, and give to the whole plantation a pretty garden-like appearance. A favourite and healthy occupation of the planter is to wander in the morning through his plantation, gardener's knife in hand, to lop off redundant, or rotten, or broken branches, but he is never required to expose himself to the heat of the noonday sun. The large bamboo tea barns where the leaf is dried, toasted, manipulated, picked, and packed, have an atmosphere of most delicious fragrance, which may be faintly imagined by those who have visited a large London retail tea-shop. To the sportsman no country in the world affords greater variety or abundance of game than Assam. Its vast forests and extensive tracts of wild wastes are inhabited by innumerable herds of wild elephants, buffaloes, and hogs. Tigers, leopards, bears, rhinoceroses, roam through the woods and plains, and afford excellent sport to the hunter. Pheasants, partridge, and quail are also abundant. To the botanist also Assam affords an unrivalled field for study and research. Its rich soil, watered by frequent showers in the summer, and dense fogs in the cold weather, produces a vegetation of astonishing luxuriance and variety. The forests are full of trees of every variety and utility, from the gigantic caoutchouc to the tall and slender and graceful betel-nut palm. The caoutchouc tree, says Mr. Robinson, may be distinguished from a distance of several miles, by its dense, immense, and lofty crown. Dr. Griffiths, in his report on this tree, gives the dimensions of one of the largest as follows:—Circumference of main trunk, seventy-four feet; ditto of main trunk and supports, 120 feet; ditto of area covered by the branches, 610 feet; estimated height, 100 feet. The geographical range of the tree, as far as has been hitherto ascertained, may be stated to be between 25°10' and 27°20' north latitude, and between 90°40' and 95°30' east longitude. Throughout this space it is found in the densely-wooded tracts, so prevalent along the bases of the hills, and perhaps on their faces, up to an average elevation of 2,250 feet. At present there is one European manufactory of caoutchouc in Assam, but the process of cleansing the gum is kept a secret. There is no doubt that when Assam is more peopled by Europeans, and its forests become more known, caoutchouc will form an important article of export. Oaks and numerous other large trees suitable for building purposes and making furniture, abound in the forests of Assam. In Sylhet and Cachar, the vegetable productions are nearly similar, although less known."

#### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The reports from Messrs. Turnbull and Purser respectively, on the progress of the works in the Bengal division up to the 31st of December, and in the North-Western Provinces to the 31st of January last, will afford the most precise information of the proceedings of the company in India during the six months which have elapsed since the board last met the shareholders.

The general results apparent from a perusal of Mr. Turnbull's report may be shortly epitomised as follows:—21 miles of additional line were opened on the 1st of October last; the line from the River Adjai to Cynthea, 24 miles, will, it is expected, be completed during the present year; the next 33½ miles by June, 1860; the following 25 miles by the end of the present year, and the remaining 25 miles into Rajmahal by the autumn of 1860. The state of the next division, 24 miles, is not quite so forward, though 12 miles are ready for the permanent way; the succeeding division, 26 miles, will, it is expected, be ready for the rails in July, 1860; 26 miles of the next 43 will be ready for the rails by the end of this season; 15 miles of the following 31½ are now ready for the permanent way; the Monghyr tunnel on this division is steadily advancing; the progress in the Keenul and Hulohur divisions, 21½ miles, has been considerable; 11 miles out of the next 31½ are ready for the rails, and six more will be finished immediately; on the next 31½ miles the progress has been satisfactory, and 13 miles are ready for the permanent way; the works on the Soane district, 78½ miles, extending to the River Kurrumnassa, the boundary of the Bengal division, and at the Soane Bridge, have been resumed, are steadily progressing, and 43 miles will be ready for the permanent way before next rains.

From Mr. Purser's report, it is seen that 123 miles in the North-West Provinces are open for traffic; and that 282 miles are ready for the permanent way materials.

The board consider that the prospects which the reports referred to hold out as to the completion of these great works are highly gratifying, and reflect much credit upon the officers under whose able management they have been carried on. The precise time of completion depends now mainly upon the success or otherwise of the exertions which are being made to expedite the transport of the permanent way materials from Calcutta to their several points of destination. The board reported on a former occasion the steps which were in preparation to meet the difficulty of transport; and they have now the pleasure to state that of the six steamers building in this country one has already been shipped for India, the hull of the second is completed, a third will be tried during the next month, and the remaining three are well forward. One pair of engines is completed, four pairs will be ready in about two months, and the last pair is well in hand. There are seven barges, each capable of carrying 420 tons, under contract; of these one is finished, four others will be ready in about three weeks, and the remaining two are well forward. There are also fifty 45-ton barges under contract, thirty-two are completed, and the remainder nearly finished. The designs of the Jumna Bridge superstructure are completed, and the work will be in hand next month. The Tonse superstructure will be proceeded with forthwith, and the whole will be in Calcutta as soon as required.

The board reported, under date the 28th April, 1857, that they had undertaken the survey of the River Sutlej, with a view to determine the best point at which to cross the river. The surveys have been completed for some time, and show the formidable nature of the works which will be required to effect the passage over this river. This survey was undertaken in the expectation that, in terms of an arrangement entered into in the year 1853 between this company and the Upper India Railway Company, at the instance of the East India Company, the construction of the line from Delhi to Lahore would have been entrusted to this company, and it would not have been entered upon otherwise. The Government of India has lately recommended that the line should be made by the Punjab Railway Company, and Lord Stanley having acquiesced in that view, the board, with better acquaintance of the value to this company of the country through which the line passes, have thought it desirable, in the interests of the shareholders, to accept the decision which has been arrived at, and to relinquish their claim to this line.

These works are in a high state of efficiency. The cost of maintenance for the half year has been 7d. per mile.

Annexed to the report is the revenue account received from India, for the half-year ending the 31st December last. The account as furnished debits revenue with the cost of taking up the iron sleepers, which were put down on the line to Ranegunge as an experiment, whereby to test their adaptability to the company's purposes, and of relaying the road with ordinary wooden sleepers. The board consider that the cost of this experimental work should not be made a charge against revenue, and will instruct Mr. Palmer to apply to the government of India for authority to transfer it to capital.

The number of passengers carried during the half year ending 30th June was 581,374; showing an increase of 69,218 passengers, as compared with the corresponding half-year, and an increase of 10,304 over the preceding half-year.

The number of passengers during the year ending 31st December, 1858, was 1,172,552, against 1,070,907 in the year ending 31st December, 1857.

The quantity of goods and minerals, exclusive of parcels, carriages, and live stock, for the half-year ending 31st December, was 99,006 tons; giving an increase of 9,246 tons over the preceding half-year, or 29,551 tons over the corresponding half-year.



The tonnage carried in the year 1858 was 190,566 tons, against 134,105 in the year 1857.

The amount of railway materials included in the traffic returns is about 10 per cent. of the whole.

The gross traffic receipts for the half-year ending Dec. 31 were £85,972. 8s. 5d., showing an increase of £5,073. 7s. 3d. over the preceding half-year, or £10,639. 6s. 10d. over the corresponding half-year; and the board have the pleasure to state that since the 31st December the traffic has considerably increased. The total gross receipts for the year ended Dec. 31, 1857, were £133,640. 13s. 9d., against £166,871. 9s. 7d. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858. The net traffic receipts since the opening of the line have been as follow:—

For the hf.-year endg.	30th June, 1855	£10,631	1 7
"	31st Dec., 1855	20,621	11 2
"	30th June, 1856	27,791	3 4
"	31st Dec., 1856	29,268	18 2
"	30th June, 1857	40,215	5 5
"	31st Dec., 1857	42,555	6 1
"	30th June, 1858	45,169	13 3
"	31st Dec., 1858	42,978	9 7

The last amount will, of course, be affected to the extent of £4,744. 12s. 11d., if the Government refuse to admit that sum, being the cost of replacing the iron sleepers already referred to, as a charge against capital.

An elaborate statement exhibits the gross and net earnings, the number of passengers and the tonnage carried, and the gross and net receipts per mile per week since the opening of the line, and shows in the fourth year an increase of 48.41 per cent. in the passenger traffic; 600.27 per cent. in the goods traffic; 140.54 per cent. in the gross receipts; and 182.05 per cent. in the net receipts.

This large progressive increase in the traffic and revenue appears to the board highly satisfactory, and affords an indication of the results which may be fairly anticipated when the whole line is completed.

The whole of the engines and other rolling stock are stated to be in excellent condition.

The shareholders are aware that the line from Allahabad to Cawnpore has been for some time past available for the use of the Government. The opening of this line to the public has been delayed for various reasons, but the board have received advices that the Government had consented to its opening for general traffic on the 3rd of March. The board anticipate very favourable results as soon as they are in a position to develop the traffic.

In their last report the board intimated their intention to apply to the Secretary of State for India in Council for permission to use temporarily, for the purposes of the main line, the capital raised for the Jubbulpore line. The board pressed this point very strongly, but were met with a positive refusal, and were required instead to raise capital to the extent of £2,000,000 forthwith. In the then state of the money market they felt that such a proceeding must inevitably be attended with failure and serious prejudice to the existing stock of the company; and, after a lengthened correspondence and negotiation, it was determined that £1,000,000 should be raised on debentures at 4½ per cent., convertible hereafter into shares, to be followed by an issue of a similar amount in shares. The board have every reason to be satisfied with the success which has attended these operations.

The total amount of capital now created for the main line is £10,731,000, the amount specified in the contracts with the East India Company as the probable amount of capital required for the construction of a double line to Burdwan and a single line for the remainder of the distance to Delhi. In consequence, however, of the delay and losses caused by the mutiny, and its effect on the cost of transport, labour, and materials, this sum will not prove altogether sufficient to complete the line and provide the necessary amount of rolling stock. The board are engaged in preparing a careful estimate of the probable amount of additional capital which will be required. They are not yet in a position to state the amount of loss which the company has sustained through the mutiny, and as

they will have a claim upon the Government for compensation to that extent, the amount of capital will, of course, be contingent upon the settlement which may be arrived at in respect of this claim. Any additional capital required will be raised upon the same terms as to the guarantee of interest as the existing stock.

#### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of this company states that the portions of the railway under construction by contract, upon which operations have been carried on during the past half-year, are the Bhore Ghat incline, 13½ miles; the section from Poonah to Sholapore, 163 miles; from Wassind to the foot of the Thull Ghat incline, 25 miles; the Thull Ghat incline, 9 miles; and from the summit of this incline to Bhosawul, 190 miles; together, 400½ miles. The board regret that upon the Bhore Ghat incline the contractor has failed to carry forward the work in such a manner as alone could have secured its completion by the date fixed in the contract. Arrangements were in progress at the departure of the last mail from Bombay to put an end to the contract. On the termination of the contract the most energetic measures will be taken for prosecuting the whole of the works on the Bhore Ghat incline. The directors hope that the through communication by railway between the Concan and the Deccan will be completed without any further obstruction. The works on the other contracts continue to be executed steadily. The portion of the railway from Poonah to Deeksal—a distance of 64½ miles—was completed and opened for public traffic on the 15th of December last. Upon the line from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore, 332 miles, the contractors have been principally engaged during the half-year in the necessary preliminary arrangements. The construction of the Nagpore branch, 263 miles, has been let by public competition, and is to be completed by the 25th of March, 1863. During the half-year the opened portion of the railway has continued to be safely and efficiently worked. It consisted on the 31st of December last of 88½ miles in the Concan, and 106½ miles in the Deccan, total 194½ miles. The gross receipts on revenue account during the half-year amounted to £60,890, and the expenses to £26,400, or 43.35 per cent. of the receipts, leaving a net profit of £34,490. Compared with the corresponding half of the previous year an increase of £28,022 is shown on the gross receipts, an increase of £17,019 on the net profits; and a decrease of 3.49 per cent. on the working expenses. Leaving out of the account the receipts for seventeen days on the portion of the line between Poonah and Deeksal, the average receipt per mile from the remaining 130½ miles open throughout the six months amounts to £163, against £371 in the corresponding half-year, being an increase of 25 per cent., which the Board consider very satisfactory. The total number of passengers conveyed during the half-year was 553,816, against 383,163 at the corresponding period of 1857, showing an increase of 170,653 passengers, of whom 142,726 were third-class, 26,347 second-class, and 1,580 first-class—the total number of third class passengers being 505,138, of second class 41,703, and of first-class 6,970. The interest account to the 31st December last shows that £642,568 had been paid by Government to the company as interest on paid-up capital, out of which is deducted £133,183 paid by the company to the Government out of net revenue, leaving a balance against the company on interest account of £509,384. The combined (London and Bombay) capital account to the 31st December shows that £1,241,159 had been received, including £330,406 in Bombay; and £3,636,727 expended, including £1,475,733 in Bombay; leaving a balance of £604,432, including £2,965 in Bombay.

CAPTAIN A. B. HAWES, Retired List, Bengal Army, has been appointed Assistant to F. Sandoz, Esq., Auditor of Indian Accounts.

## East-India House,

May 4, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. H. S. Mackenzie; Mr. F. Lind; Mr. J. G. Campbell; Mr. H. R. Alexander; Mr. S. N. Martin; Rev. L. Poynder; Mr. J. H. Morris.  
*Madras Estab.*—Mr. H. Morris; Mr. C. Collett.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. F. S. Chapman.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. S. D. White, 40th N.I.; Capt. C. W. Timbrell, 27th N.I.; Lieut. S. Boultonson, 5th Cav.; Surg. E. Campbell; Major gen. H. M. Graves; Capt. P. R. Hockin, 48th N.I.; Capt. W. A. Shaw, 4th Cav.; Lieut. T. E. Vandergucht, 5th Eur.; Lieut. C. F. Browne, 15th N.I.; Lieut. J. T. Liscombe, 34th N.I.; Lieut. C. H. Palliser, 63rd N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. H. F. De Lousada, 51st N.I.; Lieut. R. A. Walters, 50th N.I.; Lieut. E. G. Ingram, 24th N.I.; Lieut. H. M. Playfair, 14th N.I.; Capt. W. G. F. A. Hutchinson, 28th N.I.; Lieut. T. H. B. Brooke, 12th N.I.; Assist.-surg. J. S. Ridings.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. R. Farquharson, 6th N.I.; Lieut. col. A. S. Hawkins, ret.; Major E. W. White-lock, 11th N.I.; Lieut. T. Knight, 16th N.I.; Cornet J. Ward.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. E. H. Anson, 6 mo.; Mr. E. B. Thornhill, 4 mo.; Mr. H. B. Riddell, 6 mo.; Mr. S. S. Melville, 6 mo.; Mr. S. N. Mangles, 6 mo.; Mr. W. G. Probyn, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Mr. J. Silver, 3 mo.; Mr. S. Thompson, 4 mo.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major P. Stewart, 6 mo.; Capt. J. T. S. Hall, 6 mo.; Lieut. J. G. Matheson, 6 mo.; Lieut. F. Cunliffe, 6 mo.; Lieut. C. T. Packe, 3 mo.; Lieut. D. Macfarlane, 6 mo.; Lieut. C. A. Munro, 8 mo.; Surg. W. Shurlock, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. T. Fitzpatrick, 6 mo.; Capt. F. Brownlow, 1 mo.; Lieut. col. C. Cheape, 6 mo.; Capt. W. B. Feile, 38th N.I., 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. C. R. Fraser, 30th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. J. H. Wright, 1st N.I., 3 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. H. E. Jacob, 18th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. H. Elliot, 1st Cav., 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. W. C. Capper.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. G. G. Gordon, Art.; Lieut. H. L. Gleig, 32nd N.I., May 20.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. G. W. Walker, Engrs.; Capt. S. Rippon, Art.; Capt. C. D. Clementson, 14th N.I.; Lieut. E. T. Berkeley, 7th Cav., June 2.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. G. C. S. Stockley, Eur. regt.; Lieut. E. L'Esrange, 9th N.I., July 27; Surg. M. Stovell.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. A. B. Hawes, 38th N.I., from Oct. 22, 1858.  
*Madras Estab.*—Surg. E. M. Jackson.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. Ash, Inv.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Rev. Charles Christopher Anstey, assist.-chaplain.

## NAVAL.

*Vol. Pilot Service.*—H. R. S. Eades.

## PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. J. S. Inverarity; Sir John L. M. Lawrence.

## BOOKS.

*Blackwood's Magazine.* No. DXXIII. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

The very amusing series of papers entitled "A Cruise in Japanese Waters" is brought to a close in the present number. In some respects this is the most pleasant instalment that has appeared. Not only is it imbued with the same genial good humour, the same manly and vigorous tone, the same buoyant "salt-water" spirits, that so agreeably characterised its predecessors, but it contains also much information on the manners and mode of thinking of the Japanese generally. The writer was evidently much prepossessed in their favour, and loses no opportunity of praising their intelligence and

amiability of disposition. Of the many passages we at first proposed to extract, we can find space for only two; but these will suffice to stimulate, if not to gratify, the curiosity of our readers. The first describes the many uses to which paper is applied:—

It was wonderful to see the thousand useful as well as ornamental purposes to which paper was applicable in the hands of these industrious and tasteful people; our papier-mache manufacturers, as well as the Continental ones, should go to Yedo to learn what can be done with paper. We saw it made into material so closely resembling russian and morocco leather and pig-skin that it was very difficult to detect the difference. With the aid of lacker-varnish and skilful painting, paper made excellent trunks, tobacco-bags, cigar-cases, saddles, telescope-cases, the frames of microscopes; and we even saw and used excellent waterproof coats made of simple paper, which *did* keep out the rain, and were as supple as the best Macintosh. The Japanese use neither silk nor cotton handkerchiefs, towels, or dusters; paper in their hands serves as an excellent substitute. It is soft, thin, tough, of a pale yellow colour, very plentiful, and very cheap. The inner walls of many a Japanese apartment are formed of paper, being nothing more than painted screens; their windows are covered with a fine translucent description of the same material; it enters largely into the manufacture of nearly everything in a Japanese household; and we saw what seemed balls of twine, which were nothing but long shreds of tough paper rolled up. If a shopkeeper had a parcel to tie up, he would take a strip of paper, roll it quickly between his hands, and use it for the purpose; and it was quite as strong as the ordinary string used at home. In short, without paper all Japan would come to a dead-lock; and, indeed, lest by the arbitrary exercise of his authority a tyrannical husband should stop his wife's paper, the sage Japanese mothers-in-law invariably stipulate, in the marriage settlement, that the bride is to have allowed to her a certain quantity of paper!

The following description of the famous butterfly trick is both curious and entertaining:—

Our Japanese Merlin was seated cross-legged about ten yards from us upon the raised platform of the floor of the apartment; behind him was a gold-coloured screen, with a painting of the peak of Fusi-hama in blue and white upon its glittering ground. He threw up the sleeves of his dress, and showed a piece of some tissue paper which he held in his hand. It was about six inches square, and by dexterous and delicate manipulation he formed it into a very good imitation of a butterfly, the wings being extended, and at the most each was one inch across. Holding the butterfly out in the palm of his hand, to show what it was, he placed two candles, which were beside him, in such a position as to allow him to wave a fan rapidly without affecting the flame, and then, by a gentle motion of this fan over the paper insect, he proceeded to set it in motion. A counter-draught of air from some quarter interfered with his efforts, and made the butterfly truant to his will, and the screen had to be moved a little to remedy this. He then threw the paper butterfly up in the air, and gradually it seemed to acquire life from the action of his fan—now wheeling and dipping towards it, now tripping along its edge, then hovering over it, as we may see a butterfly do over a flower on a fine summer's day, then in wantonness wheeling away, and again returning to alight, the wings quivering with nervous restlessness! One could have sworn it was a live creature. Now it flew off to the light, and then the conjuror recalled it, and presently supplied a mate in the shape of another butterfly, and together they rose, and played about the old man's fan, varying their attentions between flirting with one another, and fluttering along the edge of the fan. We repeatedly saw one on each side of it as he held it nearly vertically, and gave the fan a short quick motion; then one butterfly would pass over to the other, both would wheel away, as if in play, and again return. A plant with some flowers stood in a pot near at hand; by gentle movements of the fan the pretty little creatures were led up to it, and then their delight! how they played about the leaves, sipped the flowers, kissed each other, and whisked off again with all the airs and graces of real butterflies! The audience was in ecstasies, and young and old clapped their hands with delight. The exhibition ended, when the old man advanced to the front of his stage, within arm's length of us all, accompanied by his magic butterflies, that even in the open air continued to play round the magician and his fan! As a feat of legerdemain, it was by far the most beautiful trick we had ever heard of, and one that must require an immense amount of practice.

*Chronological Account of India.* By J. C. Burgoyne. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

Of the many handbooks of Indian chronology this is decidedly the best, because the most

intelligent and intelligible. It is divided into two parts. The first contains the heads of all the principal events connected with the Mahomedan empire in India, from A.D. 873, when Ismael Samani assumed the title of King of Bokhara, to A.D. 1823, in which year was effected the dismemberment of the Dooranee empire. The second part is devoted to the European settlements and conquests in India, and embraces the eventful periods of history that lie between the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope and the transfer of the Company's dominions to the Crown of Great Britain. The historical facts set forth in this little manual are as authentic and well selected as they are concisely and lucidly arranged.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	433 6 8
Madras...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	
Bombay...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2½d.	584 16 4

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 10
4 per cent. East-India } Sicca Ra.	—	—	1 9
Transfer Loan Stock	—	—	1 10½
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	—
4 per cent. Loan of 1852-53 .....	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 .....	—	—	1 7½
4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....		213 to 215
	India Loan Debentures .....		93½ 92
	India Scrip (2nd issue) .....		92
	New India Loan Scrip .....		92
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		25s.
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		18s. to 15s. dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	all	16 to 17
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A ..	6	2½ to 1½ dis.
18	Ditto B .....	4½	3½ to 1½ dis.
7	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) ..	1.3	4 dis. to par
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ..	7	2 to 1 dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ..	5	2 to 1 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	93 to 94
20	Ditto E Ext. ....	15	2½ to 1½ dis.
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures ..	all	—
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	100	90 to 92
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	2 to 1½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	5	3 to 1 dis.
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	all	15 to 16
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	all	17½ to 18½
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) ..	all	15½ to 16½
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	10	2½ to 1½ dis.
2	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	5	2½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) ..	7	17 to 19
20	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	15	17 to 18
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	all	2½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ditto (New) .....	10	—
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	10	2 to 1 dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) ..	5	2½ to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	68
40	Australasia .....	all	81 to 79
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	20 22 21
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ..	10	—
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all	36½ x. d.
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	15 to 17
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Eur. and Ind. Ju. Tel. Co. ...	10s.	— dis.
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co.	2	—
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal ..	1	—
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	—
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	—
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	—
1	Ditto New .....	15s.	—
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. ...	6	—
60	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ...	all	73 to 77
50	Ditto New .....	10	—
20	Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..	8	—
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip.	all	—
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	—

## ADVERTISEMENT.

### CONVEYANCE OF MARINE BOYS TO INDIA.

India-office, London,  
3rd May, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Conveyance of TWENTY MARINE BOYS from England to Bombay, on board a Ship of 400 Tons registrar and upwards; and the Boys must embark between the 25th and 31st May.

Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be payable in India, at the Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

Every Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, accommodation, and medical attendance on the Boys for the whole voyage, and must be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Department in this Office, with Terms and Conditions annexed.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

### CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 3rd May, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the burthen of 400 Tons Register, and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

537 Tons of Dead Weight.  
100 Tons of Measurable Stores (Glass, Earthenware, &c.).

J. COSMO MELVILL.

### CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 3rd May, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Madras, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

50 Tons of Measurable Stores (Glass, Earthenware, &c.).

J. COSMO MELVILL.

### CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

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12 Dessert Spoons ...	1 7 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons ...	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon ...	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls).	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do. ...	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle ...	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
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ON

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BY THE LATE

SIR HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.,

Chief Commissioner of Oude.

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## THE MARCH NUMBER OF

## THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW

OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE,

CONTAINS:

- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. LITERATURE AND LIFE.           | 6. HENRY HALLAM.              |
| 2. RUSSIA AND THE WEST OF EUROPE. | 7. "THE WANDERER."            |
| 3. INDIAN FINANCE.                | 8. PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE. |
| 4. CHRISTMAS PIECES.              | 9. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.     |
| 5. THE HOMELESS POOR.             | 10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.       |

## THE APRIL NUMBER

CONTAINS:

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|--|---|
| 1. ANGLO-ROMAN AND ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY.                  | 5. MILL ON LIBERTY.                     |
| 2. CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.                                | 6. PRIVATE LIFE OF A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.  |
| 3. WHIGS AND TORIES.                                     | 7. PHILOSOPHY AS AN ELEMENT OF CULTURE. |
| 4. REALIST NOVELISTS: GEORGE ELIOT AND ANTHONY TROLLOPE. | 8. THE ITALIAN QUESTION.                |
|  | 9. THE SESSION.                         |

## THE MAY NUMBER

CONTAINS:

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|---|--|
| 1. THE LATE REV. F. W. ROBERTSON.               | 6. FRENCH DRAMATISTS AND ENGLISH ADAPTERS. |
| 2. WOMEN.—NEITHER NICE NOR WISE.                | 7. THE LAST OF THE MOGULS.                 |
| 3. THE RESOURCES OF INDIA AND ITS COLONIZATION. | 8. HOW SHALL WE VOTE?                      |
| 4. THE PHILOSOPHY OF FABULOUS AGES.             | 9. THE SESSION.                            |
| 5. MICHELET ON LOVE.                            | 10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.                    |

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The first number of a new monthly publication, the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," deserves a cordial welcome. Professedly based upon the plan of the "*Revue des deux Mondes*," it exhibits much of the scholarly spirit, the freedom and independence of thought, and the thorough geniality of tone, which mark its distinguished prototype. The opening article on "Literature and Life" is remarkable, hitting the case to a nicety, taking the middle course between the reckless Mohockism of Bohemia, and the affected kid-glove refinement of the *Saturday Review*. All the articles are excellent; but I would specially point out a well-deserved attack on "Christmas Pieces," a biographical notice of "Hallam," and a review of Owen Meredith's "Wanderer."—*Literary Lounger* in the *Illustrated Times*, March 5, 1859.

First of all, let us bid welcome to the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW," published by Messrs. Allen and Co., of 7, Leadenhall-street. It is sought to establish a sort of English "*Revue des deux Mondes*." This design is strictly carried out.—*Literary Gazette*, March 5, 1859.

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LONDON:—Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES FRANKS ALLEN, 7, Leadenhall-street, both in the County of Middlesex May 7, 1859.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW

VOL. XVII.—No. 393.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1859.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	April 9.	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Mar. 30
Madras .....	" 14	Bombay .....	April 11
Agra .....	" "	Ceylon .....	" 16
China (Hong-Kong) .....	March 31.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 8th April brings no intelligence whatever of a military nature, and very little of any other kind. The clamour against the new Customs Act appears to have subsided into a mild protest, or petition, addressed to the Secretary of State for India. Government securities are still regarded with disfavour, the Five per Cents. being at 11 per cent. discount, and the Fours at 22, with a downward tendency.

Sir Mordaunt Wells, the new Calcutta judge, has made a "sensation," by denouncing the native predilection for perjury. He has even ventured to administer a rebuke to the Commissioner of Police for dealing too leniently with the corrupt and negligent agents belonging to his department. It is greatly to be desired that Sir Mordaunt shall not allow himself to be discouraged by the many vexatious difficulties he will encounter in his attempts to improve the police system of Calcutta.

Lord Harris was on a visit to the Governor General, having taken leave of Madras amid a profuse demonstration of compliments and farewell speeches. His lordship's successor, Sir Charles Trevelyan, is exhibiting the activity and enlightened liberality of opinion which usually mark the first few months of office. One of his earliest acts was to appoint a native aide-de-camp, and on more than one occasion he has evinced a popularity-seeking sympathy with the Eurasian community. His Excellency's abilities are beyond all doubt, but his experience of India is of somewhat ancient date, and ideas which once were vigorous may have degenerated into crotchets. This time alone will prove, and in the meanwhile we shall watch his career with attention, perhaps with anxiety.

The competitive system is to be strictly carried out in the Madras Presidency, at least with respect to entrance into the public service. Honorary distinctions, too, are to be conferred on meritorious natives agreeably to the scheme introduced in Bengal by Lord William Bentinck. Against these measures no reasonable objections can be made, nor are the home authorities likely to complain of the steps that have been taken to reduce the voluminous

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## BENGAL.

## BENGAL IS TO BE SOLD.

We have won the game. It is now five years since the *Friend of India* declared the creation of an allodial tenure throughout India to be one of the five objects of its policy. The announcement was condemned by our best friends as chimerical. Old officials treated it as insane. Reformers would scarcely listen to a plan which, however advantageous, was opposed to the institutions of three thousand years. The untiring exertions of Mr. Macleod Wylie induced the missionaries to include the scheme in their petition, but even they expressed rather a wish than a political anticipation. The great body of the community held the attempt to abolish the one great Indian tax as a useless waste of power. Nothing could seem more hopeless, except to the few who believed with us that freehold tenure is inevitable wherever the British dominion extends. It is engraved in the national temperament, in its spirit of independence, and its dislike of organisation.

The plan laughed at for years has been carried in an hour. On the 14th February Lord Stanley announced that he had issued peremptory orders for the sale in fee simple of all waste lands. He said:—

"There is one class of lands with which the State has power to deal, and is not hampered by any arrangements formerly existing—I mean lands which are unoccupied and are claimed by the Indian Government. I believe the House will feel that it is most important to open these lands to European colonization—(hear). The extent of them is more limited, I believe, than is generally supposed; but in Assam, in the Sunderbuns, in the Neilgherries, they do exist. Hitherto the custom of the Government in India has been to give allotments of these lands upon easy terms for long periods, but those periods have never extended to perpetuity. The great object of those Europeans who apply for these lands we find to be to obtain the fee simple; in fact, to possess them for ever—(hear). They are willing to pay a sum down, but they wish to be free from future interference with their rights. That subject was considered here, and the desire was considered to be reasonable, and if the House will allow me, I will read an extract from a despatch which I will lay upon the table, dated December 22:—

"In such districts, where large tracts of unclaimed land are to be found absolutely at the disposal of the State, rules have already been promulgated under which settlers can obtain allotments on very easy conditions and for long terms of years; but in no case, I apprehend, extending to a grant in perpetuity. In such cases I desire that you will take such steps as may seem to you expedient for the purpose of permitting grantees to commute the annual payments stipulated for under the rules (after a specified period of rent-free occupancy) for a fixed sum per acre, to be paid on possession of the grant. In all other respects, and particularly in regard to the conditions which provide for a certain proportion of the land to be cleared and brought under cultivation within specified periods, the rules will of course remain unaltered."

All Soonderbun grantees, all tea-growers in Assam, all miners renting of Government, all planters in territories like Wynaad or Darjeeling, may now, if they have inclination and capital, become owners of the soil. Moreover, the broad phrase so often quoted to prove the chimerical rashness of our idea has become a reality. Bengal is to be sold. Orders have been sent out to frame plans by which all land under the perpetual settlement may be redeemed for a quantity of Company's paper yielding interest equivalent to the rental:—

"In Bengal there exists a perpetual settlement, by which the landowners are free from all demands except the payment of an annual sum. In such case it is quite clear that there can be no loss to the revenue of the State if these annual payments are commuted for a sum down, and that sum applied to the extinction of debt. The effect of the commutation will be to give to the landholders possession of the land for ever, free from all future charge. In any arrangement of this kind it will be necessary that existing sub-tenures and rights of all descriptions shall be treated with consideration. We have pointed out, in the despatch from which I have already quoted, to the Indian Government, the advantage of this process. We have pointed out the policy of giving a feeling and position of ownership to those who are

now, in some sense, tenants of the State. We have indicated the wisdom of giving them material interests in our rule, as by so doing we shall give to the native landowners a direct interest in the permanence of our rule (hear)—because it is clear that where a commutation of this kind has taken place, and a perpetual exemption from future taxation been given to the landholder, he cannot reasonably expect that such immunity, so acquired, will be respected by any Government but that with which it has taken place."

Moreover, in reply to a deputation of flax merchants, Lord Stanley stated distinctly that under his instructions any one who built a factory or established a farm could not be dispossessed.

Every European or native who holds direct of the State may emancipate himself at once from all further risk of agency or dependence on the Collector. No native can sweep away his property in an hour by neglecting to pay his rent, no distressed Chancellor of the Exchequer raise his rent on the land which he has cleared. For the first time in history it has become possible to own land in Bengal. Hitherto forty millions of human beings have been simply tenants on their own soil.

That single innovation, which excited so little attention that the compiler of the telegrams thought it unworthy of mention, will, we firmly believe, place Lord Stanley a century hence in the front rank of Indian benefactors.

We are not about to weary our readers with long-drawn arguments for an accomplished fact. No native attempts to deny that lakhrāj land is better than land bearing an assessment. No European ever questioned the superiority of freehold over any other form of tenure. The price of lakhrāj land is already greater by some years' rental than that of land under the perpetual assessment. The solitary doubt expressed will be as to the prudence of thus cutting up future revenue by the roots. That assertion has been exposed till those who object should be ashamed of arguments which prove only their own dulness of comprehension. The State Debt is as permanent as the State Revenue. If, while we extinguish the revenue from the land, we extinguish an equal quantity of interest payable on the debt, neither we nor posterity can suffer. The latter, indeed, gain by the whole difference in the value of land under assessment and land held in freehold. Every other kind of revenue must of course be enlarged by the improvement, which, without freehold, is almost impossible. Men will not undertake works involving great expenditure unless they are to reap their whole benefit. The insecurity of tenure affects the value of the land, and everything on the land, and our tenure, though better than that of most Indian provinces, is still wretchedly insecure. The consequence is that all improvements not promising enormous and immediate returns are postponed. The capitalists in fact, who ought to be proprietors, are simply tenants on lease, intent on screwing the last farthing from their estates at the earliest possible moment.

The extent to which the offer will be accepted will depend almost entirely on the conditions demanded by the State. The amount is, we presume, settled by Lord Stanley's speech. The revenue and the debt must perish together, and the amount therefore must be twenty years' purchase. Even that is excessively high, nearly three pounds an acre in a country like Bengal. But something more is necessary than a mere permission to commute at twenty years' purchase. The new policy must be accepted heartily, with an honest desire to make it work well, and permission given to redeem estates in portions. No man, for example, and no association of men in India could redeem an estate like that of the Rajah of Burdwan. Even estates like that which went to the hammer three years since in Jessore, or the Mysadul, or Mymensingh estates, are almost irredeemable. The Legislature must permit them to be redeemed in fragments, each bearing its own

proportion of the jumma. The direct object of the Act—a large increase in the settlement of Europeans, can only be attained by that provision. In the hills and waste lands the matter is simpler, estates having generally been split by the surveyors into manageable plots. But even there it will be necessary to fix an acreage price, and allow the purchaser to take as many as he requires, subject, of course, to fair provisions about clearance. All will depend upon the rules, and they must be framed in a spirit worthy of the magnificent policy they inaugurate.

Under the most favourable rules the native movement will not, at first, we imagine, be large; very small and valuable estates may be redeemed at once, but, as a rule, there is too much distrust of the duration of our Government. A native with a redeemed estate must be loyal in his own despite, and the loyalty is yet to be produced. Gradually, however, as the conviction that we are irremovable dawns on the native mind, the advantages of a freehold tenure will become plain. A jaghire is even now the highest object of native ambition. His estate may now be turned into a jaghire by his own act, and the price will not long stand in the way of the desired change. The movement of the Europeans will be more rapid. Everywhere where they are renting land for tea plantations, mines, coffee fields, and building purposes, they will be tempted to purchase the fee simple. On such estates there are no ryots with immemorial rights in the soil, and the proprietor, his rent once commuted, will be as secure as an English landlord, able to trust his subordinates, to travel, to plant, and to improve. He may do all these things now, but he does them at the risk of seeing the labours of years swept away in an hour by the rascality of a messenger to the Collector's office. The possibility exercises an effect on the imagination far greater than it deserves, and hundreds of profitable enterprises are postponed or laid aside from the insecurity of the tenure. We are no believers in colonization properly so called, but with an allodial tenure Bengal may yet be surrounded by a ring of hill estates, owned by a pushing, thriving, independent European yeomanry.—*Friend of India*.

## THE NORTH-WEST BANK.

The last effort for a peaceful conclusion to the affairs of this bank has, we are informed, failed. Out of the 5,514 shares in the bank, holders representing 2,460, are pledged to a wind-up. Holders of 279 more shares are understood to be in favour of the same policy, while only 1,183 are resolutely opposed. These latter, however, residing in Calcutta, have, from the distribution of votes, an excessive influence, and prohibit the winding-up. The directors were requested to endeavour to modify the rule, so as to give proxies their fair weight, but the request was declined. Meanwhile, Colonel Davidson, a large shareholder, has commenced an action to compel a winding-up under Clause 86 of Bank Deed. All efforts at accommodation having failed, and the collection of votes from a clear two-thirds being a work of extreme difficulty and annoyance, Colonel Davidson's action, we are told, must proceed, and shareholders are recommended to subscribe towards his legal expenses.

We have never seen the deed, but under any deed it ought to be in the power of holders owning a clear majority of the shares to oust the directors, and take the direction of affairs into their own hands. The practice of splitting votes is as open to one side as the other. The directors once replaced by the nominees of the majority, business can soon be closed, or the bank for that matter left to the official assignee, who will very soon ascertain its true position.

Before, however, extreme steps are adopted, whether in the Supreme Court or the bank parlour, we would for the second time press on the minority the uselessness of the course they



seem disposed to support. The bank is solvent, though the directors acknowledge heavy losses. If the shareholders wind up now, amicably, they will at least save all that remains to be saved. Under no circumstances can they hope to save more. No possible amount of bolstering short of a fresh contribution of capital, will enable the bank in its present condition, with its credit denounced at its own meetings, its shareholders clamouring for a wind-up, and its shares unsaleable, to do profitable business. Do the shareholders want to do unprofitable business? What do they expect? To make a fortune by a *coup*, or to recover credit without one, or what? If it is a dividend from ordinary business to which they look, they can withdraw their funds, and if they please open a new bank, with new connections and untarnished name. The present policy can result only in the ultimate closing of the bank by legal process, and a return of capital diminished by law expenses which the holders of the majority of shares do not wish to incur.—*Friend of India*.

## SILK.

The spread of disease among vegetable substances seems to be a feature of the day. Within the last twenty years no less than three prime articles of food, the potato, the grape, and the olive, have been menaced with extinction by diseases for which science could find but an imperfect remedy. The potato perished to an extent that produced a famine. The olive has disappeared from places in the Mediterranean; and the vine disease, after threatening the prosperity of Portugal and Southern France, ruining the Canaries, and turning the vine dressers of Madeira into tobacco growers, is still but partially subdued. A wine report tells us that although the vintage has been large during the season, the grapes are tainted with the sulphur used to extirpate the disease. And now we are told, not for the first time, that the silk trade of Italy and Bengal is threatened with decay. In the former country the matter has for some time attracted attention, and Count Freschi, a silk grower of a noble house in Venice, is now travelling in Bengal to investigate the facts. At one of Messrs. Jardine Skinner's great flatures, "I found," says the Count in a letter to the Agricultural Society, "some of the characteristic symptoms which reveal in our country the prevailing epidemic, i. e., black spots, or rather scabs, upon the wings and legs of the insect whose tail is frequently clipped and black as if scorched; moreover, an abominous dung of loose green indigested matter, and a great dullness and tardiness of the worm in beginning its work; the very symptoms by which every common silkrearer in Europe observes this fatal diagnostic according to his sad experience." The theory advocated by this gentleman is that the insect is wearing out, and requires renewal from some wild indigenous stock, and it is to seek this that he is on his way to China. His facts, as far as degeneracy is concerned, are confirmed by a competent authority in the *Indian Field*.

Is it not—we write as observers and not naturalists—just possible that the disease is in the mulberry tree? A disease like that which struck the olive, but less fatal, might escape cultivators like our peasants wholly unaccustomed to observe, and would exert the most injurious effects upon the insect. The point is, at all events, worth inquiry if the society intend to collect a body of information. The matter, involving as it does the future of an entire trade, seems worth more exertion than a few letters to the managers of the great flatures. Every European in Bengal engaged in the production of silk should be invited personally and by name to lend the society the aid of his experience and inquiries. An investigation ending in a measure of practical relief would be worth thousands even to a single firm like Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co.—*Friend of India*.

## LORD CANNING AND THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING, Viceroy and Governor General of India, &c., &c., &c.,

MY LORD,—We, the President, Vice President, and Members of the British Indian Association, meeting at Calcutta, and other inhabitants of Bengal, avail ourselves of the occasion of your lordship's return to this metropolis to offer to your lordship our respectful and sincere congratulations on the termination of rebellion in the northern provinces of Hindostan.

It is nearly a twelvemonth since your lordship quitted the chief seat of Government for one nearer to the scene of disturbances, whence your lordship could more promptly direct the operations necessary to the tranquillization of the provinces in rebellion, and more minutely supervise and order the course of affairs relating to those provinces.

Calling to mind the state of those affairs at the time your lordship assumed in your own hands the government of the North Western provinces, and the guidance of operations against the rebels in the neighbouring country—a hundred and fifty thousand armed enemies in the field, the whole country of Oude in the virtual possession of the insurgents, the large district of Goruckpore on one side, and Rohilkund on the other, harbouring powerful bodies of rebels, a well-equipped enemy holding in force important positions towards the south, the extensive tract of territory on both sides of the chief pathway across Upper India just rescued from the possession of the rebels, and the minds of their population still in alarm and agitation—the result upon which we have taken the liberty of tendering our congratulations to your lordship, appears as striking from its magnitude as it is gratifying from its character, and reflects the highest credit upon those in whose hands lay the direction of active and administrative measures.

Nor can we forget that the success of those measures is, in no small degree, due to the soundness of the policy which, uniting firmness with discrimination, reassured the timid, fixed the wavering in their allegiance, and proved to the population of the revolted provinces, that resistance to constituted authority was certain ruin and destruction, while ready submission thereto ensured safety—a policy which, in fact, anticipated some of the most valued declarations of her Majesty's gracious proclamation.

By the community of Bengal, who have escaped the direct evils of insurrection, nothing has been felt so injurious to their own interests, as well as to the interests of the country at large, as the necessity to which the rebellion gave rise of your lordship's devoting a more than ordinary share of time and attention to the affairs of the revolted provinces, thus marring for the time the prospects of many administrative and other reforms, projects of which can be brought to maturity, and measures whereof carried into effect, only under your lordship's personal deliberation and guidance.

It is, therefore, that, while congratulating your lordship on the grand result achieved in the tranquillization of the northern provinces of Hindostan, so recently the seat of strife and rebellion, we view with pleasure your lordship's relief from the toils of administrative detail in connection with the government of the north-western Provinces, and hail your lordship's return to the metropolis, and resumption of all the functions of Viceroy and Governor General over these territories.—We have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient and humble servants.

Signed by the President, Vice Presidents, and Members of the British Indian Association, and nearly fifteen hundred other inhabitants of Bengal.—7th March, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, AND MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF BENGAL.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, to

convey which his retention Hindo The that th Bengal year, a vince I an which advance yourse shall b The the po vernm tion, a graciou ated by Just it, and of Eng men, y

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**THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND** seems to have suffered less loss from the rebellion than similar funds and insurance societies in India. The capital of the fund has, according to the twenty-first report, increased in one year upwards of a lakh of rupees, after paying all liabilities. The Government have relieved the fund of the pensions due to the families of three subscribers who perished at Delhi and Agra. Mr. Finlaison, the actuary, has not yet given in his final report, but considers the state of the fund in April, 1856, prosperous.

**EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.**—The *Phoenix* states that the work on the line of the Eastern Bengal Railway progresses fast. The ground at Sealdah, where the Calcutta terminus is to be, is cleared, the natives being paid two rupees for each tree cut down. As the earthworks have made but little progress, and the rainy season is but three months distant, we fear that by next cold season the line will not be open to Barrackpore. The surveys for the South Eastern and Mutlah Railway have commenced from Sealdah also. When both these railways are opened, Lall Bazaar will become a great thoroughfare, and may then, perhaps, be purged of its present impurities. Property on the Circular Road will have a new value, and the many building sites there will, it is hoped, be covered.

**SIMLA.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* gives an account of the state and prosperity of Simla. The telegraph is being extended to the station. The approach of the Commander in Chief is fast filling it with residents, and raising the hopes of house proprietors. A club and family hotel have been opened. A brewery has been established under the superintendence of an experienced man from England, with a large supply of hops and good water. Simla beer is expected to rival that of Mussonrie and Kussowlee. Now that the new tariff has added to the already high price of English beer, and an impetus is given to country manufacture, why should not hops be grown largely in India, and the great drawback to a sale—that the country drink will not keep—somehow removed?

**DUTY ON PAPER.**—In an article on the Paper Duty, the *Hurkaru* speaks of paper as omitted from the list in the New Tariff, and of all, European and native, having to pay their quota to the English tax, as books are printed and letters written on taxed paper. The Indian duty on paper is doubled by the new Act, and the English paper which we use is not taxed till it is imported. A drawback is allowed on all books and paper when they leave England. No paper manufactured in India can enter into competition with that which is imported either in price or quality. India furnishes no linen rags, and her millions use a minimum of clothing.

**DRAINAGE OF CALCUTTA.**—The *Engineers' Journal* reviews the report of the Messrs. Rendel on the drainage of Calcutta. Mr. Clark's scheme provided that the sewerage should be discharged into the Salt Water Lake, on the very natural principle that water runs down, and not up a hill. The Messrs. Rendel recommend that the drainage be directed into the Hooghly. But during the four months of the rainy season the levels of the tops of the discharging sewers will be below low-water level, and consequently choked up, the stench of the Hooghly will become worse than that of the Thames, and the immense traffic of the canal, and the fact that the Municipal Commissioners have no control over it, prevent its being used to flush the sewers.

**KILLING NO MURDER.**—At the Calcutta sessions a Mr. Morgan, described by the judge as an Englishman and a gentleman, was tried on the charge of manslaughter. Mr. Morgan is a barrack-master, and found three natives sitting inside the ruins of the Cawnpore church in which were kept stores. They were smoking, contrary to strict order. On seeing him approach they ran off, but one of them, by name Poorun, was caught, and Morgan gave him a thump or two with his left hand, on which he fell. His spleen was ruptured, and he died half an hour after. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

**TRANSIT DUTIES.**—The *Bombay Times* draws attention to the Transit Duties, which, he says, are still levied in Nagpore under Mr. Plowden's administration, on the pernicious system inherited from the Bhonslays. He gives an instance. A quantity of cotton, lately purchased at Hinghghaut, the emporium of Nagpore, was conveyed down the river Wurdah into the Godavery, to be shipped at Coconada, on the East coast. The prime cost of the article was twenty-three rupees the bojah of 262 lbs. weight. On a distance of 120 miles the cotton was taxed seven times, and to the amount of a halfpenny a pound, or 25 per cent. on its prime cost. A Jogee on the road levies a fee of eight annas, called Dhurme, on every hundred bullock-loads. It is usually paid in advance to his representative at Hinghghaut or Chanda. Lord Stanley, in his financial speech, took credit to our Government for abolishing such duties. Here they exist, in a British province, in all their pristine glory.

**THE HOLEE FESTIVAL IN CALCUTTA.**—This native festival, which is a kind of saturnalia, has just terminated (March 22nd), and to the credit of the police be it stated, without those obscenities which formerly characterised the duration of this festivity. The police chowkedars quietly intimated to the vociferators of indecent songs that they rendered themselves liable to be taken up and fined, if they did not desist. This threat had the desired effect. As usual, a liberal effusion of Holee and Turmeric greeted all those who had occasion to pass Burra Bazar and Cotton Street, the head quarters of the Opium gamblers. These localities, at all times nuisances, were rendered still more so during the past three days.

**DELHI, March 15.**—This place is much altered. Fancy the prize agents have taken down the beautiful gilt cupola of the Sumum Boorj, which was sold by auction in bits and realized Rs. 80,000! The fortunate purchasers have made half as much again by scraping off the gold, which was thickly laid on, and not electro gilt, after the present fashion; the inside of the palace, now all the mud hovels, &c., are cleared away, looks very grand, and will no doubt make a healthy locale for the European garrison. There is a rumour here that Mr. Harvey, commissioner of Agra, is to come here, and Mr. Saunders goes to Rawul Pindee.

**BENARES.**—The new chok or square at Benares has been destroyed by fire. The cloth merchants and Bissaties have been heavy losers on the occasion. Cloths and valuables to a large amount, it is said, fell a prey to the devouring element. The chok was intersected with innumerable grass sheds, where the Bissaties and Kuprah Wallahs exposed their goods for sale, and the wonder is, that with the proverbial native apathy and carelessness, the accident did not occur earlier. It has not been ascertained how the fire originated; but, no doubt, the police, as usual, will report that some old hag, half beside herself, who they will single out for the magistrate's wrath, was preparing some dish in oil, when, throwing a handful of water on the preparation, she sent the hot oil boiling to the roof, and thus caused the fearful destruction which has brought so much sorrow and woe to so many at home in the sacred town of Kasee.—*New Times*.

**TUMLOOK, March 25.**—The quantity of salt estimated to have been manufactured in the Tumlook Salt Agency up to the 21st was upwards of five lacs. The crop, which fell off considerably after the late rains, has begun to improve, and had it not been for the bursting of the crop dam over the Roy Khalee River, and the prohibition to reconstruct it, the improvement certainly would have been greater. It is generally believed the manufacture will be very seriously affected if the bund be not allowed to be reconstructed.

**THE EX-KING OF OUDE.**—The *Englishman* says, Government have arranged that the estates of the ex-King of Oude shall be managed by the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, and the proceeds held in trust till further orders.

**LORD HARRIS**, his private secretary, and Dr. Sanderson, have arrived in Calcutta in H.M.'s steamer *Sydney*.

Mr. STAUNTON, of the Military Auditor General's office, is, it is said, going to retire on a superannuation pension. His application has been sent in to the Local Government with a recommendation by Col. Champagnie. It appears that Mr. Staunton has served the Government for upwards of forty years, a very considerable period, and has all along given great satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. It is not known who is likely to be his successor. The arrangement will be made after Government has sanctioned the pension.

**BURDWAN.**—One of the Ranees of Burdwan is excavating a large and beautiful tank with a pucka ghaut and a roof at the railway station of Sastee-gur. She will also rear up a garden and establish shops at the spot for the convenience and refreshment of the railway passengers arriving there. The station is six or seven miles distant from Burdwan, and is situated in the midst of paddy fields. The travellers will, no doubt, feel grateful to the benevolent Ranees for these charitable works, the absence of which they have felt since the opening of the railway line in the lower provinces.—*Phoenix*, March 31.

**HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.**—The third show of flowers, fruits and vegetables for the present year came off at the Town-hall, Calcutta, on the 31st March. Though wanting the strains of a band to enliven the affair, it appeared well attended. The display of flowers, with the contributions from the public gardens, gave the hall quite a gay and attractive appearance. The show of fruits has decidedly fallen off this year, though there were some fair sized peaches and mangoes, and a few very small strawberries. Very few good vegetables appeared, and are hardly to be expected so late in the season. The show, however, was a good one on the whole.

**SEALKOTE, March 23.**—General Windham arrived here under a salute of thirteen guns on Saturday, the 19th. On the morning of the 22nd all the troops paraded in review order for the General's inspection. At 6.30 A.M. on the 19th the troops were drawn up in a general line, which, after being inspected, broke into open column of troops and companies right in front marched past the saluting point in quick time; after which the brigade performed several evolutions, such as the line advancing covered by cavalry and artillery marching in echelon of wings; forming squares on the two centre sections of wings; firing in square, and a great many other manœuvres, too numerous to enumerate here. Suffice it to say that everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of the General, and after the line marched in review to the "General salute" the troops were dismissed to their quarters.—*Mofussilite*.

**THE IMPERIAL CITY.**—A letter from Delhi, dated the 20th March, states that the Hoolie holidays had passed off quietly. The Hindoos are now in the ascendancy. Formerly the bye streets only were the scenes of their orgies, but on this occasion the Chandney Chowk was crowded like a fair, hundreds of Sikhs adding their quota to the noisy display. It is at last settled that the Mahomedans shall not be re-admitted to the city, in spite of the order to that effect passed some time back by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab. The military authorities were particularly adverse to it, as well as all officials. "Passes" are to be issued for those Mahomedans who wish to visit the city, and for the present it seems a prudent arrangement. The engineers are at work again destroying the useless ruins about the city. It is time something was done to open up new streets and render the place fit for Europeans to live in. Storms of rain, hail, thunder and lightning have prevailed at every change of the moon for some time back. The crops have been much injured, and scarcity, if not famine, is talked of. The races went off very well, though the ground was rather soft for the hurdle race; the 88th Connaught Rangers were the principal winners.

**AN ARMENIAN CLUB.**—The rage for clubs is on the increase. The *Phoenix* says the Armenian community of Calcutta have determined on starting one, and the projectors have already paid the entrance fee, 250 rupees.

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**—On Saturday, the 26th March, there was a meeting at Calcutta at the Chamber of Commerce rooms to protest against the new tariff and to advocate changes in the constitution of the Legislative Council. The resolutions read at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the 17th were proposed seriatim, and, with a slight alteration of two of them, were adopted. An additional resolution was carried, approving of Lord Stanley's plan of selling the unreclaimed land in India to Europeans. Confidence appears, to a certain extent, to have been restored among the moneyed classes, if reliance may be placed in a report that has reached the *Englishman*, that between a lakh and a half and two lakhs have, for several days past, been paid daily into the treasury towards the 4 per cent transfer loan. However this may be, it is pretty certain that the native bankers and brokers are in favour of loans being raised in the English money market. In a letter to the President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, commenting on the financial policy of Government, they say, with reference to the new  $\frac{5}{2}$  per cent. loan:—"Of this further financial measure as set forth in the notification we do not approve. It will depreciate the securities of all the previous loans to an amount much greater than all the money Government is likely to receive. We do not think that the money required will be subscribed in this country, and in order to avert the loss likely to follow from a persistence in the course indicated by Government, we trust that the Chamber of Commerce will follow up this matter until they influence a strong party at home to induce Parliament to interfere, and to authorize loans to be opened at home for all the money that may be required for the use of the Indian Government."

**ALLAHABAD, March 20.**—A curious case of extortion was punished the other day. A chuprassee in the employ of the railway was the delinquent. Being posted at one of the railway crossings a few miles out of the station, this respectable individual bethought himself of establishing a tollbar on his own account. Hackery men travelling on the Grand Trunk Road had to pay for permission to pass the crossing, and were of course informed that the toll was levied by order of Government. I should think they were beautifully adapted to the peculiarities of each case, being, however, fixed on the general principle of taking as much as could be squeezed out of each man. The imposition appears to have been practised for a long time; and was at last accidentally detected by a gentleman of this station, who happened to drive out on the Cawnpore road, and on arriving at the crossing, found a number of carts detained, pending the result of an altercation between the toll-keeper and the hackery men. He seized the man in the very act; took from his hand the pice which he had just robbed; and reported him to the railway authorities, by whom he was very properly sent before the magistrate. I understand the man has since been imprisoned.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**GWALIOR.**—Scindiah's newly-raised Sebundies have followed the example of their predecessors. On the 27th February, the Bhilsa troops went to Anotia with four guns to attack Dil Mahomed, and during the night six hundred of the Gwalior Sebundies went into the Bhilsa camp, announcing themselves as a British force. They then poured in several volleys, captured and killed about two hundred of the Bhilsa troops, burnt the camp, and carried off four unserviceable guns.—*Madras Spectator.*

**VERY SHABBY.**—The Director of Public Instruction proposed and Government of Bengal recommended to the Government of India, that the professors of government colleges should be allowed to retire on pensions after a service of fifteen and twenty-two years. The Lieut. Governor observed that this privilege is conceded to headmasters of small Zillah schools, and, if denied to the professors, will necessarily place them in a position inferior to that of the headmasters, who are otherwise considered scarcely equal to them in point of rank. Lord Canning has declined the proposal.

**A PLEASANT STATE OF THINGS.**—The *Engineers' Journal* notices the alarm that prevails all over the railway works along the Rajmahal district, and fears a total stoppage of the works. The whole line of country from Calcutta to Dinapore via the Sonthal hills is destitute of troops, with the exception of the hill rangers at Bhagulpore. A Mahomedan Zemindar recently threatened a Government engineer who was engaged on a new road, that if he made it go through his property he would be attacked by laticals. On applying for protection to the magistrate of Beerbhoom, the engineer was told that the law could do nothing, and that if he should take the law into his own hands he might be indicted for murder in the Supreme Court.

**MILD PERSUASION.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that the mode in which the disarming act has been carried out at Allahabad has given rise to much discontent. The disarming has been entrusted to a Mahomedan official, who is said to flog persons who have really no arms, with a view to obtain bribes. The bunyas and peaceful classes are harassed, numbers of shops are shut, while their owners are compelled to attend at the Thannahs on the plea of possessing arms, and the disaffected and really turbulent escape.

**ASSAM.**—On the 27th of February last a small band of fifty sailors, with two companies of the Assam light infantry, had an encounter some thirty miles from Debrooghurh with the hill tribe of the Abors, in which, as usual, the Europeans had to do all the work. They took two offending villages, and burnt them down. Twenty of our men were wounded by the natives' arrows, which are barbed and poisoned; one died from the wound of an arrow. The Abors had brought this chastisement on themselves by a series of attacks on a tribe that is friendly with us.

**RAMPORE BAULEA, April 2.**—On the second day of the Hooli festival as Captain Warner and Mr. Eckford, deputy magistrate, were driving through the town, they met a crowd of bazaar people amusing themselves in the orthodox Hooli manner. The crowd treated them to some red powder, and as the gentlemen were inclined to take it as a joke, they were emboldened by the unlooked for forbearance to resort to stones, and finally pelted the pair. The Darogah has been ordered to inquire into the matter, but no one has been as yet traced or found out as a culprit.

**BEHAR.**—A letter from Gya states that the Behar district is all quiet, and crime decreasing. The Indian naval brigade is to be relieved by two companies from one of the regiments in Dinapore, and the men will then proceed to join their respective ships. The crops of wheat, rice, &c., have been greatly damaged by the late hail and rain. Doctors Mouat and Mackinnon are there visiting the jail and hospital.

**DR. HALLEUR,** the Professor of Philosophy, Astronomy, &c., at the Presidency College, is obliged to return to Europe on account of his health. He has obtained twelve months' leave, and he was to start by the *Hindustan*, the extra steamer, in April. Two gentlemen are spoken of as likely to succeed him—Major Dundas and Mr. Rees of the Presidency College.

**CALPEE.**—No. 6 field battery royal artillery is to stand fast for the present, letters having been received from Capt. Ternan, Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun, only two hours before the march was to commence, requesting that no European troops should be allowed to leave Calpee at present, on account of information having been received to the effect that the Rao Sahib, Tantia Topee and Co. were very likely to enter the district.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**ROVING BANDS.**—A letter from the steamer *Koladyne*, dated off Dinapore, the 18th March, states that a few miles above Chupra they saw a lot of rebels, horse and foot, who had been plundering, but prudently made themselves scarce on the approach of the steamer. That they should be bold enough to come so close to a station proves the insecure state of the country. A Mr. Wyyill and others are mentioned as having been murdered only three miles from Allahabad.

**NOTES AND QUERIES.**—The Ulwar disturbances are at an end, and the evil rumours from Nepal are contradicted. The question has been asked, Where do the rebels draw their supplies of guns from? they seem always to have them at hand. The fines levied on villages who misbehaved during the rebellion are being collected. On the late Colonel Skinner's estate the fines amount to one lakh and thirty-three thousand, which has to be collected or made good by the owners, or risk the loss of the estate by sale in satisfaction. This seems a curious way of rewarding the loyal. Simla is filling rapidly for the season, and house-owners will probably have a rich harvest. The weather has taken a sudden turn, and the hot season having set in, punkahs are not ready; moreover, coolies are all but unattainable, being in such demand in the Government departments.—*Englishman*, April 7.

**AGRA.**—Government has purchased the printing materials belonging to the late Secundra press at a cost of Company's Rs. 32,478, for the use of the authorities of the North Western Provinces.

**THE DELHI MAHOMEDANS.**—A letter from Delhi, dated the 28th of March, states that the discovery of some intrigue has led to a report that all Mahomedans were to be sent out of the city on the 1st April, or account for themselves as to who or what they are. This is not likely, but some sort of supervision or even espionage is necessary to counteract the native cunning and talent for intrigue. The pass system, though a check, is not effectual, as every European grants a pass for his servant who goes in and out as he pleases by transferring his master's *chupras* or crest. A party of police recently got scent of some treasure buried in a *Moofsid's* house, and thinking they had the best right to it, dug it up, and divided the proceeds. As usual they quarrelled over the division, and the aggrieved party gave information to some of the civil officers. The parties to the affair are in custody, but it naturally occurs to ask if this is the only instance found out? How many have been hidden? The chowkedars of Delhi are a thriving set.—*Englishman*.

**COLLISION IN THE HOOGLY.**—The following meagre particulars of the loss of the *Cape of Good Hope* appear in the columns of a contemporary. The *Nemesis* was first seen by the *Cape of Good Hope* when off Fultah, the former coming down Roypore reach. On nearing her the *Cape of Good Hope* put her helm hard a-port, but whether the *Nemesis* did the same is not known; at any rate, it was not in time to clear her, for the *Cape of Good Hope* was struck by the main hatch, and cut in two at once, the fore part of her sinking, whilst, fortunately, the after part floated with the officers and others, and allowed the boats of the *Nemesis*, aided by her own, to save the treasure and mails, with the exception of one bag of letters. There were about 145 souls on board in all, but it is almost impossible to ascertain accurately how many were lost amongst the native passengers from Akyab, Maulmain, and Rangoon. One of the crew was killed and one wounded. The lawyers will probably be the greatest gainers by the accident, and all particulars will doubtless be detailed in the supreme court ere long.—*Englishman*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 4. Str. Lightning, Tayor, Hong Kong; William Prowse, Williams, Kurrachee; Fatty Shah Allum, Bailie, Bombay.—6. Le Sansonnet, Averil, Marseilles.—8. Ann Holzborg, Maguire, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lightning.—Messrs. J. P. Pereira, E. E. Silver, B. M. Silver.  
Per Fatty Shah Allum.—Mrs. Miller, Mr. Carnay.  
Per Ann Holzborg.—Mr. J. L. Kingham.  
Per Dalhousie.—Mrs. Primerose and child.  
Per Teak.—Mr. Penny.  
Per Palatine.—Messrs. Owne Rowlands and William Gilmore.

### DEPARTURES.

March 19. Eddystone, Stubbs, Boston; Vision, Bearse, Boston; Ivanhoe, Cowpar, London; str. Fire Queen, Burbank, Port Blair.—21. Enterprise, Robertson, Madras; Good Hope, Miller, New York; Mattapan, Dunbar, London; Berthe and Louise, Pitche, Bourbon; Sabine, Hendee, Boston; Highlander, Sherman, Boston; Fortitude, McDonald, Mel-

bourne. 22. King Philip. Cary, London; Expounder. Foster, Boston; Ferguson, Davidson, Melbourne. 23. str. Burmah, Gray, Akab, Rangoon, Moulemein. 24. Coringa, Ward, Boston; Louis XIV., Boes, Dunkerque; Shaw Allu, Grant, Mauritius. 26. Conranto, Pemric, Akab; Excelsior, Robson, Singapore; Beaunode, Sulis, Australia; Panther, Gannett, Boston; Albura, Tuner, London. 27. Canadian, Guthrie, London; Ann Mitchell, Hebrston, Bombay; Hongomont, Flamsnk, London. 28. Alma, Graves, Boston; str. England Adderly, London. 29. Michel Montaigne, Gachet, Mars illes; Cimand-f, Thuller, Bourbon. 30. Fulwood, Moore, Mauritius. 31. Keystoue, Knight, Boston; Giscours, Corchut, Marseilles; Coronandel, Bandry, Bordeaux. April 9. P. and O. str. Bengal, — Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Albura.—Maj. Bell, Capt. Priestley, wife, and child, Capt. Rickett, Capt. Knox, Lieut. Stanchan, Garforth, Gray, Walker, and Noble. Ets. Good, Adj. Stubb, and Surg. Boyd. Per Hongomont.—Col. Shute, Maj. O'Veara, Lieut. Row, Wynne, Herford, and Gordon, Staff Surg. Cross Mr. Ellis, c.s., Mrs. Baker and four children, Mrs. Norman and four children, Master Hagot. Per str. Bengal.—For MADRAS.—Mr. T. Marshall, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. Boulderson, Rev. Mrs. Ferninger and two children, Dr. Macpherson, Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. E. Tonkin, Sir Chas. Cuffe. For BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. Le Febure, Mr. Maitland, Capt. Enckelhof to Galle. For SINGAPORE.—Maj. St. aehy. For ADEN.—Mr. Ross, c.s. For SUEZ.—Capt. Macdonald. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. H. Lawrence, Maj. Waile, Lieut. L. Clark. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. H. W. Toogood, Messrs. A. H. Fiddie, Malyon, C. J. Daniell, c.s., Geo. Ackland, and Chas. Adley, Col. Bouvier, Capt. Clifton, Lieut. Graham, Dunbar, Balfie, and Stoney, Rev. F. O. Mayne, Capt. Barlow, Col. Wheeler, Capt. Drew, and Col. Mayhew. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Manable and infant, Mr. W. H. Dayley, Maj. Yates, Capt. Ricketts, Lieut. Thistlethwayte, Lieut. Bodgley, Dr. and Mrs. Greig and two children, Mrs. Warner, Mr. Micrae, Mrs. and Miss Thompson, Brev. maj. O'Brien, Capt. Hardy, Capt. Barry, Lieut. Oakley, Lieut. Pearson, Lieut. Carnegie, Lieut. Col. Bickerstaff, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Oldfield, Dr. and Mrs. Saunders, Lieut. Hino, Col. Parnell, Capt. Salisbury, Col. Smith, and Capt. Warren.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 8, 1859.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sch.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	10 8 to 10 12	
Company's Rupee 4 do.	21 0 to 21 8	
Sicca Rupee 4 do.	21 8 to 22 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Notional.	

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill, and Notes (do.)	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	8 per ct.
On deposit of Good, &c.	9 per ct.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	275 to 2900
Agra Bank	500	625 to 650
North-Western Bank	100	125 to 130
Bell's Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1800
Ganges Company	1500	1800
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1550 to 1600
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	700 to 725
East India Coal Company (Limited)	45	par.
Bowen Warehouse Association	70	825 to 330
Calcutta Docking Company	700	850 to 875
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	200	325 to 330
East India Railway Company	£20	Rs. 5 dis.
East India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	20	par.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1 to 2 1
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	0 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0½

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 85
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 3
Double gold	" 31 0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs	" 15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	" 22 6
New Gold Mohurs	" 15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 0
Gold Dust (Australian) (none)	" 14 12
Silver Silver (none, Co.'s its 100)	" 104 12
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 211 4
Mexican do. (none)	" 223 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 12s. 6d. To Liverpool, £1. 7s. 6d.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, April 8).—Since the departure of the Mail of 22nd ult. the market has remained very languid, and very moderate transactions have taken place beyond the immediate requirements for the supply of engaged tonnage. In *Indigo* little has been done, the season being out. *Rau Silk*.—Within the last few days the demand has revived, but transactions have been limited in consequence of high prices. *Corals* have been in fair request for Great Britain, at well maintained prices. *Sugar* has not been in general demand, and has remained unchanged in price. *Saltpetre*, fine sorts, has lately engaged inquiry, and none in the market offering. The demand is principally for Great Britain. *Rice*.—Table in moderate operation, Ballum in good request for Mauritius and other places. *Lined* has been in better inquiry for Great Britain and America. *Jute* has been rather quiet within the last few days, but good qualities have comparatively commanded higher rates, being rather scarce. *Hides* have remained steady. All other staples have been in limited operation.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, April 8).—After the departure of the last mail the market continued very buoyant, and stoppage of deliveries of goods sold previous to their arrival, consequent on the increase of import duty, having caused a great demand in the market, prices realised by the second hand dealers have been exorbitantly high; but the question as to the increased duty having been decided—one half being borne by the buyer and the other half by the seller—deliveries have again been resumed, but owing to some arrivals, the market has gone down a little. *Mule Twist* has been in moderate operation; the market has recovered to its former position. *Grey Shirtings*, although in good demand, are rather lower in price. *Grey Madapolans* have obtained better prices. *Grey Cambrics* maintain former prices. *Grey Jacquets* are slightly higher in price. *Grey Mulls* are rather lower in price. *White Shirtings* are slightly higher in price. *White Madapolans* are out of fashion. *White Cambrics* in good demand at well-maintained prices. *White Jacquets* fine are in good request at better prices, lower are less in demand. *White Mulls*, of all sorts, are in good demand. *Lapets, Spots, &c.*, are in active inquiry at advanced prices. *Book Muslins* are in improved demand. *Woollen* market still dull. *Copper* in limited request. *Iron* has just engaged a little inquiry for the Upper Provinces. *Spelter* has improved in demand and price.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A MONSTER MEETING of the Mussulman and Hindoo inhabitants of Madras was held on Saturday, the 9th April. Sree Russia Katha Charriar, high priest of the Hindoos and warden of the Conjevaram Pagoda, was in the chair, and it is supposed that between six and seven thousand persons were present. The object of the meeting was to adopt a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, against interference by Government with the religions of the people of the country. It is stated that between five and six thousand signatures were affixed to the document at the meeting. The last paragraph of the memorial, which is as follows, sums up the wishes of those who signed it:—

"Your memorialists earnestly request that the system of grants in aid may be abolished, and the sums at present disbursed through that channel devoted to the establishment of Government provincial schools; by means of which a far better education can be afforded to the people than has been, or can be in the institutions of the missionary societies in which the larger portion of the grants is swallowed up, to the intense dissatisfaction of the people; this appropriation having already evinced its natural consequences, —as foreseen by the hon. Mr. P. Grant, in his minute dated the 12th October, 1854,—in the unhappy events in the North-West Provinces:—that Government officers may be restrained from taking official part in missionary proceedings on public anniversaries and meetings; and that the neutrality promised by your lordship and solemnly confirmed by her Majesty the Queen, may be undeviatingly observed and adhered to. By which course of just and impartial policy the people of India will most assuredly be won over to prize the English Government beyond that of any of its predecessors, and in due time will be auspiciously and certainly realised the wise and memorable observation of her Majesty at the close of her gracious proclamation. 'IN THE PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE WILL BE OUR STRENGTH, IN THEIR CONTENTMENT OUR SECURITY, AND IN THEIR GRATITUDE OUR BEST REWARD.'"

COLONEL FABER has resigned his appointment of Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works, and has been succeeded by Col. J. T. Bell; and it is said that His Excellency the Governor intends to abolish the office of Covenanted Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, and to confer on an uncovenanted official at half the present salary. The change has not yet been made, but it is evidently in contemplation, for the present appraiser to the department has been appointed acting deputy collector.

A WARNING.—On the 7th of September, 1858, the Madras Government informed the Secretary of State for India that there had been a robbery in the office of the Nazir of the Masulipatam Court,

and that Mr. Cotton, the acting civil judge, was considered responsible, owing to his neglect of the standing orders of the Sudder Court, for the proper custody of valuables committed to his charge. Mr. Cotton had been ordered to refund Rs. 2,670-2-6. Lord Stanley, on the 12th of January, replied as follows:—"I approve of your having directed the Court of Sudder Adawlut to issue a circular order conveying a warning that all officers who may not conform to the plain instructions prescribed for the proper security of money and other valuables deposited in their Courts, will be left to bear the loss which may arise from their neglect."

THE EXPLORING PARTY consisting of four officers, Dr. Copper, Dr. Macpherson, Dr. C. J. Smith and Captain Shakespear, who ascended the Galee-Purwarthum, (*i. e.* *Hill of Wind*) the highest portion of the Vindyan range, returned in good health. It is understood that they were much pleased with the expedition into the unsurveyed territory, and that they have reported favourably as to the practicability of forming a sanatorium for European troops.

ICE.—The superintendent of the Madras ice-house is under the necessity, according to the *Madras Times*, of informing the public that the demand for ice is falling off. He calls for an increased demand for the article to furnish means for building additional storing room, so that the supply may no longer be dependent on the safety of each cargo. The expense of a cargo of ice from America has lately doubled. The freight of one cargo alone amounts to about eleven thousand rupees.

THE "INDIAN STATESMAN."—The Madras papers advertise the issue of a new weekly newspaper, to be called the *Indian Statesman*. It is to be conducted by the former editor of the *Athenaeum* upon "independent principles," and will advocate "the application to India of those principles of publicity, honesty, and toleration in politics, which not only give a guarantee for the efficiency and responsibility of a Government, but secure for it the confidence, respect and affection of the people."—Mr. John Bruce Norton is to write for the journal.

LORD HARRIS AND THE CHURCH SOCIETIES.—The *Madras Spectator* informs us that a deputation of the two great Church societies, for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, headed by the Archdeacon, presented an address to Lord Harris previous to his departure. They say:—"We desire both as individuals and as committees to acknowledge the interest taken by you in the progress of sound religious truth amongst the natives of India, and we know that you are not less interested in the efforts which have been made to supply the spiritual wants of those Europeans and East Indians for whom the Government were not able to make provision. We recognise with pleasure your exertions to advance by various measures the temporal welfare of the people of this land, the operation of which will, we trust, indirectly aid the cause of Christianity by creating a favourable impression of the religion of those by whom these measures were originated and carried into effect."

THE PIER.—The *Madras Times* says it has been finally determined to erect a new pier at Madras, immediately opposite the centre of the Custom House. The screw piles are to be of solid wrought iron, and of such lengths as to admit of their being embedded in the sand to the depth of eleven, thirteen, and fifteen feet respectively, so that the platform shall be fifteen feet above high-water mark throughout the whole length of the pier. Four lines of railway are to run along the pier, with space for foot passengers. The pier-head is to be furnished with six fixed and eight movable cranes, and with thirteen screw moorings.

A NATIVE A. D. C.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to authorise the appointment of a native officer to be designated "Native Aide-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor."









## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Military Dept., Fort William, March 29.—No. 425.*  
—Capt. J. E. Corder, art., has leave fr. 15th inst., to June 14, to Bombay, thence to Eur. on furl., 2 yrs., under new regs.

*No. 426.*—The leave to Bombay, prep. to m.c. to Eur., granted on 5th inst. by the commr. of Nagpore to Asst. surg. S. J. Wyndowe, att. to Nagpore irreg. cav., is confirmed.

*No. 428.*—Lieut. J. Hind, 26th N.I., has leave for 3 years, under old regs.

*March 30.—No. 432.*—Asst. surg. J. White has leave fr. March 15, to June 15, to Bombay, and thence to Eur. on furl. 2 years, under new regs.

*No. 433.*—Vet. surg. J. S. Woods, now offic. to the vet. charge of Seharunpore, on stud dept., v. Henderson, dec.

*No. 434.*—The leave to Bombay, prep. to Eur. on m.c., granted to Surg. T. R. Stroker, to have effect fr. June 1.

*April 1.—No. 435.*—Lieut. R. Pope, Madras art., has leave fr. Feb. 15 to Bombay, prep. to Eur., m.c., under old regs.

*No. 436.*—Lieut. J. R. Pearson, art., to Eur., m.c., for 15 mo., under new regs.

*Surg. G. Saunders* has leave to Eur. for 18 mo., m.c., under new regs.

*No. 439.*—The services of the undermen. officers are placed at disposal of the hon. Lieut. Gov. of the N.W. Provs.:

Asst. surgs. J. C. Bow and T. T. Sherlock.

*No. 440.*—Capt. T. Pulman, art., has leave from March 15 to June 14 to Bombay, and thence to Eur. on furl., for 2 years, under new regs.

*No. 442.*—6th Eur. Regt.—Ens. J. C. Stewart to be lieut. fr. March 15, v. Turnbull, dec.

*No. 444.*—Maj. Sir E. F. Campbell, Bart., 60th roy. rifles, to be A.D.C. on his lordship's personal staff, v. Bowie, with effect from April 1.

*No. 446.*—Leaves of absence:—  
Lieuts. C. Myers and L. Clarke, 37th N.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

*No. 448.*—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur., on m.c.:

Supg. surg. J. Greig, med. dept., for 15 mo., under new regs.

*No. 449.*—Lieut. H. A. L. Carnegie, engr., to Eur., 6 mo., without pay.

*March 31.*—Lieut. H. W. Etheridge, I. N., to proc. to sea, on m.c., for 1 year, fr. 28th inst., under old rules.

The Hon. F. J. Halliday has been perm. to res. C.S. fr. May 1.

*Foreign Dept., March 30.*—Capt. W. R. Shakespear, 1st asst. to ag. to Gov. Gen. for Central India, has leave 1 mo., to Bombay, prep. to Eur., m.c.

*March 31.*—Capt. J. J. Hamilton, asst. commr., West Berar, has leave 3 mo.

Major R. H. Keatinge, offic. polit. asst. in Nimar, and political ag. in Western Malwa, has leave fr. 16th inst., to Bombay, prep. to Eur., m.c.

Maj. R. R. W. Ellis, political asst. for Bundelcund, has leave for 8 weeks, prep. to Eur. on m.c.

Asst. surg. C. Mathias, of the Meenah corps at Deolee, to med. ch. of Ulwar political agency.

Doctor Mathias joined his appt. on 13th ultimo.

Asst. surg. R. Dempster, offic. as dep. commr. of Mergui, from Aug. 2, to Oct. 1, 1858.

*Financial Dept., March 31.*—Mr. J. Christie, 2nd asst. accountant gen. at Bombay, to offic. as 1st asst. accountant gen. at Bombay.

Mr. D. B. Hodge, to offic. as 2nd asst. accountant gen. at Bombay.

Mr. C. Grant, accountant, N.W.P., has the usual leave from date on which he may make over charge of his office, prep. to retiring fr. the service.

*Appointment.*—Mr. F. Lushington, civil auditor at Madras, to offic. as accountant, N.W.P.

*March 26.*—Lieut. A. C. Paddy, engr., placed at disposal of Public Works Dept. in G. O. No. 418 25th inst., is apptd. a probationary asst. engr., and attached to Punjab.

*March 28.*—Transfers and postings:—  
Lieut. G. Swinton, engr., probationary asst. engr., is transf. from the Barrackpoor to Ramghur div.

Lieut. J. M. Heywood, engr., probationary asst. engr., is transf. fr. 2nd div. Grand Trunk Road to Barrackpoor div.

Mr. W. Barnfather, probationary asst. engr., is transf. fr. the Barrackpoor div. to Ganges and Darjeeling Road.

Lieut. C. N. Judge, engr., asst. engr. 2nd class, and Lieut. R. C. Danbuz, probationary asst. engr., are posted to 2nd div. Grand Trunk Road.

*Home Dept., Fort William, April 5.*—Mr. F. F. Hogg, C.S., rep. his return from leave to England on m.c. on 31st ult.

Mr. F. B. Simson, C.S., was perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl., on m.c., for 3 years, on Oct. 4 last.

Mr. W. Grey, to be sec. to govt. of India in home dept.

*Foreign Dept., March 31.*—Brig. gen. G. St. P. Lawrence, agent to gov. gen. for states of Rajpootana, has leave for 1 mo., prep. to furl. to Eur., under m.c.

*April 2.*—Rev. H. W. Crofton, offic. chapl. of Ran-goon, app. chapl. of that station.

Lieut. W. F. Edwards, 45th Bengal N.I., to be 2nd in com. of Malwa Bheel corps.

*April 5.*—Mr. C. Beadon, to be sec. to govt. of India in foreign dept.

Asst. surg. Kelsall, H.M.'s 20th regt., is apptd. to med. ch. of civ. station and mil. police at Goorda, Oudh, with effect fr. Feb. 20.

Lieut. R. E. Oakes, asst. rev. surveyor, is apptd. to ch. of 1st or Eastern div., Nagpore survey, dur. the leave of Capt. Vanrenen.

Capt. T. H. Chamberlain, asst. gen. superint. of operations for suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, assu. ch. of his duties at Lucknow, on 21st ult.

The appt. of Lieut. L. H. E. Dell Larpent to be dist. adjt. of Oudh mil. police, is cane.

Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, asst. commissioner in Oudh, has leave for 1 year to England with 1 mo. prep. leave to proc. to port of embarkation.

Lieut. W. R. Shakespear, 1st asst. to agent. to Gov. Gen. for Central India, has leave for 6 mo., to Eur., under new regs.

*April 1.*—Mr. C. Sinclair, overseer in Oudh, is dismissed from the public works dept.

*April 2.*—Leave of absence:—  
The leave to 2nd Lieut. H. A. L. Carnegie, of engr., prep. to 6 mo. leave to Eur., is not for the purpose of resigning the serv.

*April 5.*—Leave of absence:—  
Major R. Strachey, engr., consulting engr. to the Govt. of India, railway dept., has priv. leave for 6 weeks.

*Appointment.*—Capt. C. J. Hodgson, engr., dep. consulting engineer to Government of India, railway dept., will offic. as consulting engineer during abs. of Maj. Strachey.

*Postings and Transfers.*—Capt. J. T. N. O'Brien, asst. engr., 1st class, is posted to 1st div., Lahore and Peshawar Road, as offic. exec. engr.

Capt. C. Pollard, exec. engr. 2nd class, is transf. fr. 1st div. Lahore and Peshawar Road, to the amalgamated Peshawar and Nowshera division.

Capt. H. Hyde, exec. engr., 1st class, is transf. fr. Peshawar to Lahore div.

Capt. J. J. O'Brien, 16th N.I., now in temp. charge of Lahore div., is transf. to charge of Umritsur and Govindghur, subordinate to exec. engineer, Lahore.

Mr. N. G. Steele, exec. engr., 4th class, to take charge of 9th div. grand trunk road and Umritsur drainage works.

*Military Dept., Fort William, April 4.—No. 456.*—Capt. A. L. Nicholson, 64th N.I., has leave fr. April 15 to May 15 to pres. prep. to furl.

*No. 457.*—Capt. F. O. Salusbury, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., is perm. to proc. to Eur., under old regs., for the residue of the furl. on the same account granted to him in G. O. No. 271, of Feb. 17, 1857.

*No. 459.*—Maj. W. H. Rickards, 14th N.I., political agent in Bhopal, is perm. to retire from the serv. on pension of a col., fr. the date of his departure fr. Bombay.

*No. 461.*—Admitted to the serv. and prom. to rank of cornet:—

Cav.—Mr. C. E. Benthall and A. W. Roberts; date of arrival at Fort William, April 1.

*No. 462.*—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:

Lieut. C. Combe, 3rd Bombay L.C., for 18 mo., under new regs.

*No. 463.*—The servs. of Sub. asst. surg. J. Sheetz, att. to Alexander's horse, are placed temp. at disp. of the lieut. gov., N.W.P.

*No. 464.*—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:

Capt. W. C. Clifton, 67th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs. Lieut. F. W. Graham, 11th N.I., for 2 years, under new regs.

*No. 465.*—Asst. surg. F. Carter, med. dept., has leave for 2 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Bombay prep. to leave on m.c. to Eur. under new regs.

*No. 466.*—Returned to duty:—  
Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. Matthie, 21st N.I.; Lieut. G. D. Crawford, 18th N.I.; Lieut. R. D. Campbell, 63rd N.I.; and Asst. surg. W. H. Kirton, med. dept.: date of arr. at Fort William, April 1.

*No. 467.*—Lieut. E. S. Jackson, sub asst. stud. dept., in ch. of Buxar depot, has leave fr. March 20, to May 20, to pres., prep. to leave on m.c. to Eur., under new regs.

*No. 468.*—The undermentioned officer is prom. to the rank of capt. by brev.:

*April 1.*—Lieut. Soudy, 24th N.I.

*No. 469.*—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., on m.c.

Asst. surg. J. A. Sewell, for 15 mo., under new regs. Dep. asst. commy. J. Brooke, for 15 mo., under new regs.

*No. 470.*—Admitted to the service, and prom. to rank of ens.:

Inf.—Messrs. E. M. Bethune H. W. Williams, A. W. Graham, and Mr. A. Harrison: date of arr. at Fort William, April 1.

*No. 471.*—Capt. J. A. Law, 66th or Goorka regt., has leave fr. April 1, to June 15, to pres., prep. to Eur.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

*March 29.*—Mr. R. J. Richardson to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Shahabad.

Mr. H. C. Richardson to offic. as coll. of Sarun.

Mr. F. J. Alexander to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Moorsheadabad.

*March 23.*—Leave of absence:—  
Rev. T. A. C. Firminger, chaplain of Howrah, for 6 mo., on m.c.

*March 25.*—Mr. A. B. C. Eckford, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye, for 2 mo., on m.c.

Mr. H. F. Williams, civil asst. surg. of Burdwan, for 1 mo., in ext.

*March 26.*—Mr. S. H. C. Tayler, in charge of sub division of Serampore, for 1 mo.

*March 29.*—The privilege leave for 3 mo. granted to Mr. C. T. Buckland, junior sec. to Govt. of Bengal, on 1st inst., is commuted to leave on private affairs for 6 mo. fr. 23rd idem, new rules.

*April 1.*—Mr. E. O. White to be a lieut. in 10th Bengal police batt.

*March 29.*—Leave of absence:—  
Mr. G. K. Poole, civil asst. surg. of Rungpore, for 2 mo.

*March 30.*—Lieut. J. Robertson, 2nd in com. 6th Bengal police batt., fr. 1st prox. to May 15.

*March 23.*—Mr. E. H. Lushington has assu. ch. of office of junior sec. to Govt. of Bengal.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

Leave of absence.—*March 11.—No. 577.*—Capt. G. R. Cookson, cantonment joint mag. of Meerut, for 1 mo.

*Appointment.*—Lieut. T. W. R. Boisragon, 69th N.I., and 2nd in com. Nusseerie battalion, to offic. temp. as cantonment joint mag. of Meerut.

*Appointments.*—*March 10.—No. 561.*—Asst. surg. S. F. Heard, is placed in charge of civil medical duties at Humeerpoor, provisionally, with retrospective effect from January 13, the date on which he assumed those duties.

*March 11.—No. 598.*—Asst. surg. Wheatly, Bombay army, is temp. app. to perform civil medical duties of the station of Chundeyree, with effect fr. 2nd ultimo.

Leave of absence.—*March 7.—No. 186.*—Three weeks' privilege leave is granted to Mr. C. W. Kinloch, dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Allahabad.

*March 5.—No. 73.*—Capt. J. J. Eckford, commanding Mynpoory auxiliary levy, for 6 mo., on m.c., fr. March 10, to Hills north of Deyrah.

*Appointments.*—*March 5.—No. 71.*—Mr. H. Leeson, com. of road patrols, to be adj. of the military police, of the district of Moosuffernugger, on probation, v. Lieut. Heathcote.

Mr. J. W. Williams, com. of road patrols, to offic. as adj. of the military police in district of Seharunpoor, on probation, v. Gurdun.

*March 11.—No. 81.*—Mr. W. Braybrooke, to be adj. of military police in district of Banda, from the 11th inst.

*March 15.*—Capt. C. Baldwin, dep. commissioner of Baitool, has leave for 8 weeks, prep. to leave to England.

*March 19.*—Six months' leave, on m.c., is granted to Mr. W. R. James, dep. coll. and dep. magistrate of Jhansi.

*Allahabad, March 19.*—One month's privilege leave is granted to Mr. H. Read, dep. coll. of Saugor.

*March 14.*—The privilege leave of abs. for 1 mo. granted to the Rev. W. Simpson, chaplain of St. George's Church, Agra, is confirmed.

The Rev. A. D. Nicolson is re-appointed to be chaplain of Ghazeepoor.

*March 19.*—Appointment.—Mr. T. B. Cann, principal, Agra College, to be offic. inspector, Saugor circle, dept. public instruction, N.W. Prov.

Dr. W. Anderson, professor of moral philosophy, Agra, Delhi, and Bareilly, to offic. as principal of Agra College, and sec. to local committee, public instruction, Agra.

*March 23.*—Dr. Sewell received med. ch. of the auxiliary levy and of the civil establishment at Etawah on Dec. 14, 1858.

*Appointment.*—Surg. Deas, 3rd Bombay L.C., temp. to perform civil med. duties of Jhansie during absence on m.c. of Asst. surg. Naylor.

Leave of absence:—  
Mr. R. Alexander, commissioner of Rohilkund, for 15 mo., on m.c., to England.

*Appointment.*—Mr. A. Swinton, civ. and sess. judge of Goruckpoor, to exercise powers of commissioner in

that district, in addition to his own duties, as a temp. measure, with effect fr. Feb. 10.

Leave of absence:—

March 15.—No. 648.—Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, for 2 mo., under sec. 12 of the absentee rules.

March 19.—No. 276.—Mr. C. J. Daniell, under sec. to Govt., N.W. Provs., for 12 mo., on m.c., to visit Europe.

Appointments:—

March 11.—No. 605.—Mr. C. J. H. Richardes, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, is transf. from Shah-jehanpur to Futteghur.

Mr. H. W. Hammond, to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st class while employed on spec. duty at Furruckabad, and on the conclusion of that duty to offic. in the same capacity at Shahjehanpur.

March 19.—No. 277.—Mr. F. B. Outram, asst. sec. to Govt., N.W. Prov., to offic. as under sec., and Mr. J. D. Sandford, C.S., to offic. as asst. sec. dur. leave of Mr. C. J. Daniell.

March 16.—No. 673.—Mr. G. E. Watson, asst., exercising special powers, vested with full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll.

Leave of absence:—

March 24.—Mr. W. J. Money, asst. mag. of Etah, for 6 mo., on m.c.

March 26.—The officer comdg. at Agra is pleased to app. Brev. maj. J. Morrison, late 30th N.I., to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. fr. 1st inst.

Allahabad, March 29.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. A. H. Ternan, dep. commr. of Jaloun, for 8 weeks, under rules applicable to military officers, on staff employ, fr. April 29, prep. to 15 mo. leave to England, on m.c.

March 29.—The servs. of Mr. R. H. Davies are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, with effect fr. Dec. 27.

General Dept., March 22.—No. 642.—The leave for 2 mo., granted to Mr. G. Ouseley, dep. commr. of Shajpur, is hereby cane.

Public Works Dept., March 22.—No. 602.—Capt. J. Crofton, Bengal engrs., superint. Baree Doab Canal, has 8 weeks' leave, fr. April 15, prep. to furl. to Eur., m.c.

General Dept., March 23.—Nos. 669-70.—Mr. E. A. Prinsep, dep. commr. of Sealkote, has 6 mo. leave to England; also 8 weeks' prep. leave from date on which he may avail himself thereof.

March 22.—Nos. 652-7.—Appointments.—Capt. R. Young, asst. commr., Lahore, to offic. as dep. commr. of Hooshiarpur, v. Mr. D. Simpson, transf. to Oude.

March 23.—Nos. 661-2.—Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bt., asst. commr., is posted to Lahore dist.

March 22.—Nos. 658-60.—Transfer.—Mr. W. B. Jones, asst. commr., fr. the Jhelum to Lahore dist.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Dept., March 15.—No. 594.—Transfer.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, asst. commissioner (not joined), from the Jhang to the Googaira district.

#### THE NEW KURNAL DISTRICT.

Dated March 16.—The Hon. the Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to determine that, subject to the approval of the Supreme Government, the designation of the Paneeput district in the Delhi division, shall be altered to that of "the Kurnal district."

March 19.—No. 622-4.—Promotion.—The Hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to prom. Mr. W. Blyth, extra asst. of Umritsur, to the rank of an asst. commissioner of 1st class. Mr. Blyth is posted to the Umritsur district.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, March 14.

Head Quarters, Camp Onao, March 3.—No. 45.—The C. in C. has been pleased to approve of Capt. G. S. Young, of H.M.'s 80th foot, being app. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. of the Cawnpore div., v. Wilson, prog. on sick leave to England.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. H. A. Sarel, H.M.'s 17th lancers, com. 2nd regt. Hodson's Horse, to England, for 18 mo.

Brev. maj. Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., H.M.'s 18th regt., 2nd in com. 1st regt. Hodson's horse, to England, for 18 mo., fr. May 1.

Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, March 5.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Capt. W. Deedes, 3rd batt. rifle brigade, is accepted, subject to approval by H.M.

The undermentioned officers have passed their examination in the Vernacular language:—

Capt. T. Miller, 75th foot.

Asst. surg. H. Reed, 75th foot.

Lieut. col. G. B. Milman, Lieut. J. Creagh, 5th foot.

Head Quarters, Camp Poorah, March 10.—The following officers have passed their examination in the Vernacular language:—

Lieut. J. A. Brock, 82nd foot.

Lieut. T. Ryan, 82nd foot.

Lieut. F. B. N. Craufurd, 80th foot.

Leave of Absence:—

7th Hussars.—Brev. maj. hon. J. Fiennes, to England, fr. March 14, 1859, to March 31, 1860; Brev. maj. C. C. Fraser, to England, fr. March 14, 1859, to March 31, 1860; Lieut. R. N. Pedder, to England, fr. March 14, 1859, to March 31, 1860.

20th Foot, 1st Batt.—Maj. C. R. Butler, to Calcutta, on m.c., fr. March 8 to May 8.

37th Foot.—Capt. C. Luxmoore, to England, for 18 mo., fr. date of departure from his regt.; Capt. S. L. Curgiven, to Ceylon, fr. April 1, to Sept. 30, 1859; Lieut. H. E. Glass, to Madras, fr. April 1, to Sept. 30.

53rd Foot.—Lieut. R. F. Stoney, to England, for 15 mo.

80th Foot.—Col. S. T. Christie, to Darjeeling, fr. April 15, to Oct. 15; Brev. maj. F. Miller, to England, for 18 mo.; Capt. B. J. Hume, fr. April 1, to Oct. 1, 1859.

82nd Foot.—Col. hon. P. E. Herbert, to England, for 12 mo., fr. March 14.

90th Foot.—Capt. J. C. Rattray, to England, for 18 mo.; Lieuts. C. B. Wynne and J. S. A. Herford, to England, for 18 mo.

Agreeably to instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. E. W. Kent, now with 1st batt. 24th foot, will proceed to join the 2nd batt. in England.

Capt. T. J. Tovey, 21th foot, was permitted to remain in India from the date of his prom. into the 2nd batt. of the regt. until Jan. 3, the date of his exc. into the 1st batt.

The leave to Lieut. col. F. Burton, 97th foot, to England, in G. O. No. 25, dated Calcutta, Feb. 17, is altered to 18 mo.

H. R. H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers, on the recommendation of a med. board.

5th Foot.—Maj. J. S. Hogge, fr. Dec. 29, 1858, to July 5, 1859.

8th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. J. C. Brooke, from Jan. 3 to July 7.

19th Foot.—Maj. E. Chippendall, fr. Jan. 3 to July 11.

27th Foot.—Col. U. Williamson, fr. Dec. 30, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859.

38th Foot.—Lieut. col. Langely, from Jan. 26 to Feb. 26; Brev. Lieut. col. E. T. Gloster, fr. Jan. 6 to April 7; Maj. A. C. Snodgrass, fr. Jan. 19 to March 19.

Lieut. H. Collingwood, 48th N.I. do. du. with H.M.'s 97th foot to the hills north of Deyrah, on m. c., fr. March 1 to Aug. 31.

### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, March 18.—Staff surg. J. Lamprey will take med. ch. of the Hindoo and med. college hospitals, v. Dr. Dempster.

Staff surg. J. Gibbons will take med. ch. of depot at Chinsurah, v. McDonald.

Staff asst. surg. Henry will report himself to Staff surg. Hardie, Lower Orphan School Hospital, for du.

Asst. surg. Semple, 75th regt., will proc. to join his corps at Meerut, where his serv. are urgently required.

The following medical officers will proceed immediately to the destinations opposite their respective names, and report themselves to the principal med. officer for du.; their serv. being urgently required.

Staff asst. surg. R. W. Sanders, Allahabad.

Surg. J. S. Duncan, Allahabad.

R. M. Gilchrist, Allahabad.

G. Park, Cawnpore.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, March 22.—Hd. Qrs., Camp Chibramow, March 14.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appts., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

37th Foot.—Asst. surg. I. Hoysted, fr. 80th Foot, to be asst. surg., v. Inkson, who exchanges, March 12.

60th Foot.—Asst. surg. Seth Sam, 1st batt., and Asst. surg. E. J. Hatchell, 3rd batt., are perin. to exch. batts., March 12.

80th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. Inkson, fr. 37th foot, to be asst. surg., v. Hoysted, who exch., March 12.

Leave of absence:—

Ens. H. Brodrick, 1st batt. 60th R. rifles, to Nynee Tal, on m.c., fr. March 9 to Sept. 8.

Camp Cawnpore, March 10.

Leaves of absence.—2nd batt. Military Train.—Capt. H. C. Ingfield, to Calcutta, on m.c., from March 1 to April 30.

5th Ft.—Capt. G. B. Chapman and G. Carden, to England, for 18 mo.; Capt. F. J. Mylius, to Mauritius, on priv. affairs for 6 mo.

23rd Ft.—Capt. C. G. C. Norton and Lieuts. C. F. Gregorie and E. Utterton, to England, for 18 mo.

Capt. D. M. Fraser, to Australia, for 18 mo.

60th Rifles.—Capt. P. B. Roe, and Lieut. A. W. K. Gore, to England, for 18 mo.

61st Ft.—Lieut. J. Sloman, to Delhi and hills north of Deyrah, from April 12 to Aug. 12.

64th Ft.—Lieut. col. G. N. P. Bingham, Capt. W. Goode, and Lieut. H. Turner, to England, for 18 mo.

93rd Ft.—Brev. maj. E. T. F. G. Dawson, to England, for 18 mo.

Asst. surg. T. Tarrant, of Maj. Smith's No. 7 comp. 14th batt., will proceed to Mhow, Bombay pres., to join D troop roy. horse art.

The leave to Capt. B. J. Hume, 18th ft., is cancelled.

Staff surg. Cross will take med. ch. of invalids of H.M.'s service proc. to England on board the transport *Hugomont*.

2nd Staff surg. D. S. Smith will proc. to Allahabad, where his servs. are urgently required; and on arrival, he will report himself to Dr. Hadaway, for duty.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, March 28.—Hd. Qrs., Camp Shekabad, March 19.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

7th Ft.—Capt. H. S. Cochran, fr. 16th ft., to be capt. v. Twemlow, who exch., March 21.

16th Ft.—Capt. G. H. Twemlow, fr. 7th ft., to be capt. v. Cochran, who exch., March 21.

29th Ft.—Capt. H. Wilkie, fr. 97th ft., to be capt. v. Ferris, who exch., March 18.

80th Ft.—Lieut. F. B. N. Craufurd, to be adjt. v. Borrowes, prom., March 21.

97th Ft.—Capt. G. A. Ferris, fr. 29th ft., to be capt. v. Wilkie, who exch., March 18.

The leave to Brev. maj. Sir H. M. Havelock, bart., H.M.'s 18th regt., 2nd in command 1st regt. Hodson's horse, will commence fr. 15th inst., and to England, for 18 mo.

Order confirmed.—By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, granting leave to England, under new rules, m.c.—Capt. S. V. Willis, 1st ft.

The C. in C. having sanctioned an exchange between 2nd Capt. J. M. A. Campbell, 4th batt., and C. Johnston, 14th batt. R. art., Capt. Johnstone will proc. from Roy Bareilly to Bombay, and Capt. Campbell from Lucknow to Roy Bareilly.

Leaves of absence:—17th Lancers.—Maj. A. Learmonth, to England, 15 mo.

Brev. Horse Art.—Brev. maj. P. Yates, to England, for 15 mo.

13th Foot.—Brev. maj. G. H. Tyler, to England, for 18 mo.

60th Rifles.—Maj. E. Boyd, to England, for 18 mo.

71st Foot.—Capt. W. Teddie, to England, for 18 mo.

Paymr. J. Cartmail, to England, for 1 year; Ens. J. Boulderson, to Madras, 4 mo.

79th Foot.—Lieut. col. J. Douglas, to Calcutta, for 1 mo., from April 1, and to England, for 18 mo., from May 1.

Capt. H. H. Stevenson, to Calcutta for 1 mo., from April 1, and to England for 18 mo., from May 1.

80th Foot.—Lieut. E. Borrowes, to Rawul Pindie and Murree, for 6 mo.

81st Foot.—Capt. R. B. Chichester, to England, for 18 mo.

Lieut. G. Harmer, to England, for 18 mo.

82nd Foot.—Capt. H. C. Wilkinson, to England, for 18 mo.

94th Foot.—Capt. H. Pratt, to England, for 15 mo.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Bewar, March 15.—Leaves of absence:—

6th Drg. Gds.—Col. H. R. Jones, to England, for 18 mo.

Brev. Lieut. col. R. Bickerstaff, to England, for 18 mo.

6th Foot.—Capt. W. C. F. Bennett, to England, for 18 mo.

20th Foot.—Capt. A. R. Warren, to England, for 18 mo.

54th Foot.—Brev. maj. P. W. Gillum, to England, for 18 mo.

77th Foot.—Capt. F. J. Butts, to England, for 18 mo.

80th Foot.—Capt. H. Morris, to England, for 1 year.

Capt. J. L. W. Nunn, to Nynee Tal, Simla, and the Hills north of Deyrah, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. C. E. G. Browne, to England, for 18 mo.

Lieut. W. B. O'Malley, to England, for 18 mo.

Lieut. E. S. Lock, to England, for 15 mo.

Lieut. G. Mylne, to England and Australia, for 18 mo.

85th Foot.—Brev. maj. L. H. Hamilton, to England, for 18 mo.

90th Foot.—Lieut. col. T. Smith, to England, for 18 mo.

Ens. J. Williamson, to England, for 18 mo.

Rifle Brig. 2nd Batt.—Brev. maj. A. F. Warren, to England, for 18 mo.

Lieut. W. H. Eccles, to England, for 18 mo.

Staff surg. J. H. Halahan, to Calcutta, m.c., for 6 weeks.

Lieut. O'Mahony, posted to 2nd batt. 24th foot, to join.

Return Home of the 14th Light Dragoons.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Cawnpore, March 6.

No. 44.—With the sanction of govt., H. E. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the 14th lt. drags., on being relieved by the 17th lancers, be held in readiness to return to England, and that the soldiers of this corps, desirous of extending their service in India, be allowed to volunteer under the following rules and regulations:—

The men of the 14th drags. will be permitted to volunteer at Gwalior and Jhansi for all regiments of cav. in the Bengal presidency, as per margin:—

for the 17th lancers, and other cav. regts. now serving in Central India, and also to the newly-raised corps of Bengal lt. cav.; but to the Bengal lt. cav. regts. volunteering is only permitted provisionally, pending the sanction of the Home Government.

Further volunteering to regts. in the Bombay and Madras presidencies is to take place at Bombay, or at such place in the Bombay presidency as H. E. the Gen. C. in C. at Bombay may direct.

### Retirement on Half-pay.

Fort William, April 5.—No. 458.—With reference to G. G. Order, No. 193, dated October 5, 1836, H. E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Military Letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 58, dated Feb. 15, be published.

\* 2nd drag. gds; 6th ditto; 7th ditto; 7th hussars.



**Military, No. 58.**

TO H. E. THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

My LORD.—Great difficulty having been experienced in dealing with claims advanced by officers of short periods of service to retire on half-pay under the clause of the Retiring Regulations established by the late Court of Directors of the East India Company, by their despatch to the Governor General of India, dated May 11, 1836, No. 3, as quoted in the margin,\* I have resolved, with the concurrence of the Council of India, to recommend to Her Majesty the substitution of the following modified rule, which Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction:—

"Officers on producing the prescribed medical certificates, countersigned by the commanding officers, that they are compelled to quit the service by wounds received in action or by ill health, contracted on active service, or on detachment outpost, or any military duty in notoriously unhealthy localities, after three years' service in India are permitted to retire on the halfpay of their rank."—I have, &c.,  
(Signed) STANLEY.  
India Office, London, 16th February, 1859.

**MADRAS.**

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, April 5.

Mr. F. B. Elton, coll. and mag. of Nellore, has leave for 1 mo.

Mr. H. M. S. Greene, hd. asst. coll. of Trichinopoly, has leave to Europe for 3 years.

Mr. R. A. Dulyell, to be asst. to coll. and mag. of S. Arcot.

The Rev. W. W. G. Cooper, M.A., to be chaplain of Mysore.

Public Works Dept., April 2.—Mr. J. Oakes, sub engr., has furl. to England for 10 mo.

Fort St. George, April 5.—The gov. in council has made the following appointments:—

To act as 3rd class exec. engr.—Capt. T. Greenaway v. Farewell.

Capt. C. G. Phillips v. E. H. Harington.

Mr. F. L. Moncrieff v. Hutchinson.

Lieut. J. G. Palmer v. Verture.

To act as 4th class exec. engr.—Lieut. G. V. Law v. Campbell.

The following transfers are made:—

Mr. J. H. Dopping, 3rd class exec. engr., from N. Arcot to Cuddapah.

Lieut. T. Beckley, 4th class exec. engr., from Cuddapah to N. Arcot.

Fort St. George, April 6.—Leave of absence:—Mr. M. F. Farquhar, C.S., for 4 mo., to Neilgherry hills, on m.c.

Appointment:—Mr. J. Wilkins, district moonsiff of Ongole to be principal sudder ameen at Vizagapatam.

April 8.—Mr. M. Murray, coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, delivered over ch. of district to Mr. F. B. Molony, on 1st inst.

Mr. W. Knox, coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, delivered over charge of district to Mr. T. J. Knox, on 30th ult.

Fort St. George, April 4.—The commissioner of police has appt. Mr. J. Ansell, senior inspector of the marine police, to be superint. of the marine police.

Mil. Dept., Fort St. George, April 5.—No. 134.—Capt. H. F. Siddons, 3rd L.C., to command the Governor's body-guard.

Lieut. J. L. Seton, 1st Madras fus., to be A. de C. to hon. the Governor.

Capt. H. C. Roberts, 41st N.I., was appt. to offic. as mil. sec. to the Gov., fr. 28th ult., till relieved.

The serv. of Lieut. col. W. M. Gabbett, art., commissary of Ordnance, Trichinopoly, who was perm. to proc. to Eur. in G. O. Dec. 22, 1857, No. 407, are repl. at C. in C.'s disposal for regtl. duty, he having exceeded the period of leave allowed with tenure of appt.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Europe:—

Capt. J. MacVicar, 41st N.I., Lieut. W. Anderson, 4th N.I., on m.c. for 18 mo., under new regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Capt. J. Daniell, 16th N.I., on furl. under old regs.

Capt. C. S. Elliot, 1st Madras fus., on residue of furl., under regs. of 1854, as a special case.

Admitted on estab. as an asst. surg.:—

Mr. J. McDonald Houston, arrived at Madras March 26.

The following promotions are made in the commissariat department:—

Lieut. W. Johnstone, asst. commissary, to be dep. commissary, v. Chapman res.; Lieut. R. FitzGibbon, dep. asst. commissary, to be asst. commissary, v. Johnstone, March 26.

\* "Officers who are compelled to quit the service by wounds received in action, or by ill-health contracted on duty after three years' service in India, are permitted to retire on the half pay of their rank, viz.:—2nd lieutenants, cornets or ensigns, 3s. a day; Lieutenants, 4s."

**MOVEMENT OF CORPS.**

7th Regiment N.I., fr. Sangor to Kamptee, to be there stationed.

Revenue Dept., April 1.—Leave of absence.

Capt. W. H. Hessey, dep. superint. rev. surv., Trichinopoly, for 1 mo.

April 4.—Asst. surg. J. Short, M.D., Zillah surg. of Chingleput, for 1 mo.

PAY OF UNPOSTED MEDICAL OFFICERS.

April 5.—No. 135.—In modification of para. 7, pay code, page 343, H. E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to declare, that from and after the 1st prox., unposted medical officers are entitled to the extra pay and allowance of the cavalry, artillery, and sappers and miners, while temporarily doing duty with those corps by competent authority.

Fort St. George, April 6.—No. 136.—Capt. E. S. Begbie, 10th Madras N.I., being disqualified for further active service, is transf. to invalid batt. fr. March 1.

April 8.—No. 137.—1st lt. cav.—Lieut. A. G. Tod to be capt., and Cornet C. Beadon to be lieut., v. Raikes, dec.; date of commissions, April 2.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—

Maj. gen. D. Macleod, cavalry; under old regs.

Maj. gen. F. Blundell, art.; under regs. of 1854.

Lieut. W. J. Vizard, 35th N.I.; under old regs.

Capt. W. Barber, 33rd N.I., to Bombay, with leave fr. May 2 to Aug. 1, prep. to furl. to Eur. under regs. of 1854.

Capt. J. White, 20th N.I., dep. judge adv. gen. southern div., to Eur. on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854.

Lieut. P. Burgess, 33rd N.I., has leave under regs. of 1854 to Kurrachee, fr. March 28 till May 27, in substitution of leave granted in G. O. March 4, No. 93.

Returned to duty:—Lieut. W. Chrystie, engs.; arr. at Madras, March 27.

By the death of Capt. J. A. Gunthorpe, art., on April 5, Capt. E. H. Couchman is absorbed into the establishment of that regt.

**BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.**

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, April 2.—Capt. T. G. M. Lane, 40th N.I., passed as interp. in Persian, March 26.

Ens. J. Ross, 39th N.I., is removed from do. du. with 2nd Eur. L.I. at Trichinopoly to do du. with 68th foot at Rangoon, and will proc. to pres.

Medical Dept.—The following removals are ordered:—

Surg. J. A. Reynolds, fr. 49th N.I. to 6th L.C.

Surg. C. Timins, fr. 6th L.C. to med. ch. of art. Thuytenyoo.

Asst. surg. D. W. Trimmell, fr. do. du. 3rd Madras Eur. regt. in med. ch. A tr. horse art. to A tr. horse art.

Asst. surg. T. G. Howell, fr. do. du. 1st Madras Fus. to do du. 25th N.I.—To join.

Asst. surg. S. Rule, fr. do. du. 2nd N.I. to do du. under surg. 1st batt. art. St. Thos' Mount, but to continue in med. ch. of 2nd N.I., until relieved.

Asst. surg. J. M. Houston, recently admitted on the estab., is app. to do du. under surgeon 1st Madras fus. at Bangalore.

April 5.—Leave of absence.—Capt. W. J. Cooke, 8th N.I., fr. May 17, the date of expiration of priv. leave, till Sept. 17. Neilgherries, Madras, and Bangalore—This cancels leave granted him in G.O. Feb. 23.

Lieut. S. H. J. Barry, 1st Madras fus., fr. March 2, the date of expiration of priv. leave, till April 1.—To enable him to join.

Ens. F. G. Rideout, 43rd N.I., in continuation of priv. leave, till May 4.—Madras.

April 5.—The leave granted to Capt. W. Barber, 33rd N.I., in G.O. April 1 is cane.

The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Hindostanee lang.:—

Capt. F. A. Champion, H.M.'s 52nd foot, Madras, passed for general staff.

The undermentioned officers recently admitted on estab. to do du.:—

Ens. H. S. Elton, 16th N.I., with H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, Bellary.

Ens. A. Y. Brooking, 12th N.I., with 2nd Eur. L.I., Trichinopoly.

Ens. A. G. Hutchins, with 2nd Eur. L.I., Trichinopoly.

Asst. surg. J. Law, M.D., is perm. to enter on the general duties of the army.

**BIRTHS.**

BROOKE, wife of J. daughter, at Chandernagore, April 5.

CAMPBELL, Mrs. daughter, at Calcutta, March 20.

ELTON, wife of F. B. daughter, at Madras, April 1.

MORTON, wife of Capt. son, at Madras, April 3.

ROGERS, wife of C. J. daughter, at Cuddalore, April 4.

ROGERS, wife of M. son, at Madras, March 25.

SIM, wife of J. D. daughter, at Madras, April 2.

STUART, wife of C. A. daughter, at Vepery, April 8.  
SYME, wife of Capt. P. M. Bengal art. son, at Dum Dum, March 19.  
YORE, wife of P. son, at Kamptee, March 16.

**DEATHS.**

CRAMPTON, J. T. at Madras, March 11.

ELTON, Caroline E. wife of F. B. at Nellore, April 2.

FRISCH, Kerr R. at Bellary, April 7.

GUNTHORPE Brev. Maj. James A., Madras Art., at Madras, April 5.

MANDY, inf. son of C. K. at Intally, March 6.

SAALFELT, Janet M. relict of the late J. M. at Negapatam, April 2.

**WAR OFFICE.**

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
May 13.

6th Drags.—Corn. J. Hardy to be lieut., by purch. v. Cosby, ret.

7th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. col. T. P. Touzell, fr. h. p. unatt., to be lieut. col., paying the difference between cav. and inf., v. Brev. col. C. Hagart, C.B., who exch., receiving the same; Maj. W. Babington to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Touzell, ret.; Brev. maj. C. C. Fraser to be maj., by purch., v. Babington; Lieut. R. S. W. Bulkeley to be capt. by purch., v. Fraser.

8th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. P. C. G. Webster to be capt., by purch., v. Hodgson, ret.; Corn. R. W. Palliser to be lieut., by purch., v. Webster.

12th Lt. Drags.—Corn. J. H. B. Vaughan to be lieut., without purch., v. C. White, dec.; March 7. Serg. maj. J. Selson to be corn., without purch., v. Vaughan.

13th Lt. Drags.—Capt. H. White, fr. 68th foot, to be capt., paying the difference between inf. and cav., v. R. A. Clement, who exch., receiving the same.

Royal Art.—Staff serg. J. Murphy to be qr. mr., v. Henry, who reverts to the h. p. of his former rank of capt. in the late land transport corps.

Royal Engs.—2nd Capt. C. S. Akers to be capt., v. Koe, dec.; Lieut. C. L. A. O'Grady to be 2nd capt., v. Akers; April 26. Capt. C. G. Gordon to be adjt., v. Nugent, prom.; May 2.

1st Foot.—Ens. H. G. Thomson to be lieut., without purch., v. Caton, dec.; May 1. Lieut. H. Akerman, fr. the 1st Stafford militia, to be ens., without purch., v. Thompson.

17th Foot.—Capt. G. W. W. Carpenter to be maj., by purch., v. Inglis, ret.

10th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. L. Baker, fr. staff, to be asst. surg.; May 13.

12th Foot.—R. B. Reed, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Beere, app. to 74th foot.

29th Foot.—Capt. H. Wilkie, fr. 97th foot, to be capt., v. Ferris, who exch., March 18; Ens. W. M. Cochrane, to be lieut., by purch., v. Ledgard, prom.

31st Foot.—Capt. A. E. McGregor, fr. 5th lt. drags., to be capt., v. A. E. Brown, who exch.

34th Foot.—Lieut. F. Peel, to be capt. by purch., v. Best, prom. to an unatt. majority by purch.

41th Foot.—C. H. Walsh, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Briggs, prom. in the 18th foot, May 13; Lieut. E. C. Pigott, to be adjt., v. Ingham, prom., March 8.

50th Foot.—Ens. R. O. Richmond, fr. 65th foot, to be ens., v. Fernley, who exch.

51st Foot.—Surg. A. Smith, fr. Staff, to be surg., v. Webb, app. to 95th foot.

68th Foot.—Capt. R. A. Clement, fr. 13th lt. drags., to be capt., v. H. White, who exch.

74th Foot.—Ens. F. Pavy, to be lieut., by purch., v. Sherlock, prom.; R. Sheehy, Esq., to be paymr., v. Tuke, dec.

77th Foot.—Surg. T. Rhys, fr. staff, to be surg., v. McDonald.

80th Foot.—Surg. J. A. W. Thompson, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Irwin.

82nd Foot.—The second Christian name of Ens. Brock is Maurant, and not Maurant, as hitherto stated.

84th Foot.—Maj. T. Lightfoot to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Seymour, dec.; Brev. maj. F. A. Willis to be maj., without purch., v. Lightfoot; Lieut. G. J. A. Oakley to be capt., without purch., v. Willis; Ens. T. Griffin to be lieut., without purch., v. Oakley, April 4.

86th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Waterfall, fr. 95th foot, to be lieut., v. Brockman, who exch., March 10.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. E. H. D. Macpherson to be capt., by purch., v. W. G. D. Stewart, prom.; Ens. F. R. Macnamara to be lieut., by purch., v. Macpherson, May 13.

95th Foot.—Lieut. J. D. Brockman, fr. 86th foot, to be lieut., v. Waterfall, who exch., March 10; Surg. H. M. Webb, M.B., fr. 5th foot, to be surg., v. Ewing, app. to staff.

97th Foot.—Capt. G. A. Ferris, fr. 29th foot, to be capt., v. Wilkie, who exch., March 18.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—W. H. Sallis, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Hodges.

**Action before Kurai.**

No. 392 of 1858.

From the Maj. gen. comdg. M. D. A., to the Adj. genl. of the Army.

Hd. Qrs., M. D. A.,  
Camp Kurai, 26th Oct., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, for the information of his lordship the C. in C., that having arrived at Lullatpore on the 22nd inst., with force as per margin,\* information was brought to me that the enemy had been checked at the Syrus Ghat of the Betwah, and had rapidly returned to Jackloon. This place is about eight miles south-west of Lullatpore.

2. Without guns or wheeled carriage, the rebels were able to move through the mountains and dense jungle which comprises the country from Jackloon, proceeding *via* Pauly, Narhut Balabert, to Kunja. I was, therefore, compelled to move by Malthon and Doojee by forced marches.

3. On the night of the 24th I heard that the enemy was at Kimlasa. Knowing that he would move during the night, I moved on Kurai at two P.M., and at dawn on the 25th we discerned the rebel army crossing our front just beyond Kurai.

4. As I was desirous of bringing my infantry into action, I had ordered their march one hour before the cav.; the consequence was, that the cav. had only just come up in the rear when the inf., under Col. Lockhart, having cut the enemy's line of march in half, had wheeled to the right, and part advanced skirmishing. The inf. had already dispersed the enemy, who were not formed up in order of battle when the cav. arrived.

5. Their duty then consisted in rapid pursuit; the ground was of so broken a nature that this could not be easily effected.

The cav. accordingly, in three different directions, pursued different bodies of the enemy.

Col. Curtis, on the right, did not come up with any body of the enemy, who were on his side principally cav., and was unable to advance very far, as the enemy threatened our long line of baggage. Capt. Sir W. Gordon commanding a body consisting of the 17th lancers, and 3rd l. c. under Capt. Oldfield, pursued for about six miles, and as usual did his duty very efficiently and well, cutting up numbers of the enemy.

Capt. Mayne, with about sixty of his horse, did thorough good service, pursuing the enemy for nine or ten miles, and killing about a hundred and fifty.

6. The inf. followed about five miles, clearing villages of the enemy, and occasioning them some loss; the result of the day's proceedings was the cutting off, and driving to the north, about three thousand of the rebels, of which about three hundred and fifty were killed: one half of the remainder threw down their arms, and the remainder were so spread over the face of the country as to make it a matter of difficulty to again re-assemble.

7. The main body, under Tantia Topce, passed Kurai about two or three hours before our arrival, on march to the south.

8. It will be seen by the map that the enemy on the night of the 23rd were eight miles nearer Kurai by the jungle route; and as this could not be traversed by the force under my command, so the enemy were, in fact, at least twenty miles nearer to Kurai than ourselves.

9. The inf. by one o'clock P.M. on the 25th had traversed sixty-two miles in sixty hours, twelve miles of which was over broken ground, skirmishing with the enemy.

I solicit to bring this fact prominently to the notice of his lordship, as a proof of the excellent spirit and devotion of the soldiery.

J. MICHEL, Maj. Gen., Com. Malwa Div.

\* 1st Column.—Fighting men: 60, and 4 guns 3rd trp. R.H.A.; 118 H.M.'s 8th lancers, 90 H.M.'s 17th lancers, 93 1st By. lancers, 88 3rd By. lt. cav., 20 H.M.'s 95th regt., 160 Mayne's horse; total 629.

2nd Column.—50 3rd By. lt. cav., 60 and 4 guns of 2-6 B.A., 210 of H.M.'s 71st hldrs. lt. inf., 320 of H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders, 650 of 19th regt., N.I.; total, 1,190. Grand total, 1,819.

**Colonel Somerset at Tancha.**

No. 342 of 1859.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council directs the publication of the following letter from Maj. gen. J. Michel, c.b., comdg. the Malwa F.F., submitting report of an action fought with the rebel force under the Rao Sahib and Tantia Topce, under the command of Col. Somerset.

3. H.E. in Council considers these operations to reflect the highest credit upon Col. Somerset and the officers and men under his command.

From Maj. gen. Michel, c.b., Comdg. M.D.A., to the Adj. gen. Bengal army.

Chupra, Jan. 12, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward report of an action fought with the rebel force under the Rao Sahib and Tantia Topce by a small force, under the command of Col. Somerset, who is in command of a field brig.

2. In addition to Col. Somerset's report, I have deemed it right for H.E.'s information to forward a sketch route of the marches made by this small column in pursuit, whereby it will appear that 170 miles were traversed in six days.

3. When the smallness of the force is taken into consideration, and the speed of the pursuit, in which the soldiers had neither tents, baggage, or European supplies, except for the first day or two, I trust his lordship the C. in C. will deem that Col. Somerset and his column have well done their duty, and have merited his lordship's approval.

J. MICHEL, Maj. gen., comdg. M.D.A.

From Col. C. H. Somerset, Comdg. Field brig., to the Assist. adj. gen., Malwa div.

Camp Chupra Burode, 1st Jan., 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that yesterday, soon after daylight, the rebel force under Tantia Topce was overtaken near this place by the force as per margin,\* under my command.

2. I had marched from a village called Surthul, ten miles off, at half past eleven o'clock the previous night, having sent on spies to watch the enemy. My spies not returning, I waited four miles off until near daylight, fearing to disturb the enemy, "who might move or disperse" in the dark, and I did not meet my spies until near this place, and the enemy had then moved off his ground.

3. I pursued him at a rapid trot for about seven miles, when I overtook three large bodies of cav., estimated at about 3,000, drawn up to receive me just beyond a village called Tancha.

4. The H.A. were immediately brought into action, and their fire was so rapid and effective, that though the rebels endeavoured to get up a charge before the infantry on camels could be formed up and dismounted they could not effect it, but retired pursued by my force, the H.A. galloping to the front for some distance "with the cavalry," when the squad. of lancers took up the pursuit.

5. I endeavoured with the H.A. and camel corps to follow the track of the enemy for about five miles further, but found they had so dispersed that it was not possible to do so. My force being too small to be divided, I gave up the pursuit after about twelve miles, and fell back to this place upon my supports, 300 9th N.I., which had not then come up, however, but arrived later in the afternoon.

6. The force with me had marched fifty miles between twelve o'clock P.M. of the 30th Dec., and six o'clock A.M. of the 1st Jan. (thirty hours), during which time they had not rested more than two hours at one time, having made forced marches for five days without tents or European supplies.

7. I heard on my return to this place that five elephants had been abandoned by the enemy when pursued at a village in the neighbourhood, one of which has been brought in this morning to camp, but the rest are supposed to have been carried off since.

8. Not having a sufficient force of cav. I am unable to scour the country as I should wish in

\* R.H.A., 4 guns; with detach. 17th lancers, 100 men; 92nd highlanders, 150; on Lieut. Barra's taudan camels.

search of the scattered rebel force, which I much regret, as hundreds of them might be found and cut up.

9. The loss of the enemy, owing to his rapid flight, was not severe, though numbers of men and horses, "among the former of which was a native sirdar," were seen to fall from the artillery fire, and some were killed in a charge of the squad. 17th lancers.

10. My own loss was one private 17th lancers, wounded.

11. I trust that I may be allowed to bring to the notice of the maj. gen. comdg. the div. the cheerfulness of the troops composing this force under considerable fatigue and some hardship, as well as the zealous manner in which I have been supported by the officers of the force on all occasions, and particularly in this rapid and trying pursuit, the results of which are only not greater because the enemy would not stay to measure his strength with me, and my numbers were insufficient to cope with him "when disposed."

12. The officers comdg. the different arms to whom my thanks are especially due, are—Maj. White, comdg. squad. 17th lancers; Capt. Paget, comdg. D trp. R.H.A.; Capt. Bethune, two comps. 92nd highlanders; Capt. Baugh, 9th N.I.; Lieut. C. Payne Barra, comdg. camel corps.

13. To my staff officer, Lieut. Wood, 17th lancers, I am particularly indebted for his zealous and unceasing exertions on every occasion in the various duties imposed upon him in the absence of any other staff officer.

C. H. SOMERSET, Col., Comdg. F. brig.

**Colonel Holmes at Seekun.**

No. 345 of 1858.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the adj. gen. of the army, No. 433, of the 2nd inst., forwarding one from Maj. gen. J. Michel, c.b., comdg. the Malwa F.F., with its enclosure from Lieut. col. Holmes, 12th By. N.I., reporting the complete surprise and defeat of the rebel force under Tantia Topce and other chiefs, after long and harassing marches.

2. H.E. in Council, while concurring with the C. in C. in the approbation expressed by his lordship, highly commends the conduct of Lieut. col. Holmes and the gallant force under his command.

From the Adj. gen. of the Army to the Sec. to the Govt. of India, Mily. depart.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the C. in C., to forward a letter in original from Maj. gen. J. Michel, c.b., comdg. the Malwa F.F., No. 242, of the 10th ult., with its enclosure from Lieut. col. J. Holmes, of the 12th By. N.I., reporting the complete surprise and defeat of the rebel force under Tantia Topce and other chiefs, after long and harassing marches.

2. I am to request that in submitting these papers to H.E. the right hon. the Gov. gen. in Council, you will be good enough to express Lord Clyde's entire approval of the conduct of Lieut. col. Holmes and the gallant force under his command.

W. MAYHEW, Lieut. col.,

Adj. gen. of the army.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Allahabad,  
2nd March, 1859.

From Maj. gen. J. Michel, c.b., comdg. M.D.A. and R.F.F., to the Adj. gen. of the Army, Bengal.

Camp Nusseerabad, 10th Feb., 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a report of operations and surprise of the rebel forces by a small column under the command of Lieut. col. Holmes, 12th regt. By. N.I.

Its operations extended over upwards of thirteen days, in which the troops under his command, mostly all infantry, accomplished a distance of 290 miles.

I trust his lordship the C. in C. will consider the march and surprise of the enemy highly creditable to the officers commanding, and the zeal and endurance of the troops worthy of all praise.

J. MICHEL, Maj. gen.,  
Comdg. M.D.A. and R.F.F.

From Lieut. col. J. Holmes, 12th regt. By.N.I.,  
Comdg. Nusseerabad F. detach., to the Assist.  
adj. gen. Rajpootana F.F.

Camp Seekun, 22nd Jan., 1859.

Sir,—I have the honor to report for the information of the brigdr. comdg. Rajpootana F.F., the operations of the column under my command (strength as per margin),\* from the date of its quitting Nusseerabad up to its surprisal of the rebel camp yesterday morning at this place.

At the requisition of Brigdr. gen. Lawrence, Gov. gen.'s agent for the states of Rajpootana, for a force to move from Nusseerabad for the protection of Tonk and Jeypore, I marched on the morning of the 8th inst. to Burra Samba; on the 9th to Diggee; on the 10th to Jurrana; and there receiving information that the Nawab of Tonk was in fear of the rebels moving upon his capital, they being at Allyghur Rampoor, distant twenty-four miles, I marched on the 11th through Tonk to Bambour, thereby effectually covering Tonk. At Tonk I received information of the rebels being on the march from Blugwuntguri towards Jeypore. On the morning of the 12th I marched through Nuttara to Jellae, with the view of intercepting the rebels; on arrival at Jellae, at half-past three p.m., I found that they had moved on the Chaksoo, and that Brigdr. Stowers, comdg. the Agra force, had passed through the place in pursuit. I immediately wrote to the brigdr., who was encamped eight or ten miles in advance, offering to co-operate with him. With this view I moved on again at nine p.m., and marching through the brigdr.'s camp (with whom I had an interview), I moved on the Chaksoo with the hope of aiding in surprising the rebel camp.

At Chaksoo I arrived at daylight on the 13th, having completed a march of forty-four miles in twenty-four hours, but too late to effect the object contemplated, as the rebels had moved off.

I remained at Chaksoo for five hours, and it being arranged by the brigdr. that the two columns should pursue by different routes, I marched to Gutwasse, distant six miles (in direction of Lalsoot), and there encamped for the night; on the 14th I marched to Lalsoot. On the morning of the 15th, having received the permission of Brigdr. Honner, comdg. the Rajpootana force (whose force had marched into Lalsoot that morning), to move on the direction of Jeypore, I marched at four p.m. to Tonga, arriving there at one a.m. of the 16th. At four p.m. I marched for Jeypore, encamped for six hours on the road, and reached it at eleven a.m. On the 17th information of the rebels' movements was received, that they were at or about Byrat. At Jeypore my force was augmented by 172 sowars of Mayne's horse (new levy), under the command of Lieut. Hawkins, the adj. of that corps.

On the 18th I marched to Chowmool; on the 19th to Koojrowlee; and on the 20th, at one a.m., to Kundeeluh. Here receiving information of the rebels having marched to this place (Seekun), distant twenty-eight miles, I moved again at six p.m. with the hope of surprising the rebels in their encampment.

The force reached the vicinity of the rebel encampment at half-past four a.m. of the 21st inst., having marched fifty-four miles in twenty-four hours. The surprise was all but complete, the rebels had no intimation of our approach until we drove in their outlying pickets, who, galloping off, conveyed the first intimation of our being upon them.

The confusion in their camp was very great, their horsemen galloped off in every direction, without attempting to make a stand, and numbers without even saddling their horses.

\* No. 8 L.F. batty., Capt. Shekleton comdg., 1; batty. staff sergt., 1; farrier (European), 1; gounddauzes, 50; gun Lascars, 10; drivers, 40; total, 103. H.M.'s 83rd regt., Lieut. col. Austen comdg.—officers, 10; sergts., 12; drummers, fifers, and buglers, 10; r. and f., 315. 12th regt. N.I., Lieut. col. J. Holmes, comdg.—European officers, 4; native officers, 7; havildars, 30; drummers, fifers, and buglers, 10; r. and f., 350. 11th compy. B. engs.—Officer, 1; r. and f., 16. By sappers and miners.—One native officer and one havildar, 3; r. and f., 35. Sikh horse, Lieut. Newall, comdg.—Officer, 1; sables, 80. Mayne's horse, Lieut. Hawkins comdg.—Officer, 1; sables, 172. Joined at Jeypore.

I immediately moved to the attack, sending four guns of Capt. Shekleton's batty. at a gallop to the front with all my cav.

The inf., H.M.'s 83rd regt., under Lieut. col. Austen, and 12th regt. By. N.I., under Lieut. Mecredy, formed in line, moving in support.

The art. got quickly into action, sending shot and shell into the fugitives, but the moonlight did not admit of much execution being done.

The cav., Sikh horse, under Lieut. Newall, 2nd grendr. regt., assist. to the Gov. gen.'s agent, and Mayne's horse, under Lieut. and adj. Hawkins, these charged and thoroughly completed the rout. They continued the chase for some hours, but unluckily missed the road which the chiefs Tautia Topee, Rao Sahib, and Prince Feroze Shah took.

Our cav. killed upwards of fifty of the rebels and brought in fifty-one prisoners, besides a number of women. A greater number of the rebels might have been slain, but all those who had thrown away their arms, were, in the feeling of mercy, spared, and the anxiety to capture the leaders did not admit of time being lost in securing worthless followers.

The amount of arms (swords, matchlocks, Government muskets, and pistols,) is very great.

The amount of the rebels who were encamped here is stated to have been upwards of 2,500, but I think the number greatly exaggerated, and as our attack must have greatly dispersed and disorganised the body, I trust the means of the chiefs to harass the country may be considerably diminished.

The force has marched upwards of 200 miles in thirteen days, without a single day's halt.

The conduct of the troops has been most admirable, and nothing can be more commendable than the anxiety shown by officers and men to overtake the enemy.

From Lieut. col. Austen, comdg. H.M.'s 83rd regt.; Capt. Shekleton, comdg. No. 8 batty.; Lieut. Mecredy, 12th regt. By. N.I.; Lieut. Hawkins, Mayne's horse; Lieut. Newall, Sikh horse; and Lieut. Wardell, H.M.'s 83rd regt., my staff officer, I have received the most cordial and efficient aid, and I beg to bring their names to the favourable notice of H.E. the C. in C.

Lieut. Newall, besides comdg. the Sikh horse, has, in his capacity of political agent, afforded me invaluable aid by furnishing most correct information of the movements of the rebels.

I am happy to state that no casualties of any sort have occurred amongst the troops.

J. HOLMES, Lieut. col.,  
Comdg. field detach.

### Captain Lambton at Naharghur.

No. 389 of 1859.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extracts of letters from the adj. gen. of the army, No. 385 of the 22nd Feb., 1859, and from Brigdr. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., with enclosure, reporting the attack on the fort of Naharghur by a detach. under the command of Capt. F. W. Lambton, H.M.'s 71st highlanders.

H.E. in Council desires to record his high commendation of the intrepidity exhibited in this operation, and his sense of the conspicuous bravery of all concerned in the attack.

Extract of a Letter from the Adj. gen. of the Army to the Sec. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dep., No. 385 of the 22nd Feb., 1858.

"In transmitting for the consideration of the rt. hon. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council copies of the documents noted in the margin,\* having reference to the attack of the fort of Naharghur, by a detach. under the command of Capt. F. W. Lambton, H.M.'s 71st highlanders, I am directed by the C. in C. to state that in H.E.'s opinion, the conduct of the party of the 71st regt. cannot be sufficiently praised, as will be seen from the following extract from a private letter addressed by Brigdr. gen. Sir R. Napier to the Chief of the Staff.

\* Letter from Brig. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. the Gwalior div., No. 54 of 31st Jan., 1859, with enclosure.

"The news of the affair with Lambton's detach. brought me down here as I reported to you.

"It is certainly marvellous to see the works attacked by that small detachment.

"The indomitable pluck of Englishmen is the secret of all their success.

"The small party, far from support, unacquainted with the strength of the garrison and with the country, did not hesitate to attack a place of considerable strength, and had they had a good petard, they would have taken it.

"The best shots in India, I believe; they went to work systematically and cleared the parapets; through a chink in the strong gate they fired and cleared the gateway, and drove from two guns planted to command the entrance, the gunners, who were ready to fire on them. They had previously assaulted and taken the two outer gates.

"The place belongs to Kotah. The guns were all burst, and the fort considerably dismantled.

"The Kotah Vakeel has come here, and professes that the Killadar will be hanged when captured.

"The camp followers had got into the town, which was entirely deserted, in spite of guards and sentries posted by Maj. Chetwode, but on my arrival here by putting additional guards and severely punishing offenders I put a stop to it, and the town is filling again."

Extract of a Letter from Brigdr. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior Div., to Maj. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff, dated Camp Naharghur, 31st Jan., 1859, No. 54.

"In continuation of my letter dated 21st inst., I have the honour to report for the information of the rt. hon. the C. in C. that I arrived at Naharghur on the 23rd inst., and found the fort in possession of Maj. Chetwode's detach. which had been sent from Goonah to Capt. Lambton's assistance.

"The garrison abandoned the fort on the 21st, having maintained a fire of round shot upon Capt. Lambton's detach. as long as it continued within range. I beg to transmit Capt. Lambton's report.

"The fort is very strong, and had eleven guns and a garrison of 200 men.

"Capt. Lambton's party consisted of sixty men of the 71st regt. They forced the gate of the town and the outer gate of the fort, and only failed in storming the fort itself from the absolute want of means, except a few pounds of powder to burst open the strong iron-bound gates of the inner gateway. In this they nearly succeeded.

"The conduct of Capt. Lambton and his party evinced the utmost gallantry, and cannot fail to excite the most lively admiration in any person who views the formidable character of the work they attacked, although the origin of the conflict is to be regretted.

"It has produced a very great improvement on the bearing of the people of the country, who send supplies into camp readily where they were before hardly procurable.

"P.S.—The guns in the fort were destroyed by Gen. Michel's order, and the defences have been partially dismantled."

From Capt. J. H. Lambton, comdg. detach. H.M.'s 71st highland L.I., to Capt. H. O. Mayne, Pol. assist. in Gwalior, dated Naharghur.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that when the detach. under my command, strength as per margin,\* arrived here yesterday afternoon, I sent to the town for provisions; they were refused, and the Kotwal threatened to shoot the first European that came into the town. An armed party under command of a subaltern was sent into the town to seize them. They found the gates closed and matchlocks were fired at them. The remainder of the detach. then proceeded to reinforce the first party, the gates were forced in, and the outer part of the fort taken with slight resistance. The inner part, however, we were unable to take, owing to the great height of

\* 2 officers, 60 men 71st H.L.I., 224 Gwalior camel corps.

the walls, and there being only one gate, which is strongly plated with iron.

We therefore retired, and attempted again to take it this morning. We were unable to blow it open, owing to the scarcity and coarseness of the powder. The enemy during this time kept up a brisk fire with matchlocks and big guns. I understand that there are 200 men and nine or ten guns of different sizes in the fort; the enemy were frequently summoned to surrender, but refused. I await further instructions.

J. H. LAMBTON, Capt.,  
71st highland L.I.

From Maj. G. Chetwode, comdg. at Naharghur, to Capt. H. O. Mayne, Political assist. in Gwalior.

Camp Naharghur, Jan. 23, 1859, 2 A.M.

Sir,—Your note of yesterday's date has this moment arrived. The town and fort of Naharghur have been in our possession since the morning of the 21st, and I am now engaged in blowing up the defences and bursting the guns. I have written to stop the only force that I knew was advancing to join us, namely, some lancers, R.H.A. guns, and N.I., that were detached from Gen. Michel's force, as provisions are so difficult to procure here. As far as I can learn, the garrison of the place only consisted of some 200 men, who have dispersed in the jungle. Maun Sing was not here.

G. CHETWODE, Maj.,  
8th hussars, comdg. at Naharghur.

### Brigadier Showers in the Field.

No. 315 of 1859.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adj. gen. of the Army, No. 299, of the 10th Feb., 1858, forwarding one from Brigdr. St. G. D. Showers, c.b., comdg. at Agra, reporting the pursuit and defeat of the rebels under Tantia Topsee, and other chiefs.

H.E. in Council entirely concurs in the approbation expressed by the C. in C. of the arrangements which enabled that officer to inflict so heavy loss on the enemy.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. gen.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From the Adj. gen. of the Army to the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. depart.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the C. in C., to forward for the information of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. and Viceroy in Council, a letter from Brigdr. St. G. D. Showers, c.b., comdg. at Agra, No. 39, of the 18th ult., reporting the pursuit and defeat of the rebels under Tantia Topsee and other chiefs; and I am to express Lord Clyde's approval of the arrangements which enabled that officer to inflict so heavy loss on the enemy.

2. Lord Clyde also desires me to beg you will bring to the favourable notice of H.E. in Council the names of the native officers and men recommended for reward by Brigdr. Showers.

W. MAXHEW, Lieut. col.,  
Adj. gen. of the Army.  
Adj. gen.'s Office, Allahabad, 10th Feb., 1859.

No. 39.

From Brigdr. St. G. D. Showers, comdg. Agra and Muttra Districts, to the chief of the staff, Hd. Qrs. Camp.

Camp Mowh, 18th Jan., 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Rt. Hon. the C. in C., that I moved out with the force noted in the margin,\* on the 4th inst., in progress to Hindown, to oppose the rebels under the Mahratta chiefs, the Rao Sahib and Tantia Topsee, and the Shazadah Feroze Shah, who, from their position, threatened both Bhurtpore and Jeypore.

On my arrival at Hindown, intelligence came in which led me to advance to Doongur Malarna,

where I arrived on the 11th. Here I learnt the rebels were moving northwards between my position and Tonk. Their destination was evidently Jeypore. I immediately threw forward a strong advanced guard to Reepulivara, eighteen miles distant, to intercept the stragglers of the rebel force, and followed myself with the main body during the night.

The rebels had passed the village only a few hours before. I now took up the pursuit, and following close on their heels, came up with them at 3 A.M. of the 14th instant.

Dowsa is a town situated on the western slope of a rocky hill, and bounded to the west by fields with high banks. It was among these the rebels had taken up their position. The approach to it was difficult; there were but two roads leading out of the town in the direction. Without a guide on whom I could rely, I threw my column into one of these, and proceeded some distance, in the hope of finding an opening to lead me to the rebels' camp. Failing in this, and the grey of the morning appearing, I determined to commence the attack with the cav., leaving the art. with the Eur. inf. as an escort to follow. I counter marched the cav., and threaded the streets of the town at a sharp trot, until I came to the second road, which debouched nearer to the position of the rebels. I pushed up one of the banks on the right, and formed the cav. on the high ground, the detach. Agra mounted police on the left, squad. of Alexander's horse on the right; and then advancing at a charging pace across the intervening fields, came up with the rebels preparing to march. They were taken by surprise. The cav. dashed at once amongst them. Being unable to escape from the enclosures, numbers were killed. They, however, soon recovered from their surprise, and commenced a sharp musketry fire upon us. The charge, notwithstanding, was continued through a second field, when all that remained were cut up. We then came into the plain, when the pursuit was kept up.

Our attack was made about the centre of the enemy's position. It separated their force into three parties; one went off to the right, another to the left, while a considerable body were driven to our front, and vigorously followed up by the detach. of Alexander's horse and Agra mounted police under their gallant young commanders, Lieut. H. Chapman, of the late 49th regt. N.I., and Lieut. H. T. Oldfield, of the late 9th regt. N.I.

The art. with the detach. 3rd Eur. regt. had come up. The force had already made a most harassing march. During the last forty-five hours we had followed the enemy continuously a distance of seventy-five miles. Men and horses had been accoutred and harnessed the whole time, and had no other rest than what short bivouacs afforded. The horses were fagged. But Lieut. R. S. Robinson, comdg. arty., brought up his guns to within some 1,200 yards of the party of the rebels who had fled to the right, but being at such a long range, they effected their escape without suffering severely. Ferozeshah is said to have been with this body.

The party on the left, with which I learned Tantia Topsee moved off, disappeared early in the action. Not a horseman after the first half hour could be seen in that direction.

The pursuit was kept up for five miles. I then halted. Men and horses were worn out with the previous marching, but as the rebels were dispersed to the right and left, I directed a troop from each cav. detach. to take an advanced position to our front, so as to prevent the scattered bodies of the rebels from re-uniting without making a long detour.

In this action I received valuable aid from the contingent of cav. of the Bhurtpore State, strength as per margin.\* I enclose the report of Capt. Nixon, the offic. pol. agent, and I have to commend to the notice of the Rt. Hon. the C. in C., the services of the officers mentioned by Capt. Nixon.

From Capt. Nixon himself I have received important assistance. He himself led the contingent

into the field and directed it during the action. He was able and indefatigable in obtaining information of the movements of the rebels, and it was by his placing a number of riding camels at my disposal that I was able to bring my infantry up with the rebels. I beg to recommend the services of this officer to the favourable consideration of his lordship.

It is my duty also to bring to the favourable notice of H.E. the services of Lieuts. Oldfield and Chapman in leading the respective detachments against the greatly superior numbers of the rebels. I have to offer my acknowledgments to Capt. R. Stevenson, comdg. detach. 3rd Eur. regt., and Lieut. R. S. Robinson, comdg. arty.; also to Capt. A. L. McMulin, of the late 23rd regt. N.I., the detach. staff officer, and Lieut. A. Money, 3rd Eur. regt., my orderly officer, whose horse was shot under him. These officers rendered me great assistance during the action.

It is my grateful duty to bring to the favourable notice of Government the hardy and cheerful spirit displayed by all branches of the force while making the long and heavy marches in pursuit of the enemy, as well as the gallantry of the cav. during the action. The conduct of all deserves great commendation.

Lieut. Oldfield reports favourably of the conduct of Lieut. G. F. J. Graham, of the 4th Eur. regt., doing duty with the Etawah levy.

The loss in killed of the rebels may have been 300, and reports have come in stating that they are carrying off on cots numbers of their wounded. One person of rank was killed, whose name has not been ascertained. The rebels had no guns, but the force captured three elephants and eight camels (all that they had), several horses and ponies, and some 300 muskets and tulwars.

Their strength has been variously computed at from 4,000 to 8,000 men, but there were certainly not less than 3,000 fighting men. They estimate their loss at 600 or 700, and reports since received state that numbers are falling off and deserting.

ST. G. D. SHOWERS, Brigdr.,  
Comdg. Agra and Muttra districts.

### Cornet Tonnochy.

Fort William, 1st March, 1859.—No. 308 of 1859.—In publishing the following letter from Brigdr. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior div., forwarding one from Cornet Tonnochy, 8th hussars, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council desires to record his approbation of the conduct of Cornet Tonnochy and those under his command:—

From Brigdr. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior div., to the Chief of the Staff, Hd. Qrs., Allahabad, Camp Naharghur, 27th Jan. 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for submission to the Rt. Hon. the C. in C., a report from Cornet Tonnochy, 8th hussars.

This officer has performed useful service and has conducted the duties entrusted to him ably and creditably.

The native officers mentioned in Cornet Tonnochy's report will, I trust, receive his Lordship's favourable notice.

R. NAPIER, Brigdr.-genl.,  
Comdg. Gwalior Div.

From Cornet Augustus Tonnochy, H.M.'s 8th hussars, to Capt. Thomas Field, R.A., Secree. Camp Deepna Khera, 25th Nov. 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that agreeably to your instructions I marched from Kolaras and from thence to Ranode. On reaching this place, the Kumashdan informed me that Man Sing had crossed the Betwa to join Tantia Topsee, and was last heard of Jakhlow Ghat, but that he had left Bhyron Sing and Nirunjun Sing, with about 300 followers, matchlockmen, in the fort of Akajhree.

On the morning of the 8th I advanced to the fort of Akajhree with the force as per margin,\* and found the enemy evacuating it.

\* Cavalry composed of 1st B'y. lancers. Mowds and Boudunshur Horse, 115. Matchlockmen, 125. One native gun.

\* Artillery—4 guns, 1 subaltern, 1 staff serg., 56 r. and f. 3rd Eur. regt.—2 capt's, 6 subalterns, 212 r. and f. Alexander's horse—1 subaltern, 5 native officers, 132 sabres. Agra mounted police—2 subalterns, 5 native officers, 120 sabres.

\* 12 native officers; 485 rank and file.



I had communicated on the day previous with Col. Scudamore, H.M.'s 14th Lt. drags., who was encamped at Myapore, and in command of the flying column.

The fort, which is built of stone, is a strong one, containing four towers inside the second wall, which command the entire enclosure.

I here learnt that the enemy had gone towards Gurohie, a village situated on the borders of the Jhanssee territory, to which place I advanced on the 9th with the cav. and (35) thirty-five matchlockmen of Esaughur.

The village is situated on the slope of a small hill, which was occupied by the enemy. I sent Meade's horse to cut off their retreat, and advanced the matchlockmen in skirmishing order, supporting them with my cav.; but the fire soon became too hot for the skirmishers, who, after a few of their number had been disabled, could not be persuaded to close with the enemy.

I then gradually withdrew the cav., in hopes that the rebels would follow, and give me an opportunity of charging them on favourable ground. Just at this critical moment the shouts of Meade's horse, charging from the opposite side of the hill, showed me their position, and, leading up my own party, we cleared the hill, driving the enemy to take shelter in the adjacent jungles. Twenty-five bodies were counted on the field after the charge, in which Hurdeo Sing, Duffadar of Meade's horse, particularly distinguished himself. We rescued a zemindar, who was a captive in the hands of the rebels, together with a couple of bankers. The enemy mustered two hundred matchlocks, according to the report of the captives. After burning their village, we carried off a number of their cattle, together with one prisoner taken in the charge, with arms in his possession. Dhakunjee, the zemindar of Gurohie, was also in arms against us.

AUGUSTUS TONNOCHY, Cornet,  
H.M.'s 8th hussars.

CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—Her Majesty the Queen held an investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, on Thursday last, at Buckingham Palace. Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., was introduced to the Royal presence between the two Junior Knights Grand Cross present, the Earl of St. Germain's being on his right, and General Sir Hew Ross on his left. Sir John Lawrence knelt near her Majesty, who, having received the sword of state from the Lord Chamberlain, was graciously pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood. The Queen, assisted by the Prince Consort, passed the riband of a Knight Grand Cross over the right shoulder and under the left arm of Sir John, and having invested him with the riband and badge, delivered to him the star of a Knight Grand Cross (Civil Division) of the Bath. Sir John Lawrence kissed the Queen's hand, and was reconducted to the dining-room by the two Junior Knights Grand Cross. The following Knights Commanders were then severally introduced by Bath King of Arms and the Gentleman Usher of the Order, received the honour of Knighthood, and were invested by the Queen, assisted by his R.H. the Great Master of the Order, with the insignia of their respective divisions in the Second Class (Knights Commanders) of the Bath, viz.—Major gen. Thos. H. Franks. Col. J. Jones, 60th rifles. Rear Adm. A. Milne (civil.) And Col. J. Jebb (civil.) The undermentioned Companions of the Order were severally introduced, and received from the Sovereign their decorations of the Military Division of the Third Class of the Order, viz.—Lieut. col. R. H. Gall, 14th Lt. drags. Lieut. Col. E. Steele, 83rd foot. Major James R. Gibbon, royal art. Col. Thomas William Hicks, Bombay art. Lieut. col. G. H. Robertson, 25th Bombay N.I. Maj. T. F. Wilson, 13th Bengal N.I. And Maj. J. D. Woolcombe, Bombay art. The Knights Commanders and Companions were severally introduced by Bath King of Arms and the Gentleman Usher of the Order.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, May 16, 1859.

### EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A COPY of an educational despatch, dated 7th April, 1859, addressed by Lord Stanley to the Governor General in Council, is now lying before us, and from the importance of the subject is worthy of a brief notice. It is an able and carefully written document, and appears to hold the *juste milieu* between the Progressionists and the "Know-Nothings." Its primary object is to institute an examination into the operation of the orders issued in 1854 for the promotion of education in India, chiefly with a view to ascertain if there be any ground for the allegation that they were among the causes of the late rebellion. So far as official reports are concerned, there is nothing whatever to justify that assertion, except, perhaps, in the province of Behar, and even there the hostile feeling seems to have "originated rather from a general indisposition to Government interference and from a vague feeling that the spread of knowledge itself is inconsistent with the maintenance of the native religions, than from special objection to any part of the Government scheme." The Indian Government, however, is instructed to direct its immediate attention to the consideration of this most important question. It is suggested that possibly some of the measures recommended to be adopted may, notwithstanding their abstract excellence, be unsuited to the peculiar habits and temperament of the people for whose benefit they were designed. It may also be that the true nature and tendency of these measures may have been misunderstood, or systematically misrepresented, with a view to excite the very apprehensions which are said to have been entertained. Without, therefore, renouncing the great duty "of raising the moral, intellectual, and physical condition of her Majesty's subjects in India, by means of improved and extended facilities of education," Lord Stanley fully recognises the expediency of introducing any alterations into the system which actual experience may point out as desirable. There can be no question that education is the necessary forerunner of Christianity. The minds of the natives must first be prepared to receive the good seed, before that seed can be expected to take root and thrive. The scales must be removed from their eyes before they can learn to see things as they are, and not as they have been falsely depicted through their own ignorance, or the interested craft of their priests and teachers. Schoolmasters are the true missionaries for India, and if they will only content themselves with tilling the ground and planting and watering the grain, it will certainly result that Hindooism, as a religion, will gradually expire and make room for purer morals and a more reasonable faith. Already the natives are unmistakably anxious to acquire the English language, the first step to a thorough acquaintance with European science and literature. This willingness to learn the

tongue of their conquerors cannot be too carefully fostered and encouraged, and is doubly satisfactory as an indication of their acceptance of the continued maintenance of British supremacy.

The despatch under notice contains, likewise, much valuable information of a statistical nature, a summary of which we are compelled to defer to a future opportunity, in order to make room for the lengthened report on the reorganisation of the Indian army.

### REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

On the 15th day of July, 1858, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the organization of the Indian army, and to report upon the changes which recent circumstances might have rendered expedient and desirable. The Commissioners were Major general Peel, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Stanley, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Viscount Melville, Lieut. general Sir Harry Smith, Lieut. general Sir George Wetherall, Major general P. Montgomerie, Major general Hancock, Colonel Burlton, and Colonel Tait. The attention of this Commission was specially directed to the following twelve questions:—

1. The terms on which the army of the East India Company is to be transferred to the Crown?
2. The permanent force necessary to be maintained in the Indian provinces respectively, after the restoration of tranquillity?
3. The proportion which European should bear to native troops in infantry, cavalry, and artillery, respectively?
4. How far the European portion of the army should be composed of troops of the line, taking India as part of the regular tour of service, and how far of troops raised for service in India only?
5. In connection with this question, the best means of providing for the periodical relief of the former portion, and of securing the efficiency of the latter?
6. Whether it be possible to consolidate the European forces, so as to allow of exchange from one branch of the service to the other; and what regulations would be necessary and practicable to elicit this object, with perfect justice to the claims of all officers now in the service of the East India Company?
7. Whether there should be any admixture of European and native forces, either regimentally or by brigade?
8. Whether the local European force should be kept up by drafts and volunteers from the line, or should be, as at present, separately recruited for in Great Britain?
9. Whether it would be possible to raise any regiments in the colonies, either for temporary or permanent service in India?
10. Whether the native forces should be regular, or irregular, or both; and if so, in what proportion?
11. Whether any native artillery corps should be sanctioned?
12. Whether cadets sent out for service with native troops should, in the first instance, be attached to European regiments to secure uniformity of drill and discipline?

The answers to these pregnant questions have at length been published in a Blue-book of huge dimensions, containing not only the Report itself—which will be found at the end of this article—and the Minutes of Evidence on which it is founded, but also a large collection of valuable papers and returns bearing on the subject, together with the opinions of the ablest and most experienced men in India, and, finally, the detailed replies of each of the Commissioners. At present we shall content ourselves with offering a few remarks on the Report, reserving for a future occasion an examination of the evidence adduced, whether oral or written.

With regard to the first question there could not possibly be any difference of opinion, as

the recent Act for the better government of India secures to all officers at this time serving in the Indian army the rights and privileges they would have enjoyed had no transfer of the government taken place. The second question is still left open, but the Commissioners recommend that for some time to come the European forces in India should consist of not less than 80,000 men, of whom 50,000 to be stationed in the Bengal Presidency. They also advise that the proportion of native infantry and cavalry to European should not exceed two to one in Bengal, or three to one in the other presidencies: the artillery to be entirely European. The military police are regarded with just suspicion, and great caution is counselled in imparting to them a military organization and discipline.

The fourth question furnishes the first bone of dissension. According to the majority, it is unadvisable to keep up a local European army distinct from the Line, and in this view they are supported by the testimony of highly respectable witnesses, such as Lord Elphinstone, Sir George Clerk, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Archdale Wilson, Sir Edward Lugard, Major general Pratt, Sir Willoughby Cotton, Sir Sidney Cotton, Sir Thomas Franks, and Sir Alexander Tulloch. But notwithstanding this formidable array of competent witnesses, every candid and impartial mind will be disposed to give the preference to the views of the minority. The latter, indeed, have not arrived hastily and without due consideration at a contrary conclusion. Their judgment is based on no mean authority, for on their side we find the names of Lord Canning, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Harris, Sir Patrick Grant, Sir Henry Somerset, Major general Birch, Sir John Lawrence, Sir James Outram, Sir R. H. Vivian, Sir F. Abbott, Major general Tucker, Colonels Holland and Durand, and Mr. J. P. Willoughby. But not only have they great names to justify their dissent from their colleagues, they have also, we apprehend, the best of the argument. If we consider the objections alleged by the majority we shall presently be compelled to admit that they are singularly shallow and superficial. Because history affords no precedent for the co-existence of two distinct armies, similarly recruited and serving under the same flag, we are desired to believe that the fact of such a co-existence is a thing to be deprecated. But where does history furnish a parallel case to the position of the British in India? Or why does it follow that a precedent is superior to an innovation? The wisdom of former times and of other countries is not necessarily so transcendent that we should in all things prefer imitation to striking out a new course for ourselves. Nor is the next objection of greater weight. Nothing, we are told, could be "more unfortunate, not to say dangerous," than the professional jealousies and heart-burnings which must inevitably result from a "double system." But that double system has already existed for years without any unfortunate, much less dangerous, consequences resulting. Why, then, must it be so pernicious in its future operation? Next we learn that the State in some dread crisis might be crippled if part of its means were placed under the exclusive control of the local Government. This is simply nonsense. Can any man in his senses suppose that India could ever be denuded of European troops, un-

less the last hour of British dominion had already struck? A considerable force must always be maintained in that country, and the fact of 10,000 or 15,000 European troops being at the disposal of the Indian Government cannot possibly tend to "cripple the resources of the State as regards Imperial purposes." Indeed, the objectors themselves acknowledge that no Government would ever, "under any circumstances, venture to withdraw from India the troops necessary for its defence." It is a wise precaution, however, to maintain a force beyond the influence of the economical crotchets of the Manchester School, ever ready to jeopardise the honour and interests of their country rather than endure the burdens necessary for its defence. But it is feared that a sense of inferiority may be engendered by the battle-fields of Europe being closed to the local corps! Surely this objection must have been intended as a good joke by some wicked wag, who is now laughing heartily at the matter-of-fact Commissioners. Why, for forty years India has furnished the only battle-fields on which the Line has had an opportunity to display its prowess and acquire a practical knowledge of the art of war. All the great victories from Waterloo to the present time, with the exception of the Crimean campaign, have been fought and won in India, and certainly since the outbreak of the mutinies no feeling of inferiority could well have been entertained by the local fusilier regiments. Then as to the inconveniences of a double system of recruiting, it is hard to imagine that this argument has been put forward in a serious mood. There is no occasion for any rivalry, or bidding against one another, and it would be time for us to abdicate our high position among the nations of the earth if the efficiency of our army could be endangered by the amount of recruiting required to keep up the strength of the European force permanently stationed in India. The remaining questions answered in the report need no comment. The replies of the Commissioners appear to be practical and judicious, and if their suggestions be adopted it is probable that the stability of our Indian empire will be placed on a much surer and broader basis than has ever yet been the case.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE ORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"We, the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty for the purpose of inquiring into the organisation of the army lately serving in the pay and under the control and management of the Hon. East India Company, have carefully investigated the subjects referred for our consideration; and we now beg humbly to lay before your Majesty minutes of the evidence which we have taken, and the result of our deliberations thereon.

"With reference to the first point suggested in your Majesty's warrant—viz.: 'The terms on which the army of the East India Company is to be transferred to the Crown,' your Majesty's Commissioners observe that the 56th clause of the Act for the better government of India assures to the forces which now belong to your Majesty's Indian army, 'the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company.'

"The privileges and advantages thus referred to are detailed in the appendix, but may be briefly

stated to consist in a prescriptive right to rise strictly by seniority to the rank and emoluments of colonel of a regiment, with the option of retiring before attaining that position, or after various periods of service on a scale of pay, or pension, considerably higher than that granted to officers of your Majesty's army of the line. No change, therefore, can be made which would in any way disturb the system of promotion by seniority, as affecting officers now in the service, or interfere with any of their existing privileges; but the 57th section of the above-recited Act gives to your Majesty full power to frame new regulations on this and all other points, to be applied to the case of officers and others who hereafter may enter the Indian army.

"The second question—viz., the 'permanent force necessary to be maintained in the Indian provinces respectively, after the restoration of tranquillity,' does not appear to your Majesty's Commissioners to admit of a reply, in a definite numerical form, as the amount of force must depend on the probability of either internal disturbances or external aggression. The estimates of force given in the evidence are most conflicting, ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 Europeans; and there can be no doubt that it will be necessary to maintain for the future defence of India a European force of much greater strength than that which existed previous to the outbreak of 1857. The amount of such force should, in the opinion of your Majesty's Commissioners, be about 80,000; of which 50,000 would be required for Bengal, 15,000 for Madras, and 15,000 for Bombay. This amount and distribution, however, must always be affected by the political exigencies of the country; the introduction of railroads, and river steam navigation; the establishment of fortified posts, and other military considerations.

"As regards the third question, the proportion 'which European should bear to native corps in cavalry, infantry, and artillery respectively,' your Majesty's Commissioners are of opinion, that the amount of native force should not, under present circumstances, bear a greater proportion to the European, in cavalry and infantry, than two to one for Bengal, and three to one for Madras and Bombay respectively.

"The evidence before the Commissioners is unanimous, that the artillery should be mainly a European force, and they agree in the opinion thus expressed, exceptions being made for such stations as are peculiarly detrimental to the European constitution.

"In connection with this question, your Commissioners observe that military police corps have been formed, or are in course of formation throughout India. They see in this force, in its numerical strength and military organisation, differing, as it does, in no essential respect, from the regular sepoy army, the elements of future danger. They would, therefore, recommend that great caution be used in not giving to this force a stricter military training than may be required for the maintenance of discipline, lest a new native force be formed which may hereafter become a source of embarrassment to the Government.

"On the fourth question, as to 'How far the European portion of the army should be composed of troops of the line, taking India as part of the regular tour of service, and how far of troops raised for service in India only?' your Majesty's Commissioners are unable to arrive at any unanimity of opinion; and it will be found, on reference to the minutes of evidence, and to other papers in the appendix, that the sentiments of many distinguished men who have been examined, or have recorded their views on the subject, are no less divided than those of the Commissioners themselves. The latter can, therefore, offer no recommendation as a body, and must confine themselves to a report of the opinions of the majority and minority.

"The majority observe that a double European army, such as that now established, has had its origin in the double Government, which has hitherto existed; the authority of the East India Company having been distinct from that of the

Crown, though derived from it, and subordinate to its general control.

"The original formation was thus anomalous and exceptional; and as the transfer by Parliament of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown has not carried with it the total amalgamation of the European portion of the two armies, it has become necessary fully to consider the subject.

"It does not appear that any case in history can be adduced of the co-existence of two distinct armies from the same sources, both as regards officers and men, serving the same Sovereign.

"They observe that, on the contrary, the great object of legislation in all civilised countries has been so to organise the military forces and resources of the State as to produce unity of feeling and interest, under one supreme authority, throughout the whole body. That it is impossible to arrive at these ends, in the case of two separate armies not amenable to the same authority as regards discipline and organisation, however closely assimilated in other respects. That nothing could be more unfortunate, not to say dangerous, than so to organise the armed forces of the State as to sow the seeds and form the ground-work of professional jealousies and heart burnings—the inevitable result of a double system—the consequence of which would be that no selection for appointment could be made from either service, which would be judged on its own intrinsic merits, but would be viewed rather with reference to that branch, whether line or local, from which the officer was selected.

"That, however good the local force of the late East India Company has proved itself to be, still it is the opinion of the majority that a local force deteriorates more than one which, by frequent relief, has infused into it fresh European notions and feelings, and a vigorous system of European discipline; and that this would more particularly be the case in a climate like that of India, where, according to the statistical statement of Sir Alex. Tulloch, backed by the professional opinion of Dr. Martin (himself an advocate for a local army), and others, the European constitution can never be said to become acclimatised, but, on the contrary, deteriorates, gradually and surely, in increasing ratio.

"That the resources of the State, as regards Imperial purposes, would be crippled by having a large body of its troops placed solely under the control of the Government of India.

"That the very fact of the local troops not being enabled to share in the battle fields of Europe is a great disadvantage to them, and may lead to a feeling of inferiority on their part, which would be extremely prejudicial to their general discipline; and that while the Crown ought to possess the advantage of giving to its army the most extended sphere of action, the very nature of a double army would, in a great measure, deprive the line army of the valuable experience it would acquire in India, whilst the local army would, in like manner, be debarred from all the benefits of field service in Europe.

"That no government, under any circumstances, would ever venture to withdraw from India the troops necessary for its defence. The question as to the force to be maintained in that country must be always decided by the home Government, responsible to the Sovereign, and to the country, through Parliament.

"That regulations could be drawn up for retaining India officers of the line army, whose services might be required by the local Government, and that officers of the line would undoubtedly qualify themselves for employment in India, if such employment, and all the advantages attending it, were open to them; and so far from the resources of the Governor General being curtailed by such an arrangement, it would, on the contrary, afford him a much larger field for the selection of able and useful officers.

"That in a financial point of view line regiments ought not to be, and with due regulations as regards transport and organisation would not be, more expensive than local corps; but even if they should be to some extent more costly, greater

vigour would exist in their ranks, and the wisest economy consists in having the best organised body of troops the State can supply. This is more particularly the case in a vast empire such as that of India, in which the European army must ever play so conspicuous a part; and where, consequently, whatever tends to the greater efficiency of that army, must at the same time add to our power, and secure most effectually the safety of your Majesty's Indian possessions.

"That the local army of India, as now constituted, is more expensive than the line in its non-effective charges.

"That a double system of recruiting, the natural result of a double army, would operate most injuriously on recruiting in general; and that it would be next to impossible to carry it on satisfactorily, or with good results, if worked by two distinct authorities.

"That England cannot raise, and maintain permanently, very large armies by voluntary enlistment; and therefore the best troops must be supplied, at even an increased cost, if necessary, in order to compensate by their efficiency and vigour for their numerical inferiority.

"Should it, however, be ultimately decided, contrary to the strong and sincere conviction of the majority of your Majesty's Commissioners, that with a view of leaving undisturbed present vested interests, a local European force is to be maintained for service in India, they recommend that the amount of such force should be limited to that now authorised by Parliament to be raised and maintained out of the revenues of India. It is admitted, even by the witnesses in favour of a double army, that the local force is greatly benefited by the example set to it by the troops of the line; and that it is most important, and indeed, absolutely necessary, to retain a proportion of line regiments in India. To diminish the relative proportion of line regiments to local corps would render the line auxiliaries to the latter—a fatal error, which must inevitably tend to lower the position of the line by rendering it numerically, and, consequently, morally, inferior to the local or larger force.

"These views of the majority are supported by the valuable opinions of the following civil servants, and officers of the army, all of whom have great Indian experience:—Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, and late Governor of Madras; Sir George Clerk, under Secretary of State for India; Sir Charles Trevelyan, appointed Governor of Madras; Sir Archdale Wilson, 39 years in India; Sir Edward Lugard, 26 years in India; Major-General Pratt, 25 years; Sir Willoughby Cotton, 10 years; Sir Sydney Cotton, 30 years; Sir Thomas Franks, 15 years; Sir A. Tulloch, and others.

"The minority take an entirely different view of the question at issue. They entertain a strong conviction that the maintenance of a powerful local army, European as well as native, is essential to the efficiency and permanence of British rule in India. They fear that to replace a large body of officers, accustomed to the habits and acquainted with the language of the country in which they serve, by others, doubtless, of equal ability, but who during their comparatively brief residence in the East would have neither time nor possibly inclination to qualify themselves in the same manner for administrative duty, would seriously impair the power and curtail the resources of the Governor General and governors of the several presidencies. They regard the anomaly which has been referred to, of maintaining two separate armies under one sovereign, to be necessarily incident to the connection (in itself one of the greatest of anomalies) of England with her Indian empire. They consider that late events have proved the benefit of having distinct armies for Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and that to disavow the native from the local European forces by the fusion of the latter with the line army, would be to deteriorate the position, and destroy the *esprit de corps* of officers serving with native troops, who would feel themselves reduced to a level below that of their brother officers of the line.

"The minority, bearing in mind the limited amount and inelastic nature of the revenues of India, the present financial difficulties of its Government, and the great additional burden which they conceive the system advocated by the majority must impose, object earnestly, on economical and financial grounds, to an arrangement which, in their opinion, would practically diminish the control of her Majesty's Secretary of State and of the Government of India over the application of its revenues. The minority do not admit the validity of the unqualified objections raised to double recruiting, neither do they concur in the opinions expressed as to the alleged deterioration of local European troops, subjected to like discipline and organisation with the line, or the crippling of the available resources of the State, by the existence of a local European force in India. They consider such a force to be a wholesome check on the precipitate withdrawal of European troops from India, in cases where the home Government might happen to find itself under the pressure of political emergencies in Europe; and they feel confident that the transfer of the Indian armies to the Crown will prove a source of present and future security to her Majesty's empire in India, in proportion as radical and organic changes are few, and the weight and stability of the local armies are maintained by largely, but economically, increasing their European element.

"The minority will not add to the length of this report, by entering into any further discussion of the opinions of their colleagues, as embodied in previous paragraphs, neither do they deem it necessary to set forth any more detailed exposition of their own views on the subject, or to recapitulate any of the powerful and, to them, most convincing arguments, by which the expediency (not to say necessity) of maintaining a purely local European as well as native force, for the protection of our Indian possessions, has been manifested and upheld in the evidence adduced before your Majesty's Commissioners. In support, however, of the views which the minority take of this question, they would wish to call special attention to the evidence (*vidæ voce* or written) of the Governor General of India, of the Earl of Ellenborough, of the Governor and the Commander in Chief of Madras, of the Commander in Chief at Bombay, the Military Secretary to the Government of India, Sir John Lawrence, and the Punjab Commissioners, Sir James Outram, Sir R. H. Vivian, Sir Frederick Abbot, the Adjutant general of the Bengal army, Colonels Holland and Durand, J. P. Willoughby, Esq., and others, as containing irrefragable arguments and powerful reasons for maintaining the policy which they advocate. There are, it is true, some able men who espouse the opposite side of the question; but it will scarcely fail to be remarked that, with two or three exceptions, they are of much more limited Indian experience than those who concur in the views of the minority of the Commission and comprise only three officers, Sir George Clerk, Sir A. Wilson, and Sir Charles Trevelyan, of the late East India Company's service, the remainder, with the single exception of the Governor of Bombay, being all officers of her Majesty's army of the line. It may be added, that the minority of your Majesty's Commissioners are quite agreed that a portion of the European force, to be maintained in India hereafter should be supplied from the army of the line, to the extent, perhaps, of one fourth, or even one third of the whole.

"On the fifth question, 'The best means of providing for the periodical relief of the former portion, and securing the efficiency of the latter,' your Majesty's Commissioners observe that if it be determined that the European force be partly of the line and partly local, the periodical relief of the former portion may be effected as has hitherto been done; but they strongly recommend that the tour of service in India should not exceed twelve years. The efficiency of the latter may be secured by the establishment of depot battalions, composed of the officers of one company from each regiments, having a double proportion of non-com-

missioned officers attached, to which all newly appointed officers and all recruits should be sent and thoroughly instructed in their duties, previous to proceeding to India; the depot battalions to be disciplined under the orders of the general commanding in chief, and to be considered available for service within the United Kingdom in cases of emergency.

"The establishment of a convalescent station at the Cape of Good Hope, for the invalids belonging to European regiments serving in India, is worthy of consideration.

"With reference to the sixth question, 'Whether it be possible to consolidate the European forces, so as to allow of exchange from one branch of the service to the other; and what regulations would be necessary and practicable to effect this object, with perfect justice to the claims of all officers now in the service of the East India Company,' your Majesty's Commissioners are of opinion that, although there are many difficulties in so amalgamating the local European forces with those of the line, such an arrangement would be advantageous, if it could be effected without prejudice to existing rights.

"There is no obstacle to at once allowing the officers of the junior ranks (second lieutenants, cornets, and ensigns) to exchange from one branch of the service to the other; but there is a great difficulty in the higher ranks, arising from the seniority system of promotion which exists in the armies of India. If no other interests were concerned than those of the two officers who proposed to exchange, the question might be settled between them; but it is obvious that in a seniority service the interest of every individual, junior to the exchanging officer, must be affected for better or for worse, by every exchange that took place, unless (which is next to impossible) the ages, or rather the value of the lives of the two parties could be ascertained, and proved to be exactly the same. Much difficulty would also arise from the complicated nature of the arrangements under which officers and their families hold beneficial interests in the funds maintained by themselves, and aided by the local Government of India.

"Your Commissioners see no means of removing this difficulty, except by the Government taking upon itself the management of the funds, and guaranteeing all their liabilities, past, present, and future.

"Officers hereafter entering the service may do so under such regulations as your Majesty may prescribe, as already stated; but if the Government should not take on itself all the liabilities and engagements of the funds, it will be necessary to continue the present system of requiring all officers to subscribe to them from their first entering the army, or the insolvency of these admirable institutions, and their consequent inability to keep faith with their present and future annuitants (widows and orphans), must be the eventual and inevitable result.

"On the seventh question suggested for inquiry in your Majesty's warrant—viz., 'Whether there should be any admixture of European and native forces, either regimentally or by brigade,' the preponderance of evidence is, that any admixture of the two forces, regimentally, would be detrimental to the efficiency and discipline of both, but that the admixture by brigade would be most advantageous.

"Your Commissioners concur in this opinion.

"On the eighth point, 'Whether the local European force should be kept up by draft and volunteers from the line, or should be, as at present, separately recruited for in Great Britain,' your Majesty's Commissioners are of opinion that the European force, if local, may be partially kept up by volunteers from regiments of the line returning to England; and that the recruiting in England should be carried on under the same authority and regulations as for regiments of the line, officers of the local force being employed on that service.

"As regards the ninth question, your Commissioners consider that it would not be advisable to

raise any regiments in the colonies, composed of men of colour, either for temporary or permanent service in India.

"With regard to the tenth point, 'Whether the native force should be regular or irregular, or both, and if so, in what proportions,' your Commissioners are of opinion that the irregular system is the best adapted for native cavalry in India, and recommend that it be adopted.

"That the number of European officers attached to an irregular cavalry regiment should be—

"One commandant.

"One adjutant.

"One European officer per squadron, and a medical officer.

"Your Commissioners also recommend that the pay of the irregular cavalry be increased to such an extent as will enable them to purchase and maintain horses and arms of a superior description, rendering them in every respect more efficient.

"In the regular cavalry at Madras and Bombay, your Commissioners would, for the present, make no change, but recommend that the existing interests, both of the native officers and men, be most carefully respected; and if hereafter the irregular system should be extended to those presidencies, your Commissioners recommend that the change should be introduced gradually and with caution.

"That the native infantry be mainly regular, but that such number of regiments be maintained and organised on the irregular system as the Governor General and the governors of the presidencies may respectively recommend for the sanction of her Majesty's Government.

"The number and organisation of irregular regiments being thus left to the discretion of the local authorities, your Commissioners are unable to fix a proportion between them and the regular native infantry, but are of opinion that the regular regiments should preponderate.

"On the eleventh point, 'Whether any native artillery corps should be sanctioned,' your Commissioners would refer to the opinion already expressed in reply to the third question.

"Your Commissioners, however, submit, that every consideration should be given to those corps of native artillery which have proved their loyalty during the late events in India.

"Your Commissioners are of opinion, with regard to the twelfth point, 'Whether cadets sent out for service with native troops should in the first instance be attached to European regiments, to secure uniformity of drill and discipline,' that such officers should be thoroughly drilled and instructed in their military duties in this country, as recommended in the reply to question 5, before they are sent out to India.

"Your Commissioners, having disposed of the questions specially referred for their inquiry, beg to submit the following recommendations on certain important points, which in the course of examination of evidence have come under their notice:—

"1. That the native army should be composed of different nationalities and castes, and, as a general rule, mixed promiscuously through each regiment.

"2. That all men of the regular native army, in your Majesty's Eastern possessions, should be enlisted for general service.

"3. That a modification should be made in the uniform of the native troops, assimilating it more to the dress of the country, and making it more suitable to the climate.

"4. That Europeans should, as far as possible, be employed in the scientific branches of the service; but that corps of pioneers be formed for the purpose of relieving the European sappers from those duties which entail exposure to the climate.

"5. That the articles of war which govern the native army be revised, and that the power of commanding officers be increased.

"6. That the promotion of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers be regulated on

the principle of efficiency rather than of seniority, and that commanding officers of regiments have the same power to promote non-commissioned officers as is vested in officers commanding regiments of the line.

"7. That whereas the pay and allowances of officers and men are now issued under various heads, the attention of her Majesty's Government be drawn to the expediency of simplifying the pay codes, and of adopting, if practicable, fixed scales of allowances for the troops in garrison or cantonments and in the field.

"8. That the commander in chief in Bengal be styled the commander in chief in India, and that the general officers commanding the armies of the minor presidencies be commanders of the forces, with the power and advantages which they have hitherto enjoyed.

"9. Your Commissioners observe that the efficiency of the Indian army has hitherto been injuriously affected by the small number of officers usually doing duty with the regiments to which they belong.

"This evil has arisen from the number withdrawn for staff and other duties and civil employment.

"All the evidence before your Commissioners points out the necessity of improving the position of officers serving regimentally. For the attainment of this object, and for the remedy of the evil complained of, various schemes have been suggested, viz.:—

"1. The formation of a staff corps:

"2. The system of 'seconding' officers who are on detached employ, which exists to a certain extent in the line army:

"3. Placing the European officers of each presidency on general lists for promotion.

"Your Commissioners, not being prepared to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion on this point without further reference to India, recommend that the subject be submitted without delay for the report of the governors and commanders in chief at the several presidencies, with a view to the framing of regulations which will ensure the greater efficiency of regiments.

"Previous to closing their report, your Majesty's Commissioners would respectfully beg to state that they have felt themselves precluded from entering into minute details, on many subjects referred to them for inquiry, from an apprehension of fettering the free action of the authorities in India, on points of a purely local nature, which, they conceive, must ultimately be decided in that country.

"J. PEEL,	GEORGE,
STANLEY,	TWEEDDALE,
MELVILLE,	H. G. SMITH,
G. A. WETHERALL,	P. MONTGOMERIE,
WILL. BURLTON,	THOS. F. TAIT.

"I have signed this report as a matter of duty, and, speaking generally, concur in its recommendations.

"There are two points, however, on which I am at issue with my colleagues, and I desire, therefore, to state in this form that I still adhere to the opinions which I recorded in my minutes of the 11th of October and 30th of December last, as to the proportion which European should bear to native troops in India, and that I look with much apprehension to the number of the latter which is contemplated, or may be considered as sanctioned by the terms of the fifth paragraph of the report.

"I am also of opinion that the proposed measure of requiring all men of the regular native army, without exception, to be enlisted for 'general service' (including embarkation on board ship), is one not only of very doubtful expediency, but, in the case of the Bengal presidency especially, highly calculated to produce serious detriment and difficulties, with comparatively small advantages to the public service.

"The arguments by which I support these views will be found in No. 79, p. 245, of the Appendix, and I abstain, therefore, from any recapitulation of them here.

"WILL. BURLTON."



## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

May 6. Forest Oak, Snow, Maulmain: Norah Greame, Withycombe, Bombay.—9. Scutari, Ollard, Shanghai; Marys, Donovan, Mauritius; Honduras, Barron, Maulmain; Kertch, Coulter, Bombay; Prima Donna, McGrath, Mauritius; Buchanan, Guy, Cape; Calliance, Huddle, Bombay; Aberfoyle, Horton, Madras; Malabar, Davies, Maulmain; John Masterman, Stewart, Shanghai; Minden, Marshall, Mauritius; Bleheim, Atkinson, Bengal; Roman Emperor, Lamprell, Calcutta and Trinidad; Chatham, Gender, Kurrachee; Queen of the East, Bilton; and Wigtownshire, Harrison, Bombay; John Matthie, Dodd, Calcutta and Mauritius; Jane Ewing, Stanton, Ceylon.—10. Conqueror, David, Ceylon; Hanover, Smith, Calcutta and St. Helena; Prima, McFarlane, Mauritius; Victor Emmanuel, —, Calcutta and West Indies; Truro, Duggan, Bombay; Palestine, Kuhl, Penang; John Barden, Myler, Mauritius.—11. John Temperley, Belairell, Bombay; Walmer Castle, Daniell; and Bard of Avon, Green, Calcutta; Mariner, Smith, Rangoon; War Cloud, Mackay, Calcutta; Jessica, Owens; and Thornhill, Wise, Bombay; Amaranth, Ransom, Mauritius.—12. Wings of the Wind, Deuchers, Bombay; Dispatch, Eager, Algon Bay; Tyneworth, Wake, Penang; H.M.'s str. Volcano, Hong Kong and Cape; Indian Chief, Sinclair, Ceylon.—13. Arracan, Selkirk, Calcutta; Anna, Collins, Algon Bay; Hotspur, Toynebe, Calcutta; Solent, Brooks, Whampoa; Arabia, Forrest, Mamlia.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon from SOUTHAMPTON, May 4, to proceed per str. Ottawa from SUZ for MALTA.—Brev. maj. and Mrs. Bootby and child, Rev. T. Davies, R.N. For BOMBAY.—Messrs. Fritchard, H. Somerville, Prescott, Daubenz, A. Caird, G. Anderson, Ingram, Sparks, H. Smith, C. Wordsworth, R. W. Johnson, A. Batty, two Misses Young, Miss Hogan, Mrs. J. Kysh and two children, Miss E. Lightfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Peter and infant, Lieut. Wily.  
Per str. Ellora from MARSEILLES, to proceed per steamer Ottawa from SUZ for BOMBAY.—Dr. Stovell.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

HAMILTON, the wife of Capt. H.M.'s Madras Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Henley-on-Thames, May 8.  
HARDINGE, Viscountess, of a son, at Duflerin Lodge, Highgate, May 11.  
McCAUSLAND, the wife of Oliver, of a daughter, at 34, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin, May 9.  
RUSSELL, the wife of Capt. J. C. Madras army, of a son, at Derby Lodge, near Richmond, May 4.  
WATSON, the wife of O. P. L. of Calcutta, of a son, at Birkenhead, May 11.

## MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON, Major J. C. Madras Engineers, to Anne F. daughter of Dr. L. McLean, at the British Embassy, Florence, May 4.  
CURR, James, to Emma M. daughter of Major Bernard Cary, H.M.'s Indian army, at St. James's-Chapel, Spanish-place, May 4.  
ELPHINSTONE, Edward Charles Buller, second son of the late Colonel Buller Elphinstone, of Carbury Tower, N.B. to Elizabeth Harriette, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart. of Penicook House, N.B. at St. Michael's, Chester-square, May 5.  
HALE, George Herbert, of H.M.'s Bengal army, third son of Archdeacon Hale, to Frances Shawe Millet, elder daughter of Mayow Thort, Esq. of Southsea, at St. Jude's, Southsea, by the Ven. William H. Hale, Archdeacon of London, assisted by the Rev. John G. Hale, April 27.  
GLYN, Rev. Sir George L. Bart. Vicar of Ewell, Surrey, to Henrietta A. elder daughter of Richard Carr Glyn, late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Hone, Sussex, May 5.  
TIMPSON, Rev. Charles E. to Charlotte A. daughter of Major Charles Pearce, late of the Bengal army, at Portishead, May 5.

## DEATHS.

HAY, Major gen. Edward, late commandant of the East India Military Depot, Worley, Essex, at Cheltenham, aged 74, May 7.  
JONES, Charles, late surgeon in the Hon. East India Co.'s Service, at Brompton, aged 74, May 7.

## East-India House,

May 11, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

**CIVIL.**  
Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. B. Henderson.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. J. Davies.  
**MILITARY.**  
Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. W. D'Oyly, 58th N.I.; Major C. R. Browne, 60th N.I.; Major E. Oakes, 6th Eur.; Capt. T. A. Dixon, art.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. O. Barrow, art.  
Bombay Estab.—Col. J. Grant, art.; Capt. A. W. Graham, 9th N.I.; Capt. W. Montriou, 24th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

**CIVIL.**  
Bengal Estab.—Rev. E. Godfrey, 6 mo.; Mr. W. R. Best, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. R. J. Ellis, 6 mo.; Mr. F. N. Maltby, 3 mo.; Mr. E. C. Campbell, 3 mo.; Mr. F. Macnaghten, 6 mo.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major A. Martin, 33rd N.I., 6 mo.; Major R. P. Anderson, 25th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. W. L. Jones, 42nd N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. P. Keyes, 30th N.I., 8 mo.; Lieut. A. Lindsay, 30th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. P. Worster, 52nd N.I., 8 mo.; Lieut. C. F. Moore, 7th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. M. May, 32nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. Cave, 7th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. H. Croker, 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. H. Curtis, 2nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. T. Arbouin, 11th N.I., 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. C. Huxham, 48th N.I.; Asst. surg. M. W. Mott.

Madras Estab.—Capt. F. G. Nuthall, Art.

Bombay Estab.—Major H. L. Evans, 17th N.I.; Lieut. A. Batty, 25th N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon F. Wood, May 7.

Madras Estab.—Surg. E. J. Barker, April 28.

## PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. Guthrie.

## APPOINTMENT.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. Edward James Hubbard, assist. chaplain.

## BOOKS.

*The Historical Reason Why. English History.* London: Houlston and Wright.

By a judicious application of the interrogative pronouns and adverbs, the youthful student of history is taught not only facts, but their causes and consequences. This is, in itself, an immense improvement upon all earlier catechisms and manuals of history, and alone sufficient to entitle the present work to favourable notice. But in other respects, also, it is an excellent and useful compilation, and eminently calculated for the purposes of home instruction.

*Our Eastern Empire; or, Stories from the History of British India.* London: Griffith and Farrar.

We gladly welcome a second edition of this pleasant little book, which now embraces an account of the late disturbances, and concludes with the Royal Proclamation. The merits of this agreeable introduction to Indian history are too well known and too generally recognised to need commendation, or to apprehend censure. Especially suited to young inquirers after knowledge, it may be read with advantage by children of an older growth, who can only be induced to seek instruction when duly sweetened by a fair proportion of amusement. To such easy-going readers these Stories will be peculiarly acceptable.

**DRESS IN JAPAN.**—The dress of the Japanese women is simple, but graceful. The robe which crosses the breast, close up to the neck, or a little lower, according to the taste of the wearer, reaches nearly down to the ground, and has loose sleeves, leaving the wrist free. This robe is confined round the body by a shawl, which is tied behind in a bow, the ends flowing. Everything in Japan, even to dress, is regulated by law, and the sumptuary laws have been very strict until lately, when contact with Europeans appears to be bringing about a relaxation. The colour worn by all classes of men in their usual dress is black, or dark blue of varied patterns; but the women very properly are allowed, and of course avail themselves of the privilege, to wear brighter dresses. Yet their taste was so good that loud and noisy colours were generally eschewed. Their robes were generally striped silks of grey, blue, or black; the shawl some beautiful bright colour—crimson, for instance; and their fine jet-black hair was tastefully set off, by having crimson crape, of a very beautiful texture, thrown in among it. Of course we speak of outdoor dress of the women—their full dress within doors is, we believe, far more gay.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

## INDIA EXCHANGERS.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	
Madras...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	433 6 8
Bombay...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2½d.	584 16 4

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 10
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3. INDIAN FINANCE.
4. CHRISTMAS PIECES.
5. THE HOMELESS POOR.
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8. PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE.
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10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

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7. THE LAST OF THE MOGULS.
8. HOW SHALL WE VOTE?
9. THE SESSION.
10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The second number of this new candidate for public favour is unquestionably an improvement on the first. This is, in itself, a merit to be appreciated, as it augurs that the organisation on which the future of the "REVIEW" depends has within it the elements of that completeness which can alone ensure stability. We have only space to direct attention to the articles on "Philosophy as an Element of Culture," on "Realistic Novelists," and "Christianity in India," but we venture to say that the whole number is well worthy of thoughtful consideration. In this addition to our periodical literature there is every mark of careful conduct, and there is every reason in the present number for a prediction that it is destined not merely to an existence, but to a useful and enduring life.—*Illustrated London News*, April 9, 1859.

If it proves to be, what from the first number seems likely, a publication appealing more to the higher class of readers, whose wants are at present only supplied by the Quarterly Reviews, its chances of success will certainly be very considerable. There is no conceivable reason why articles written by and addressed to thoughtful men should only make their appearance four times in the twelve months; but, on the contrary, every reason to suppose that a monthly collection of such would meet with a ready and extensive sale. . . . The purely political articles are on "Indian Finance" and "Parliament and the People." The last especially very ably written.—*Globe*, March 2, 1859.

The new number of the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" may be pointed out as an excellent specimen of that which a publication should be—learned, witty, powerful, and occasionally caustic, but always devoid of pedantry, slang, ponderosity, or personality. It may be said to supply a long-existing and widely-felt want in periodical literature. Its politics are Conservative—not the rabid, blatant Toryism which roars and bellows in the pages of certain publications, from *Blackwood* downwards, but Conservatism of a liberal and comprehensive spirit (the terms are not misapplied), such as guides the principles of many think-

ing young men of the present day. In their literary likings the conductors of the new "REVIEW" are singularly catholic, welcoming every disciple of any "school" who shows originality and talent. There are ten articles in this month's number; all are readable, and most are interesting, which is saying a great deal. The first article does tardy justice to the memory of a most excellent man, the late Rev. F. W. Robertson, of Brighton, an earnest, single-minded, clear-headed, upright clergyman, whose life was made a burden to him, and who was hunted to death by the persecutions of his religious brethren, because he pursued his own straightforward course, preaching a healthy doctrine with singular vigour and effect; and because he would not give in to the vagaries of either of the sects whose open conflicts are the disgrace of that hotbed of religious fanaticism in which Mr. Robertson's labours were cast. "Women neither Nice nor Wise" is a well-stricken blow at the noisy trumpetings of the advocates of "Woman's Cause," and comments very sensibly on many of the absurdities prevalent among that class of strong-minded foolish women of which the two ladies who have recorded their travels as "unprotected females" may be taken as types. The writer touches the whole sense of the question when, after mentioning the now-prevalent desire of women for manly employment, he says, "What we now wish our countrymen to believe is this—that it is far more important to the whole world that women should be good wives and mothers than that they should excel in any one art or science, which men can achieve as well as they. If for no other reason than this obvious one, that though men can do at least as well as women in the capacity of doctors, lawyers, &c., yet they could never do at all as wives and mothers." The other pleasant papers in the number, to my mind, are the review of M. Michelet's "L'Amour," and a most sound, judicious and clearly-written article on "French Dramatists and English Adapters." The writer is, however, mistaken, I think, in supposing that critics do not make a point of exposing the origin of any adaptation, if they happen to be acquainted with it.—*Literary Lounger* in the *Illustrated Times*, May 7, 1859.

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 394.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

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## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched *via* Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

TANTIA TOPEE has paid the full penalty of rebellion and blood-guiltiness. His capture, as we stated in a former issue, was effected through the treachery of his former comrade, Maun Sing. On the 13th of April he was marched into Sepree under escort of Major Meade's force, by whom he was handed over to the safe custody of the 3rd Bengal Europeans. Two days afterwards, as we learn by the Bombay Mail of the 26th April, he was brought before a drum-head court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to death. During his imprisonment and trial he is said to have conducted himself with courage and dignity. He made no defence, nor any attempt to justify his opposition to the British Government, though he positively disclaimed all complicity with the Cawnpore massacre. The Nana Sahib, he alleged, was equally innocent with himself, being at the time placed under *duress* by his own soldiery. For himself he admitted that he commanded at the action on the Betwa with Colonel Greathead's column, and also at Calpee. At Cawnpore he was fourth in command. When the Mhow and Indore mutineers—not the Gwalior Contingent, as is generally stated—were surprised at Agra, on the 10th October, it was Tantia Topee who was their leader. Under his instructions, though not under his leadership, was fought the battle of the Jumna, which Sir Hugh Rose regarded as the best-contested action in the campaign against the Gwalior Contingent. Tantia, however, was more distinguished for the rapidity of his flight than for daring in battle. For ten months he contrived to elude the numerous detachments of British troops which had enveloped him as in a net, and at last only fell into their hands through an act of foul treachery.

The sentence of the court-martial was carried out in the afternoon of the 18th, when this rebel chieftain was hanged by the neck like a common felon. His death was merited, and yet it is difficult to repress a feeling of regret that he did not die in action rather than on the scaffold. If Tantia Topee, however, has suffered worthily, the Nawab of Furruckabad must not be permitted to escape. In every respect he is the greater criminal, and deserves not the slightest commiseration.

Several skirmishes are reported to have taken place on the Oude frontier. On the 4th April the rebels were defeated by Brigadier Horsford, when they broke into two divisions. One of these parties, after pursuing an uncertain course, suddenly struck into the road from Fyzabad to Gonda. Here they were encountered, on the 13th, by Lieut. col. Cormick, with a wing of H.M.'s 20th, 200 of the 1st Sikh cavalry, and a squadron of Hodson's horse. The mutineers, mostly belonging to the 1st, 53rd, and 56th regts. N.I., were quickly routed, and upwards of 300 of their number left dead upon the ground. Capt. Jones, of the Sikh

cavalry, was slightly wounded, and two troopers were killed.

The other division, the remains of the old Nusseerabad brigade, crossed the Raptee, under Oomrao Sing, somewhere below Rankee, and proceeded in a westerly direction. They gave out, indeed, that they were going to join Tantia Topee, and possibly some of them may be constrained to keep their word in a manner they little intended.

Two rebels of some note, Mahomed Hassun and his nephew, Mahomed Newas, surrendered themselves with 300 followers and six elephants on the 31st March, and about the same time ninety Afghan and Persian horse gave themselves up to Colonel Kelly. The Nawab of Fyzabad and one of the Lucknow Begums have also consulted their safety by a tardy surrender. The Amazonian Begum of Oude, however, still remains in Nepal, coquetting—in a political sense—with that illustrious Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Sir Jung Bahadoor, of whom it may be said, as of another "faithful ally,"

"Only the Devil knows what he means."

The Bombay papers mention, with suitable expressions of regret and reverence, the death of the Parsee Baronet, Sir Jamesetjee Jejeebhoy. That truly benevolent gentleman is known to have dispensed no less than £250,000 sterling on charitable purposes, in addition to vast sums privately distributed. It is gratifying to learn that he did not in vain cast his bread upon the waters, for, notwithstanding his life-long munificence, he was able to leave to his family between two and three millions sterling.

Now that the country is restored to peace and the semblance of security, the time has arrived for the inauguration of many practical reforms in the law courts, the police force, the currency, and, before all others, in the Legislative Council. We trust that the attention of the local governments will be specially directed to these all-important matters, and we doubt not that any remissness on their part will draw down upon them the just displeasure of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. Porteous, 18th royal Irish regt., at Colaba, April 10; Mr. J. de Motta, Bandmaster, 10th N.I., killed by the rebels near Sorunge, April 3; Lieut. William F. Stevenson, Bombay art., at Bombay, aged 27, April 10.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Graham, Mrs. Inverarity and infant, Col. and Mrs. Watkin, Dr. Gundert, Master Mitchison, Maj. Willoughby, Col. Smith, Mrs. O'Flaherty.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Orissa, May 26.—Dr. Somerville, Capt. Pulman, Mrs. Mackinnon and three children, Mr. Anderson, Lieut. Burd, Mr. Glasen, Mr. Nuserwanjee Ardseer, Dr. O'Flaherty, Capt. Newnham, Capt. Taylor, Commander Worsley, Maj. Welman, Mrs. Holloway and two children, Dr. Barnett, Dr. and Mrs. Harrison and two children, Lieut. Higgins, Mrs. Smallpage and two children, Capt. Baldwin, Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Mrs. Cooper and child, Dr. White, Col. Keane, Mr. Pratt and two children, Capt. Cordier, Capt. Pye, Mr. Airey, Dr. Perie, Capt. Watson, Messrs. Browne, Cherry, Clark, and Crowe, Lieut. De Vitre, Mrs. Rogers and infant, Ensign Meddlecoat.

## BENGAL.

## THE INCREASED COST OF RICE.

The great rise which has taken place in the price of all articles of food, the consumption of both native and European, is very extraordinary, and is pressing severely on everyone but the fortunate landed proprietor, the zemindar, under the permanent settlement in Bengal.

This is a matter which is now attracting attention and speculation, and for which we hear many causes given, which do not appear to us to reach the truth. If the advance were limited to a few articles of local production, it might be assumed that the diminution of supply had enhanced the value, and that this arose out of the disturbed state of the country from the rebellion. We may thus account for the rise in price of sugar, cotton, gram, dhali, sheep, &c., which being the produce of the provinces west of Bengal, were naturally much affected by the anarchy in the districts from whence they are exported. But this explanation fails when we refer to the produce of Bengal, and more especially to the produce of the eastern districts of Bengal, which have enjoyed undisturbed tranquillity throughout the terrible years of 1857-58.

We find that the produce of those districts, rice, oil seeds, firewood, &c., have all equally shared in the great rise in prices with all the other articles we have noticed.

The great addition to the population of Calcutta, in Europeans, soldiers, and railway staff, may have had some effect in raising the price of the articles they consume. The demand for building material, timber, and skilled labour, as well as labour of all kinds for railways, in and near Calcutta, has no doubt caused a greater expenditure, and raised prices in our neighbourhood, as well as in the neighbourhood of the lines of railway; but the question which requires solution is, more particularly, why the price of the food of the millions of Bengal has nearly doubled in price. Rice, which a few years ago sold at 1-4 and 1-8 per maund, is now 2-4 and 3 rupees per maund.

There have been no failures of crops or reduction of cultivation. On the contrary, large tracts of land have been cleared, and the harvest has never been finer than this year in Burisal and the great rice districts to the eastward of Calcutta. In some of the other districts there have been complaints of drought, but there has been no serious damage to the crops. It is idle to say that the quantity exported can be the cause of the rise in prices, for we find that though the quantity has increased more than double since 1850,\* the largest quantity exported is a very trifle when compared with the production and the consumption in the country. In fact, the export only acts as a fair stimulus to cultivation. The census we possess of the North-West Provinces of 1848 gives a population in the richest districts of 500 per square mile, and an average over the whole thirty-one districts of 322 per square mile; and a more accurate census of 1852-53 gives a higher, and probably a more correct, average of 420 per square mile. We have no statistics or census on which we can place any reliance for Bengal; but if we estimate the inhabitants at the same number as that of the North-West Provinces—although we believe it is higher—and take the whole superficies of Lower Bengal at 100,000 square miles, we have a population of 42,000,000, whose food is almost entirely rice. If we only allow one pound of rice per head daily, we have the enormous consumption of 181,500,000 maunds, or 6,700,000 tons. The largest quantity exported is 9,186,000 maunds, equal to 340,200 tons, or about five per cent. of the quantity consumed.

\* Exports of rice in 1850-51, 31,41,000 mds.; 1851-52, 30,91,000 mds.; 1852-53, 32,43,000 mds.; 1853-54, 43,80,000 mds.; 1854-55, 52,73,000 mds.; 1855-56, 91,86,000 mds.; 1856-57, 81,98,000 mds.; 1857-58, 82,46,000 mds.

Rice is, to the people in Bengal, what the potato was to the Irish before the disease made its appearance in the tuber. No cheapness could increase, and no dearth, except famine rates, reduce the consumption amongst the people. To say then, as was said at the late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, that the zemindars calculated their prices at the rate attainable abroad, and not at the cost of production, is a great mistake, for this can only mean that exportation regulated the prices, and that the foreign demand increased the price materially. It has been argued that the continuous influx of silver has had the effect of enhancing prices, of making everything dear; this, with the rise in prices, which has enriched the producer, may have had some effect in supporting prices when they once rose against the effects of heavy crops; but, considering the difficulties of intercommunication, we do not believe that the universal rise in the price of food throughout the length and breadth of the land can be ascribed to that cause alone. We are far more inclined to believe that the cause will be found in the increase of population, which, we suspect, has increased in a larger ratio than the production of food.

When we remember that one of the tenets of the Hindoo religion is to increase and multiply, and this is made so imperative that the most awful curses are invoked on the father who fails to provide a husband for his daughter as soon as she becomes marriageable; when there is not, perhaps, an instance of a woman, except from physical disease, remaining unmarried after reaching maturity; that of the men there is not, as Macaulay remarks, one who has become a soldier; that they never emigrate; and that women become mothers at twelve years of age;—if we further consider that there have been none of those awful scourges of famine or pestilence of late years which used to decimate Bengal, though there have been one or two bad seasons of cholera and small-pox in certain districts some four or five years ago; that for the last four years Bengal has been wonderfully free from all these terrible causes of loss and destruction to the population; moreover, that food hitherto has remained cheap, all other articles of export having brought high prices, so that there has been neither moral nor physical check to the increasing numbers more than in the case of rabbits in a protected warren, or fish in a preserved pond;—we believe, when all this is summed up, that it will be found that the population has increased at a ratio which philosophers and economists have never dreamed of, and that only now, when some additional millions of mouths are every year growing up and requiring to be fed, has any disturbance of the ordinary course of prices in the prime article of food been felt. We are confirmed in this view from the circumstance that wages have not risen; the people find difficulty in procuring employment at the present rates.

There is one article of universal consumption which, strangely enough, has not risen in price, and that is salt. Being a strict monopoly, if the Government would furnish statistics of the deliveries for a series of years, the correctness of the theory we now suggest would be tested. If the consumption has increased progressively there can be no question but that the population has increased; for the impost on salt is in reality a strict poll-tax, and would give a far more reliable return of the population than a census made by officers appointed by Government. Were there a tenant-right in Bengal, or a fair protection for the ryot, the present state of things would offer a brilliant prospect for him; but under his present circumstances, liable to the extortion and oppression of his zemindar, he has no stimulus to exertion nor any desire to endeavour to improve his condition, by extending or improving his cultivation.

The pressure of his proprietor, and the necessity of existence, compel him to work, and to extend somewhat; but unless the ryot is properly protected, and enabled to retain the profit of his labours by better laws and the administration of justice, we see little prospect of any improvement in his condition, or that extension, and those improvements in cultivation which the increasing population would appear to demand.—*Englishman*.

## BENGAL IS TO BE SOLD.

The effect of Lord Stanley's promise to commute the land-tax seems to be scarcely understood. Men see that it will enable Europeans to settle on the wild lands, with greater hope of permanent advantage than before. But they do not see that the commutation, if carried out in Bengal, remedies every ryot grievance, modifies every ryot difficulty, changes radically every relation of native society. It is forgotten that every zemindar who has redeemed his land can sell his land, a power of which, except in certain very exceptional cases, he is not at present possessed. He owns, we will say, an estate of ten thousand acres free of tax. His three sons divide it at his death, and, after the usual practice in such cases, fall into debt. The existing remedy is to heap mortgage on mortgage on the land at exorbitant interest, until the estate can bear no more, and the judgment debtor steps in as lord. He is usually a mubajun intent on minute profits, who squeezes the ryots without improving the estate. The result socially is the farther impoverishment of the people, politically a widespread and burning discontent. New blood is a benefit when the new man brings new energy and new capital to bear upon the land. But it is not an advantage when the new man is an absentee usurer, often a Bengali money-dealer, differing from his predecessor only in a trained, and therefore irresistible capacity for extortion. Under the new system all this will be changed. The owner, instead of mortgaging the entire estate to money-lenders, will sell bits to his own tenantry. The hereditary ryot, the only man who has at present a chance of saving, can buy his own farm out, and spring at once from a cottier into a landed yeoman. The worse the estate, and the more extravagant the landlord, the more rapidly will this process be consummated. It may take years, as it has done in France. It may take centuries, as it has done in England, but the ultimate result is as certain as that while families perish the people must endure. Men with no rent to pay, despite traditions, and the personal authority the zemindar may still retain, will be free men. No men on earth are probably more free than the Bengali artisans. They are more free even than Englishmen, for no law of settlement binds them to the soil, or denies them permission to carry their industry whither they may please. Relieved of rent, the Bengali peasant would be simply an artisan in soils, tenacious of his independence, able to resist threats by combination, and as little disposed to submit to unjust demand as the veriest John Bull. So far from suffering under the new rule, as some admirers of the ancient system seem to fear, it will immensely increase the ryot's independence. His fear now is not of a direct increase of his rent. Public opinion is too strong for that except under special circumstances, but of an attack upon his status as a hereditary ryot. There are estates within the metropolitan counties in which every separate khodkhasht ryot has been separately attacked, and in most cases beaten. The rent once redeemed, that source of oppression will be at an end. "Punjum" and "huftum" will be words without meaning, and the ryot, for the first time since those laws were passed, will become a free man.

Similarly, the position of a European holding under a zemindar is permanently changed. At present he is only a tenant-at-will. No



matter how clear his lease, or how accurate his payments, the zemindar, by a benamsee sale, can turn him out of his possessions. As many large proprietors already keep their land in other names, protected by secret trusts, the annoyance of a collector's sale is reduced to something almost inappreciable. For the future, the European may buy a patch of a redeemed estate at once; or, if he prefers a lease, he may rest content with his deeds; for over a redeemed estate the collector has no power, and sale will not extinguish the subtenures. All the objects of Mr. Grant's Bill, the one bit of effective statesmanship we have had for some years, and all the objects of the Bill for impeding transfers which Mr. Ricketts withdrew a fortnight since, are achieved at once. The social annoyance of transfers ends; for the peasantry, instead of being rack-rented by a new buyer, have the chance of purchasing themselves. The political difficulty also terminates; for the peasantry, who hate the "new" money-dealer, are not likely to rise and turn out themselves. Their material interests, indeed, instead of being opposed to our rule, are clearly and decidedly bound up in it. A native rule means for them, instead of the extinction of claims, the re-imposition of excessive taxes.

But, we are asked, what motive has the zemindar for accepting the commutation? By keeping his money in Company's paper he remains nearly as free from risk of failure to pay, and retains his capital in his own hands. Why, then, should he commute? Simply, among other reasons, because he thus increases the value of his land. The European, who is in some districts the most profitable tenant, will unquestionably pay more for land on a redeemed estate. So will every punnedar. So even will the ryot in the end, for he will find that the landlord free from pressure from above is less disposed to plunder those below. Moreover, the zemindar gains certainty. His fate is in his own hands. He can stand up against a bad year, or even afford to wait for his tenantry. It was the passion for freehold, for land the collector could not seize, which caused half the discontent at the resumptions. Even now men will lose half their properties in litigation sooner than give up a patch of *debuttra* soil. In truth, we know not why we even record these arguments; if security be better than care, certainty than fear, freehold than leasehold, power than suffering, the zemindars of Bengal fairly treated will redeem their lands.—*Friend of India.*

#### CHEAP GOVERNMENT.

In Lord Stanley's speech on the affairs of India, he is reported to have said that he expected to make a considerable saving of expenditure by the substitution of *cheap* native agency for *dear* European agency. If his lordship refers to the higher public offices, he will soon find out his mistake. Cheap native agency is largely employed at present—with what results we all know. Men whose salaries will scarcely pay their palankeen hire, are such skilful economists, that they soon save enough out of their pittances to buy estates. Whether native or foreigner, no man so underpaid can afford to be honest. To secure the services of respectable men, salaries must be given adequate to the offices they hold. Their appointments must be made too valuable to risk their loss by misconduct. Cheap agency is like most other cheap things—worthless. But it is worse than cheap razors, or other cheap commodities made for sale. These cannot entail a greater loss than the money laid out in the purchase; but cheap native agency is a loss to the public of many times the salary paid by Government. It was shown some years ago, by the Landholders' Society, that the extortions of the police in one small district amounted to more than would have amply paid a thoroughly efficient and trustworthy body of public officers.

We do not mean to say that many persons are not overpaid, that the duties of their offices might not be well performed for half the salaries now given; but the reduction requires discrimination. It is hardly possible to overpay a judge, on whose knowledge and character the lives and fortunes of so many depend; but we can see no reason why the legislative councillors, who sit once a week to register the Governor-General's decrees, should be more highly paid than their clerk, who finds them brains. The native is, there, evidently the best man of the lot; and if paid in proportion to the value of his services, ought to have the largest allowances. The just complaint of the public is, not that public servants are overpaid, but that they do not properly perform the work they are paid for; and that one class enjoys practical immunity for delinquencies and negligences, which would cause the dismissal of the men of any other class from all public employment whatever.

There are many, very many offices which a native can fill better than a stranger; but to have the duties properly performed, the holder, whether European or native, must be fairly paid according to the nature of the service he renders to the public.—*Englishman.*

#### TANTIA TOPEE.

SEPRE, April 18.—I had expected before this to have reported the execution of Tania Topee; but he is still alive, under a strong guard of the 3rd Bengal Europeans in the fort. But the electric flash may transmit to you his exit long before this reaches you. The telegraph appears to transmit orders concerning Tania with its usual rapidity. On Thursday last an escort was told off to accompany him, some reports said to Goonah, others to Jhansi, others to Gwalior, where his family are at present confined in the fort. In a few hours these orders were cancelled. Tania was to have been hung on Saturday, at 5 P.M., a scaffold having been erected on the encamping ground, in front of the old sepoy lines; but reports say this is intended for a couple of malefactors—father and son—who have lately been amusing themselves by plundering the mail.

Maun Sing, who has his tent and his guard under some trees close by the encampment of the European detachment, and Tania Topee are the lions of Seprae at present. Maun rides out on his prancing charger or smart-going elephant, driving the latter himself, iron spike in hand, followed by his limited retinue and the tagrag and bobtail of the station. No natives are allowed to approach Tania,—by his own wish, it is presumed. Europeans only are allowed to have a peep at him. A respectfully-dressed native merchant requested to have a look at him. The baboo said he wished to see Tania, as it would be all he would get for Rs. 900 which the rebel chief had some time ago made him disburse. Tania looked glum, and the baboo shook his head.

Tania answers questions put to him in Hindustani curtly and apparently straightforwardly; he appears not to understand much English, and to inquiries of him in English or by tyros in Hindustani he quietly answers, "*maum nai.*" A glance of quiet contempt is noticed in his countenance when following the departure from his presence of mediocre superiors. For Burra Sahib, Major Meade, Tania appears to have considerable respect. Meade is reported by his own men and all who know him to be a kind man and a good soldier. We have generally noticed that a brave, courageous, and considerate soldier is never a martinet, consequently is respected by those who serve under him, and ultimately succeeds in his profession. It would be well for the army were there more of such men.

Tania had his charge read to him on Wednesday and Thursday, to which he made a statement, which was afterwards prepared and read to him by a moonshee, he listening attentively, now and then correcting the moonshee. He afterwards signed this latter document in good English

writing, "Tania Topee." He disclaims all participation in the massacre at Cawnpore, or in the killing of Europeans, except in fair fight; and he also absolves from the same imputation the Nana Sahib, who, Tania says, was at one time made a prisoner by his own men, because he would not proceed with them to Delhi. Tania attributes the massacre and subsequent murders to the unrestrained, infuriated soldiery. He states that he himself put provisions, &c., on board the boats at Cawnpore, and that no orders were given to commit the atrocities that ultimately took place. Tania says he was fourth in command at Cawnpore; and was afterwards in command at Calpee, where he was four months. At the battle of the Betwa he had the greatest rebel army which had been under his command—22,000 men, with 130 pieces of artillery, but afterwards at Koonch it had dwindled down to 8,000. When the Gwalior Contingent came down on Agra, on the 10th of October, Tania commanded, and had then 8,000 with him. He says he would then have given Greathead more to do had he not been deceived by the red jackets of the 3rd Bengal Europeans and the noise they made, thinking the reinforcement was greater than it really was. Sir Hugh Rose in his Gwalior despatches gives Tania Topee credit for the skilful disposition of his troops when Sir Hugh attacked them and made the rebels so quickly fly from Gwalior. The last affair which Tania states he was engaged in was at Dowsa, in January last, when Brigdr. Showers came on the rebels by surprise one morning just before daylight. Tania was at some distance in rear when Showers made the attack; but ultimately in this affair had a splendid gray charger shot under him. The rebels were then completely disorganised, disputes were high among their chiefs, and guards were bolting with the scanty ways and means, which were now beginning to be more difficult to get hold of than they had hitherto been. Since then Tania Topee has been a wanderer and a vagabond until the betrayer, Maun Sing, assisted Meade in capturing him.

Tania was under trial by a court-martial nearly the whole of Friday at Captain Field's bungalow. When the officer told him the previous day to prepare for his trial, Tania said that he knew for fighting against the British Government his punishment would be death; he wanted no court, and he therefore wished to be despatched (holding up his manacles) from this misery either from a gun or by the noose as quickly as possible. He did not wish to see his family, but the only thing he asked the Government was that they would not punish his family for transactions in which they had no concern.

Tania Topee is a native of Poona, which he left thirty years ago, and it is stated he was a Government pensioner, having been at one time in the Company's military service. Latterly he was in the service of the Nana at Bithoor, as a keranie. He is forty-nine years of age, stands about five feet six, is stout and well made, has a pretty large head of great breadth from ear to ear; it is covered bountifully with strong grey hair, with beard, moustache, and whiskers to match. His cheek-bones are slightly elevated, and his black eye, under sharply-arched eyebrows, is clear and piercing. Altogether his features are intelligent and expressive, denoting decision, energy, and ability. Tania is a Brahmin, and the Brahminical cord is always very religiously placed over the ear when he goes out of his tent to prepare his meals, &c. He performs his ablutions, goes through his genuflexions, and prepares and devours his *khanna* once a day with all the strictness and religious ceremonies of his caste, having members of the Brahmin caste there to attend him.

I have now given you all I can at present glean concerning the celebrated rebel chief, Tania Topee, whose military skill and ability were worthy of better troops in a better cause. I suppose his charge, proceedings at his trial, and statement will ultimately be given to the public for their information. The execution was announced as about to take place as I was writing (4 P.M.), so I proceeded to where the scaffold was

erected. The ground was kept by some men of the 24th and 9th N.I., and some of Meade's horse. Tantia was brought from his tent in the fort by an escort of the 3rd Bengal Europeans; and then a considerable square was formed with the gallows in the centre. The companies of the 24th and 9th N.I. formed one side; the men of the 14th dragoons and 17th lancers, who had come into the station that morning and the previous day, were drawn up on another side; the detachment of the 3rd Bengals and Meade's horse, in considerable strength, formed the two remaining sides. A considerable number of natives were scattered all over the plain, and any little elevation commanding a view of the scaffold was thickly studded with white-clad spectators. Tantia had expressed some anxiety to know his fate, and to have it expeditiously executed. Consequently at 12 (noon) it was intimated to him that he was to be executed that evening. He again feelingly expressed a wish that, as they were about to take his life, the Government would see to his baba in Gwalior. Major Meade read the charge, that he, being a resident of Bithoor, in British territory, was guilty of rebellion in waging war against the British Government. The finding of the Court was *Guilty*; and the sentence, that he be hanged by the neck until he was dead. The *mistree* then knocked off the leg-irons, he mounted the rickety ladder with as much firmness as handcuffs would allow him, was then pinioned, and his legs tied, he remarking that there was no necessity for these operations, and he then deliberately put his head into the noose, which being drawn tight by the executioner, the fatal bolt was drawn. He struggled very slightly, and the "mehters" were called to drag him straight. A sergeant of the 3rd Bengals acted as hangman. Thus finished the career of the rebel chief Tantia Topee, with all the due solemnities of British military routine. When the suspended body became motionless, the troops were all marched off, and the body remained hanging for the remainder of the evening. After the troops left, a great scramble was made by officers and others to get a lock of hair, &c.—*Bombay Gazette*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**EXPORT DUTY ON RICE.**—A writer in the *Phoenix* has some remarks on the policy of imposing an export duty on rice. He holds that it is in Calcutta alone and the districts from which, by means of internal communication, it draws its supplies, that the grain has been trebled in price. In four years the total exports have risen from fifty-two to eighty-two lakhs of maunds. It is impossible to increase the area of cultivation save by means of roads, and as the demand for exportation increases the price must go up. It is farther kept up by the native traders, who, acting in concert with each other, buy up all supplies, and drive competition out of the market. A heavy export duty would neutralize their arrangements, and bring down prices to their natural level. Those districts which produce rice for the export trade are already overpressed, and until more land is brought under cultivation, and means of communication are increased, an export duty, he says, will prevent excessive export and famine.

**MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.**—Since the 3rd April the rebels, who were turned out of the hills by Jung Bahadoor, have been giving trouble on the frontier of Oude. After being repulsed by Brigadier Horsford, in front of Toolseepore, they crept westward under the hills, and attacked the police post of Bunhounce. The police being in a defensible position were able to hold their own. They then threatened the Kumaon battalion under Major Ramsay, at Musha, on the 4th and 5th, and appear to have broken up into several parties, three of which have burst into the plains. One party passing near Bingah crossed the Raptée and attacked Akonah, where the small party of police resisted gallantly until overwhelmed by a second body of rebels coming up. They were then defeated, and Akonah was

looted and burned. The rebels then passed to the south-east, along the banks of the Koanee river, and were last heard of in the jungles about Bunkussia and Etona. They have been joined by a second and third party, and probably altogether muster 2,000, under (it is said) Baneé Madho, Hurdut Sing of Boundee, the Gondah Rajah, and Baneé Sing of Hurra. Another party attempted to cross the ford near Sidhona Ghaut, on the Raptée. They were first driven back, but eventually crossed lower down, under Oomrao Sing, collector. They are chiefly cavalry, and give out that they intend to join Tantia Topee! Other parties remain under, or just inside, the lower hills, and the Begum, Nana, and their followers, are still in the neighbourhood of the Goruckpore Terai. It is said to be their intention to move westward also. Some Sikh sowars surrendered at Nanpara, and one or two of the Oude irregulars and 1st light cavalry at Toolseepore. They all looked half starved, and report that the rebels are quite done up and broken-hearted. Our troops have not been idle all this time, and those at Gonda, Baraitch, and Nanpara have all been moving. It is expected that they must have attacked some of these rebel bands before now. The Bays have been moved from Nawabgunge Bara Dunkee to Secroora, and Sir Hope Grant, accompanied by Major Bruce, chief of police, left Lucknow for Fyzabad on the 11th. The general, I presume, intends personally to undertake the direction of the operations necessary for the expulsion of the rebels from the Gondah district, which they seem bent on resorting to. It is said that they are digging up some guns that were previously buried in the districts. The remnant of the Nusseerabad camp under Sir Hope Grant's old opponent, General Dabee Deen, forms one portion of the rebels. The disposition of our troops, by latest accounts, was as follows:—The Bays and two guns were at Secroora. One regiment of Hodson's horse and two guns *en route* to Fyzabad with General Grant. One regiment of Hodson's horse, a detachment of 1st Sikh cavalry, and her Majesty's 20th regiment, with some guns, at Gondah. A column had also moved out to Manickpore. A small column has likewise gone from Azimgurh to Gondah. On the frontier, Brigadier Horsford had left Toolseepore with a column—moving westward. Major Ramsay was at Bingah, in the neighbourhood of that place and Akonah, there are the Kamaon battalion, the Morabad levy, 400 Jezzailchees, two guns, detachments of 1st Punjab and Oude police cavalry, and 100 police infantry. Colonel Hill was still at Baraitch, and Major Vaughan's column at Sidhona Ghaut. There is a regiment of police infantry at Durreabad, and the Ghauts on the Gogra from Byram Ghaut to Fyzabad are watched by police sowars. A party of rebel sowars went down to the Kyree Ghaut, opposite Mullapore, on the 8th or 9th of April, but finding the boats on the other side of the river, and the banks well guarded, they passed up the stream to the westward, and were last heard of at Zalimuggur, endeavouring to find boats to cross the Gogra. On the 11th, Colonel Cornick, with his force, came upon a body of them at Muchlagaon, east of Gonda, killed some twenty or thirty, and drove the rest into the jungles. On the 13th, the same officer attacked and routed a party on the road from Gonda to Fyzabad, about four miles from the former place. Between three and four hundred of the enemy were killed; the remainder dispersed and took refuge in the jungles. The casualties on our side were very trifling. The telegraph wire between Gonda and Fyzabad was cut on the 11th, but has since been repaired. Beni Madho, Bala Lao, the Begum, and Nana are believed to be still on the borders of Nepal, among the lower hills, on the Oude and Goruckpore frontier.—*Lucknow Herald*.

MAHOMED HUSSEIN was a person of some importance amongst the rebels, and his surrender is likely to prove an example which will be very largely followed. He is an uncle of Mehudee Hussein, late chuckladar of Salone, who played so conspicuous a part during the Oude disturb-

ances, and was himself a chuckladar once of a large district in the Goruckpore division. Mehudee Hussein, and some of his relatives, who came in some time ago under the amnesty, have, however, been making themselves scarce lately, and we believe inquiries are being made as to what has become of them. Some say (but we doubt it) that Mehudee Hussein himself is in attendance on Major Barrow, while his relatives are "gone into the country."

**DEATH OF COMMISSIONER YEH.**—The public is reminded of the once notorious Commissioner Yeh, by the intelligence of his death. He died at Calcutta on the night of the 9th of April, after a not very alarming illness of some three weeks' duration. The *Englishman* says he was jolly to the last, retaining his genuine Chinese type of stoicism. "So far," continues our contemporary, "from compunction of conscience for having, at the very lowest computation, beheaded one hundred thousand fellow-creatures, his only regret seems to have been his inability to take the lives of all the rebels and their kindred." Yeh seems to have been a fair specimen of his nation—shrewd, arrogant, cold, and cruel; indifferent in regard to his own life, and ready to sacrifice the lives of others in hecatombs on the slightest provocation.

**SERVICE MESSAGE from Officiating Secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces.**—April 7, 2.45 P.M.—The Magistrate of Mirzapore reported yesterday that Singowlie rebels crossed the Soane and entered the Southern Pergunnahs on the 3rd inst.; that they proceeded *via* Manchee, and descended the north side of the Kymmoo range, and on the 4th inst. were plundering the country, Tuppah, Resowlie, Pergunnahs, Brijingarh. This morning news has been received that Lieut. Knivet, with the Mirzapore police cavalry, attacked this party, and destroyed eighty of them. The rebels have not returned to the first range of hills. Those under Bala Rao and the Nana were still between the first and second range of hills, suffering greatly from scarcity of food. The Begum is still further back. Colonel Kelly intended proceeding to Tuleah, to act with Colonel Ross against the rebels. The Gonda Rajah and Nusseerabad brigade have gone westward.

**GORUCKPORE FRONTIER, April 2.**—A portion of Brigadier Horsford's brigade had a fight with a body of rebels the day before yesterday between Toolseepore and Siswa. The particulars of the action have not reached us, but it is said the enemy fought with more energy and vigour than ever, and that Gordon, second in command of the 10th Punjab infantry, was killed, and his adjutant severely wounded. It is reported that when poor Gordon's body was found his head was gone, taken away of course by the rebels. The Begum, with nine or ten thousand men, and two horse artillery guns, is encamped at a place called Bishwah, about five miles from Siswa, close to the hills, and has told her men that they must conquer or die; that if they are caught they will be all hung like dogs. She has also given instruction that, should the British troops appear likely to overpower her force, every woman in her camp is to be killed—herself to be the first despatched. The report of an European female and several other Christian women being in the rebel camp is contradicted by all the villages the rebels have visited. A force of about 600 men of all arms and two guns, under the command of Colonel Brasyer, Ferozepore regiment of Sikhs, left Dokreeah last evening to pay their respects to the Begum, and as Colonel Brasyer is a very polite and gallant officer, I have no doubt that he will meet with her highness, and that there will be a warm reception on both sides. Colonel Kelly has had two "goes" at the rebels. The first was on the 24th of last month, when the Sikhs and Jat horse took four guns. The second was on the 28th, in which her Majesty's 13th regiment and 34th highly distinguished themselves, by pitching into the rebels in true English style. The enemy lost five elephants, a lot of horses with their trappings, and other valuable property.—*Lucknow Herald*.

**OUDE REBELS.**—Mahomed Hussun and his nephew Mahomed Newas, with 300 followers and six elephants, surrendered on the 31st March; some ninety Affghans and Persians, mostly cavalry, also came into Colonel Kelly's camp, and laid down their arms. The rebels are said to be working through the jungle at night to westward; every exertion is being made to stop them, and the posts along the frontier have been strengthened.

**BUXAR, April 11.**—Rebels still moving about in different parts of Shahabad, and a report this morning says that from 120 to 150 of them were surprised yesterday by one of our parties from Arrah, and had all surrendered, after burning a village called Roopsaugar, near Dooniaon. I hope this is the case, and that the other fellows may soon be caught.

**THE UNCOVENANTED.**—It is understood that, as a preliminary step towards opening promotion generally to distinguished members of the Uncovenanted Service, a few extra joint magistracies, on Rs.800 a month, are to be created for them, and that hereafter, on the reorganization of the North-West Provinces and the assimilation to a certain extent of its system of administration with those of Oude and the Punjab, the officers who hold these joint magistracies will be eligible for collectorships. To what extent exactly, and under what limitation promotion is hereafter to be the mead of desert, without reference to the distinctions between the two services, we have yet to learn, but it is unquestionable that the Home Government is favourably inclined to this reform, and that instructions for its initiation have been issued.

**THE SIKHS.**—Every year in the Punjab the learned pundits issue a pothee, or extract, from their Granth, or Holy Book. As their religion is greatly mixed up with astrology, astronomy, legends, and mystical allusions, the eclipse of the moon, sun, &c., are given by these pundits with great exactness, and by the aid of astrology these pretend to prophesy great events. These pothees, as I said before, are early circulated in manuscript. A pothee of this description has lately been circulated in Lahore, describing that Khalsa rule would be established in 1916 of their era,—now this is 1915, so that only a few months are wanting for 1916 to appear; therefore the *Friend of India's* assertion that 1863 is predicted for the regaining the Khalsa rule is an error. Besides, Colonel Cheyt Sing was not the only Sikh who had this pothee; a great many, if not almost every Sikh family had it with the same prediction. The fact of only two persons, viz. Cheyt Sing and Bood Sing, having been implicated, is explained by the fact, reported and believed by the Sikhs at Lahore, that a certain party (stated to have great influence with Sir John) desired some presents from these two men, who refused, and this case was trumped up against them. It is true, Rajah Tejah Sing and Mool Sing were brought forward as evidence against them; but an old feud is said to have existed between the witnesses and the persons implicated. However this may be, one thing is certain, that many other families had the document. Why did not the informants enlighten the authorities as to the existence of its wide circulation? As soon as the papers of Cheyt Sing and Bood Sing were seized, the Sikhs destroyed all the pothees in their possession, so that there should be no evidence against them; and it is reported that the informant himself and the witness had them also, but destroyed them. Our Government, therefore, cannot be too cautious how it takes native evidence, which frequently springs from interested motives.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**THE "SECUNDRIA PRESS."**—On the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, the Government of India have sanctioned the disbursement of Rs. 80,000 for the purchase of printing materials for the *Secundria Press*, which has lately been purchased by Government. The entertainment of an establishment for the above-mentioned Press, involving an expense of Rs. 8,800 per month, has also been sanctioned.

**PERJURY IN BENGAL.**—Our new judge, though evidently both learned and acute, is a very green hand in India. In his charge to the grand jury, he said that in the six weeks of his incumbency on this bench, he had seen more perjury and forgery than in eighteen years' practice at the English bar! If he saw this in the supreme court, what would he say to those of the Mofussil? Here, in Calcutta, there is some little fear of detection and punishment; but none whatever in the Mofussil courts. There perjury and forgery are trades; and a lawsuit is a game of skill, in which any kind of cheating is permissible, provided it is not detected. Not long ago we heard that a Mofussil judge, addressing a gentleman who was frequently a suitor in his court, said to him:—"I see these witnesses of yours in all your cases: this is rather too strong, for I am now quite familiar with their faces." The reply was:—"If you desire it, sir, I will bring others next time; but I have taken great pains to train these men, and they are now well acquainted with their business!" It is to be hoped that Sir M. Wells will soon thoroughly understand the nature of the courts to which it is proposed to trust the lives of Englishmen, and the sort of evidence upon which their innocence or guilt is to be determined.—*Englishman*.

**RAJAH OF KUPPOORTHULLA.**—The Kuppooorthulla Contingent at Hurdul has been disbanded; so have the Delhi Pioneers at Lucknow, their services being no longer required. The Rajah of Kuppooorthulla returns to his dominions in the Punjab in a day or two. He seems to entertain the notion of visiting Europe, but has been advised, we believe, to postpone doing so for the present. His services have been most handsomely rewarded by the Government of India. The districts of Doondiah Khara and Bondee, in Oude, yielding an annual revenue of some three lacs of rupees, have been assigned to him and his heirs in perpetuity. He is also to receive a khillut, or dress of honour, of very great value.

**GRANTS OF LAND IN OUDE.**—We are informed that Government intends to offer to British subjects grants of land in Oude, on very liberal terms, and that some of those gentlemen who are best acquainted with the country have already made applications. If Oude were completely tranquilized, there is no part of northern India which would offer greater inducements to agricultural speculators. The soil is rich, and the facility of sending produce to the Calcutta market very great, and labour can easily be obtained. Whether an occupier will be very safe on his grant is another matter, but the experiment must be left to his own discretion.

**PUNJAB RAILWAYS.**—We hear that owing to some misunderstanding between the Consulting Engineer to Government in the railway department and the railway officials in the Punjab, orders have been received from the Supreme Government suspending further operations on the line. We trust, however, that it is only of a temporary nature, and that the work will shortly be proceeded with again.

**AZIMGHUR, April 11.**—Here is a specimen of Lord Canning's peace. Three nights ago, a strong party of Europeans, some native cavalry, and about 100 of the new police, left secretly for some place in the interior. Next night, two guns royal artillery, with full detail of men and ammunition, with some more troops, left at night. The natives say that a strong party of rebels have crossed over from Goruckpore. Be this true or not, troops have gone out, and there must be something to call for the exposure of Europeans in this weather.

**MR. TAYLER'S CASE** has been considered by the Supreme Council, and it was decided that if he intends to resign the public service, there is no occasion for any further investigation, unless Mr. Tayler himself wishes it. The Governor General was of opinion that in the course of Mr. Tayler's proceedings, men had been condemned and executed on insufficient evidence, but did not think it necessary to refer his proceedings to the Sudder judges, unless he himself desires it. It therefore remains with the ex-Commissioner to decide whether he desires enquiry.

**GORUCKPORE, April 10.**—Colonel Kelly reports, under date the 9th April, that no rebels remain anywhere near the foot of the hills, in the vicinity of Ruttunpore. The villagers say that the rebels were all moving westwards, and the main body between the two ranges had intended coming out of the hills somewhere east of Terawliah. The jungle at the foot of the hills is said to be full of arms thrown away by the rebels. The Ranees of Gonda, aunt of Dabee Bux, with 140 men, 50 women, 2 elephants, and 15 horses, gave herself up to Captain Jackson, Lahore light horse. They say they have seen no rebels in larger bodies than from ten to twenty, who were proceeding westward. It is added that the fair at Ajoodia, held on the 11th, passed off very quietly.

**INDIAN NAVY MEN IN BENGAL.**—Nearly a hundred of the command of Capt. Hurlock halted at Dinapore on the 7th April, being on their way from Julpaigoore to Calcutta, via Rampore Bauleah. Several of the men are ill, and one was drowned in a tank whilst diving. The men, we are told, are very orderly, and have given no trouble. We (*Englishman*) question the policy of their removal whilst the rebels and the mutineers are hovering about the skirts of Nepaul, and reaching so far as even Bhaugulpore. What should prevent them from making irruptions into Purneah, Dinapore, and Maladah? Their advent may be a mere flitting across from place to place, but they will inevitably leave traces of plunder, cruelty, and devastation wherever they have been.

**FAVETE LINGUIS.**—A circular has been issued by the chief engineer of the North-West Provinces to all officers in the public works department, quoting a letter from the Secretary of State for India to the Local Government, forbidding officers in Government employ from entering into correspondence with the projectors of schemes which have been referred for the consideration of Government, or from expressing in any way opinions which may be employed by the directors of companies in England to gain the support of the public to their proposed undertakings. The occurrence that led to the issue of this prohibition was that Colonel Goodwyn, chief engineer, Lower Provinces, Bengal, gave a professional opinion to the North of India Tramroad Company regarding the merits of their scheme. The order is a reasonable one, that is, on the supposition that the principle upon which Government acts towards its officers is, "what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own."

**THE MAHOMEDAN KAZES** in the North-West Provinces have been hitherto in the habit of receiving khilluts and other presents at the occurrence of the festival of the Eed. Government has ordered that the practice be discontinued, as making an invidious distinction between Mahomedans and Hindoos.

**BRIGADIER STUART CORBETT, C.B.,** left Meer on the 2nd April, under the usual salute, en route to Calcutta and England, having made over the command of the Lahore brigade to the next senior officer, Colonel A. C. Errinton, H.M.'s 51st. K. O. L. I.

**COLONEL SMITH'S COLUMN.** SISWAH, OUDE, 12th April, 1859.—Colonel Smith's column, composed of the Lahore light horse, under command of Captain Jackson, 7th Punjab infantry, under command of Captain Stafford, and Vivian's pathans, arrived at Siswah on the 7th from Dhukuhree. Two companies of Her Majesty's 73rd and two guns Bengal horse artillery joined the above force on the 10th. Colonel Brasyer, with his Sikhs, and a troop of Bengal yeomanry cavalry is at Bussorah, two koss north-west of Siswah. The Ranees of Gonda (aunt of the present Rajah Dabee Bux) gave herself up at Bunniah Barree to Capt. Jackson, when on his way with the 7th Punjab infantry to join Col. Smith's column at Dhukuhree. The Ranees had with her about 300 followers, but no regular sepoys. She appeared very pleased at the prospect of returning to her home, and was treated with every consideration in camp, which she accompanied to Dhukuhree. She is said to be upwards of 100 years old. Amongst her

suite were some handsome women, but their countenances showed signs of having suffered from the effects of the erratic life they have of late been leading. One of Dabie Bux's wives was also with the Ranees, but being young and beautiful she kept herself studiously behind the Purdah. The weather at present is cool and pleasant, and the troops are healthy enough. The villagers, however, give a very bad account of the sickness that prevails in this neighbourhood at some seasons of the year. Dabie Bux, with several thousand men, is within ten miles of Siswah; strong hopes are entertained of his coming in and giving himself up to Colonel Smith. A patrol of the Lahore light horse surprised a party of rebels a short distance from camp a few days ago, and succeeded in capturing two prisoners with arms, who proved to be sepoy of the 2nd Oude local infantry.—*Delhi Gazette*.

CAMP CAMPBELLPORE, April 14.—The 5th European light cavalry, under command of Lieut. Colonel Moore, left Peshawar on the 9th, and arrived at their new station, Campbellpore, on the 14th, the men are in capital health, nearly all mounted, and promise to make first-rate dragoons. About seven o'clock in the evening of the 13th inst., a private of H.M.'s 98th regiment, named Francis Moon, was struck with lightning, which ignited his clothes, and scorched him all over; he was sent to the hospital, where he died in a few minutes. The head-quarters of the 98th regiment proceed to Nowshera. This is one of the healthiest stations in India, but it is not to be a permanent one, as it is off the grand trunk road.

BARRACKPORE, April 13.—The Governor General arrived here on Monday last, and I believe is to remain for some days; Lady Canning also came on Monday, having preceded his lordship by a few hours; the grand demonstrations made to do honour to the Viceroy on his arrival were all thrown away, owing to the time of his coming not having been reported; guard of honour, band, banner-rolls, after taking an airing (luckily the sun had some compassion and hid himself), returned to their quarters, no salute was fired, so that for some time we were all unconscious of the proximity of this great personage. Lord Harris is a guest of his lordship's. It is quite a relief to witness the activity of several gangs of natives employed levelling, draining, and otherwise brushing up the vicinity of the barracks; I also noticed that some of the roofs, or rather those scientific ventilators, before alluded to, had disappeared, whether owing to the high wind of the other night, or the storm raised by Brigdr. Christie about the ears of the functionaries whose duty it is to look to these matters I cannot exactly say, but I should give the preference to the brigdr. Every article of consumption in the station, from being very dear, has become almost unprocureable; everything is sent to the Calcutta market; it is not to be wondered at that natives should take their produce to the best market; but with all these additional expenses, and the new tariff, Lord Canning might with great justice withdraw that obnoxious rule with regard to half batta; a rule, moreover, that is left at present entirely to the arbitrary enforcement or not of the auditor general. To give you some idea of the preposterous measure, I have only to mention that an officer of a regiment which mutinied beyond the two hundred miles' circle, if on leave in Calcutta, draws full batta; if doing duty with a native regiment, or one of the new European regiments at this station, he draws half batta; whilst if interpreter to, or doing duty with, a Queen's regiment, he draws full batta—a distinction truly, and with a great difference.—*Delhi Gazette*.

UMRITER, April 12.—The works of the Great Baree Doab C. L. P. are so far advanced that the waters of the Ravee were admitted at Madhopoor on the 11th April, with perfect success. It was understood that Mr. Cust, the commissioner, would be called on to perform the ceremony of opening the canal, but there appears to have been some mistake, and Mr. Temple took his place. The

great work being so far forward, two of the chief officers connected with this fine undertaking, Captain Dyas and Captain Crofton, proceed at once to England.

PUNJAB ITEMS.—Major Becher, deputy commissioner, Hazara, has been directed to proceed to Cashmeer, to act as referee for European travellers during the ensuing hot season. Captain Adams, officiating deputy commissioner, Goojrat, has been transferred to Hazara as officiating deputy commissioner. Mr. Hardinge, assistant commissioner, Murree, has been transferred to Goojrat, as officiating deputy commissioner. Captain Baker, assistant to the chief engineer, Punjab, has obtained two months' privilege leave. Government have sanctioned a staff allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem to Mr. Murphy, ex-assistant Delhi division, for the period he acted as interpreter during the State trials.

MIRZAPUR.—The band of rebels who murdered the railway engineers at Banda, and were subsequently thrashed at Rewah by Osborn, made their way into Singrowli, the southernmost pergunnah of the Mirzapoor district. There they loitered for about a fortnight, putting sundry villages under contribution, after which they moved eastward towards Sasseram. Colonel Turner then came to meet them, while Captain Graham, from the South West frontier agency, closed in on the South, and the Mirzapoor levy came down on them from the North. The rebels then crossed the Soane and ascended the Kymore range. They were followed by Lieut. Knyvett, the commandant Mirzapoor levy, and Mr. Simson, the joint magistrate, with some fifty police cavalry. Our party came up with them in the north of Pergunnah Bidjaygurb, and forthwith attacked, the result being eighty rebels left dead on the field and two prisoners taken. The details of this gallant action have not yet reached us, but it is known that we had the Rissaldar Naib Rissaldar and six sowars severely wounded. The rebels then fled down the course of the Kurumnassa, and appeared yesterday at a railway station called Gulimur, twelve miles west of Buxar, where they nearly killed Mr. French, the overseer, and were all last night crossing to the left bank of the Ganges. It is impossible to say what these ruffians intend to do, whether to make for the Nepal Terai and join the Nana, or whether to try and throw the districts of Azimgurb and Ghazepore into disorder, as they did last year; but one thing is certain, that travelling at the rate they do we cannot catch them up.—*Delhi Gazette*.

LIEUT. W. C. GRANT, 2nd dragoon guards (Queen's bays), has been appointed to the command of the 1st regiment of Hodson's horse, vice Brevet Major Sir H. Havelock, Bart., H.M.'s 18th regiment, proceeding to Europe on leave of absence.

PHILIBRETT, April 18.—The rebels, about 20,000 strong, have arrived in the Khayreeghur district, and are encamped from Nanparah to Zalimnuggur Ghat, on the Komala river. The Begum and Benee Madho are with them: it was expected they would engage Horsford's brigade at Baraitech. Another party, about 10,000, under Gunga Sing, is about six miles below Maudho Ghat, on the Sirdah river. Colonel Smyth's force moved from Siswah Ghat yesterday, 17th, after them. This place has sent a force out to strengthen Siswah Ghat, and some cavalry came in from Bareilly this morning to reinforce the 17th Punjab infantry here. There are no troops between the Sirdah and Nanparah. De Kantzow, with his Mooltan cavalry, is at Pulleeah, but had to fall back for want of support. Another hot weather campaign certain.

MUTTRA.—On Sunday evening, the 10th of April, one of the barrack rooms provided temporarily for the use of her Majesty's 6th dragoon guards at Muttra was totally destroyed by fire. The conflagration commenced about 8 p.m., and spread with such rapidity that in spite of the exertions of the men of the Bengal horse artillery and her Majesty's 6th dragoon guards, it was found impossible to save any part of the building, which was completely destroyed in little more than an hour after the alarm was given.

The men, however, were rewarded for their hard unpleasant duty in smoke and heat, which would frighten away any ordinary soldier, by preventing the fire from spreading to any other building. A high wind in gusts was blowing generally from the west, the thatches of the neighbouring barrack-room and hospital were well wetted, and the men deserve much praise. We (*Delhi Gazette*) are sorry to say that one of the men of the 6th dragoon guards was severely injured by a fall from the burning roof while endeavouring to arrest the progress of the flames. The scene is described as frightful, and the heat in the neighbourhood intense. The heavy rolling masses of lurid red smoke, and the crashing sound of falling timbers, might have brought to the remembrance of some of the spectators another Sunday evening, which was also the 10th of the month, and which few who witnessed can ever forget. It is asserted that there is no doubt that the fire originated in accident, though the exact cause is not ascertained.

DELHI, April 9.—NOTICE, DELHI MASSACRE.—Persons of limited means, desirous of erecting mural tablets to the memory of deceased relatives or friends murdered at Delhi in 1857, are informed that in such cases the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, at the request of the chaplain at Delhi, has consented to allow mural monuments to be placed in St. James' Church, free of all faculty fees, provided the mural monuments shall not exceed in dimensions 24 inches by 18 inches, or 21 inches square (superficial), and that no tablet obtrudes more than 3 inches from the plaster or coating of the wall of the interior. A copy of the intended inscription is, however, always to be previously submitted for the bishop's or archdeacon's approval through the Chaplain.

THE 31ST REGIMENT N.L.I. left Saugor on the 2nd April, for Calpee, which place they intended reaching about the 23rd or 24th. The regiment is nearly 800 strong, of whom more than 100 are in hospital. The officers present were Major W. P. Hampton, commanding, Major Legard, Lieutenant Fellows, adjutant and acting quarter master, Lieutenants T. H. Lewin, and C. R. Cock, doing duty, and Assistant surgeon Taylor.

ANGLISH SPIK HEERE.—My dear Baboo,—“Will you be good enough to send our pay with the bearer so soon as he arrived to you, as the office closed at 12 o'clock, and no one stopped there; if you will send the pay after past 12 o'clock the money should be scarcely kept in good order, and perhaps may be stolen by no doubt; so I hope you having considered properly of what told, do as you like better.”—Yours truly, Baboo GHOSE.

MUSSOORIE, April 14.—The rangers are still in expectation of being finally disposed of in some way. Their present commandant, Major Need, has been directed to join his regiment, the 6th Europeans, at Hazareebagh, and Major Woolen has got the command *pro temp.* Have you heard of the valuable mineral discoveries lately made by a gallant son of Mars in the Upper Dhoon? Lead, copper, salt, and iron; the latter of the finest ores. All that is wanted is coal, and, no doubt, that but requires looking for to be brought to light. Captain Hutton, Invalids (under Government orders), is superintending the breeding of silkworms at Jheree Paunee, half way down to Rajpore. It has lately been found out that the worms eat and thrive famously on oak-leaves. Visitors continue flocking up, and it will be, as usual, a bumper season.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 5. Str. Sydney, Neblett, Cannanore; Harold, Wise, Liverpool; Florida, Whitmore, Melbourne.—9. Str. Thebes, Rockall, Hong Kong; H.M.'s str. Fire Queen, Burbank, Rangoon; Belle of the Sea, Lewis, Melbourne.—11. Saladin, Bailie, London; National Eagle, Matthews, Liverpool; Futay, Salama, Cioak, Mauritius.—13. Steam ship Burmah, Gray, Moulmein; Screw str. Simla, Cooper, Suez; Sardinian ship Ganges, Mare Ruzzio, Buenos Ayres.—14. Meteor, Cargahodre, Mauritius.—15. Pericles, Ferguson, London; Pearl, Thompson, Bombay. General Godwin, Marshall, Madras.—16. L. Marana, Croce, Singapore.



PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Fattay Salaam.—Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Capt. and Mrs. Ewings and child, Mr. Richards.  
Per Evangeline.—Mr. Barker.  
Per Ganges.—Mr. Mittelle.  
Per str. Burmah.—Mrs. Gray, Miss Singer, two Misses Palmers, Mr. and Mrs. Jardon, Messrs. T. C. Beardmore, T. Bernard, Clayton, Balloux.  
Per Simla.—Messrs. Walker, Callis, Taylor, Newberry, Jain, Bartlett, Marshall, Mercer, Farquharson, Stratis, Cowper, Freedy, Thomas, Hyce, Thomas, Schroeter, Orr, Accarry, Fairlough, Squirel, Morgan, T. Mathew, Hall, H. Farsham, G. Hills, J. Pycast, J. Jenkins, W. Healey, Forbes, Upfell, Fane, Lieut. Bate, Meckleysher, Spink, A. Dullieu, Solano, A. Wyatt, Hannington, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings and infant, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Stracham, Mr. and Miss Muckenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Holme, Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Ens. Kenny, Col. Wardroper, Mr. and two Misses Calgoaham, Lieut. Wright, Lieut. Gresson, Mr. D. Danooan and boy, Mr. and Mrs. Lafay and child.  
Per Florida.—Mrs. and Miss Whitmore.  
Per Sydney.—The Right Hon. Lord Harris, Mr. Murray, private secretary, Dr. Sanderson.  
Per Fire Queen.—Messrs. G. G. Brown and L. H. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and child, Lieut. Omannu, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Burbauk.  
Per Thebes from Hong Kong.—Lieut. Jenkins, 47th regt., Lieut. Fisher, 65th regt., Capt. Gorham. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. Watson.  
Per Saladin.—Rev. F. W. King and lady, Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Master Handcock, Mr. S. Jewell.  
Per Peral.—Mr. Lang.  
Per Meteor.—Messrs. Parges, Ormaley, Oliver.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 14, 1859.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	10 8 to 10 12	
Company's Rupee 4 do.	21 0 to 21 8	
Sicca Rupee 4 do.	21 8 to 22 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	8 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	9 per ct.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	2350 to 2400
Agra Bank	500	120 to 140
North-Western Bank	400	130 to 140
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	2300 to 2325
Ganges Company	1500	1800
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1550 to 1600
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	700 to 725
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	par.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	325 to 330
Calcutta Docking Company	700	850 to 875
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	200	325 to 330
East-India Railway Company	£20	Rs. 5 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	90	par.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0½ to 2 1
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0 to 2 0½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0 to 2 0½

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	75
5 ditto ditto	100	80
New Treasury Bills	100	95
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.		

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-5-6 to 10-6
Doubloons	31 0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	22 0 to 22 2
New Gold Mohurs	15 2 to 15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 2 to 16 4
Gold Dust (Australia) (none)	16 0 to 16 2
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	104 8 to 104 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 221 0 to 221 8
Mexican do. (none)	223 0 to 223 8

FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 19s. 6d. To Liverpool, £1. 7s. 6d.

**NORTH OF INDIA TRAMROAD COMPANY.**—The directors of this company have received a letter from the Council of India declining the agency of the company, on the ground that the Government itself had determined to carry out the proposals originally made by the company. The directors have therefore decided on immediately dividing the assets in hand, amounting to 1s. 3d. per share. This amount will be paid to the scrip-holders at the office of the company, on surrendering their scrip or banker's receipt.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**NEELLORE EXHIBITION.**—The General Exhibition in this district has been postponed till March or April, 1860. Government have sanctioned the erection of a permanent building for the exhibition, to serve also as a local museum. The cost of the building, the total expense of the cattle show to be held in December, and of the exhibition in 1860, is not to exceed Rs. 5,000.

**THE PENITENTIARY.**—Government have sanctioned a proposal of the Commissioner of police to purchase works of a moral, instructive, and engaging nature, such as "Dickens' Household Words," "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal," "The Leisure Hour," "Sunday at Home," for the use of the European inmates of the penitentiary. Col. Boulderson stated that a large number of Europeans are at all times in confinement in the penitentiary; some are convicts under sentence passed on them at the Supreme Court or by other magistrates; others—and by far the largest and most fluctuating number, many of whom are intelligent men, who have received some degree of education,—are imprisoned for breach of one or more of the provisions of the Merchant Seamen's Act only. All hands are, however, subjected to hard labour daily, and therefore all are employed for some hours; but there still remains some time, which, in the absence of sources of mental improvement, is passed in idleness, and for this he thought it desirable that a remedy should be provided. At present the prison is supplied with books of a strictly religious nature only, and these the prisoners seldom take up, except when visited by the chaplain. Colonel Boulderson thought that the introduction of the books suggested by him might be productive of great benefit to some of the inmates, in a mental and reformatory point of view.

**NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.**—The hearing of claims against the estate of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, under Act XXX. of 1858, has lately been occupying much of the time of the Supreme Court at Madras. As yet nearly all the claimants have been successful, the chief dispute being as to who shall pay the costs of the suit. The Advocate General contended that costs should not be given against the Government, as they would fall, not on the heirs of the Nabob, but on the public purse; and as the Government was acting under Act XXX. of 1858, and its position was not analogous to that of an administrator or executor. The court decided that the successful claimants were entitled to their costs in the usual manner, unless there was anything special in the facts of the case which disentitled them.

**SIR C. TREVELYAN AND THE DEPUTY COLLECTORS.**—Madras has been agitated by a rumour that Sir Charles Trevelyan had recalled from the Mofussil, for the purpose of undergoing an examination, a batch of deputy collectors appointed and sent out in the last days of his predecessor. By some the measure is condemned as "unusual" which in the circumlocution office is a synonym of "improper." Others admit that it may be justified by special and very cogent reasons. The *Athenaeum* informs us that the friends of the deputy collectors and of the late governor are exceedingly indignant that appointments once made should be called in question, and naturally enough the friends of the least qualified are the loudest in complaint. Judging from the facts of the case, however, and supposing the truth of the exciting report, there can be no doubt that the new governor is acting with perfect propriety. It appears that the appointment of deputy collectors is an experiment, designed to prove whether uncovenanted aid may not be successfully introduced into the revenue department, thus lessening the expense without diminishing efficiency. There are many who, for obvious motives, desire the failure of this experiment, and it does not appear that even the late governor was very anxious for its success. Appointments made through interest alone, and without reference to qualification, would be a very ready means of ensuring failure;

and these appointments were made by Lord Harris just before he resigned office, in order, we may suppose, to provide for a few humble hangers-on with strong recommendations to his favour. He had, in truth, no right to appoint men who were to work not under him but his successor; he ought to have left all such appointments to that successor. We think, then, that if Sir Charles Trevelyan has really recalled the deputy collectors for examination, he has, under the circumstances, and seeing the important results dependant on the efficiency of these men, done perfectly right; and we trust he will, without mercy, send to the right-about every one of them who fails to prove his qualification for the office to which he has aspired.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**COMPULSORY HIRE.**—The Government of Madras, under Sir Charles Trevelyan, in passing a long-standing Bill for cart hire, records its opinion as follows:—"The Government regard the present as another instance of the wasteful character of the evil system of compulsory hire. It is to be hoped that the time will soon arrive when the system will be entirely abolished, for it is impossible that the character of the people can improve, or the resources of the country be developed, while subjected to the blighting and depressive influence of such an infliction, which is multiplied a hundredfold through the opportunity for exaction so given to the numerous native subordinate officers." There is much said in few words here. The liability to find himself dragged from his own ordinary work, and compelled to do the bidding of Government officials at an arbitrary rate of hire, must act as a blight on the feeble energies of the Indian labourer, upon whom, after all, so much depends for the development of the resources.

**THE NEW TARIFF.**—The recent order of the collector of sea customs, that duties levied by the new tariff should be paid on all goods landed after the 12th March, has been set aside by the Board of Revenue. The collector had dated the operation of the new bill from the day when it became law at Calcutta; but the Board of Revenue have dated it from the day when the bill was promulgated in Madras. Accordingly the cargoes of all vessels, which anchored in the Madras Roads on or before the 24th of March, must be landed free of all duties chargeable by the new tariff, and where such duties have been paid they must now be remitted to the consignees.

**GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENCE.**—A paper, referring to an important subject then under discussion by the Madras Government, had been made public; a minute by the Governor on the reform of the system of correspondence with the Home authorities, in the reduction of the amount of writing. Such a reform is a task for which Sir Charles Trevelyan must be peculiarly qualified from his long official experience at home; and its introduction seems to be regarded as a prominent object of his mission to India. Messrs. Pycroft and Bourdillon, in a joint memorandum, propose that for the future only such subjects should be reported as are deemed important by the secretaries in their several departments, and that each should be reported in a separate letter; that letters and reports be less prolix, but that each should tell its own story, without necessitating any reference to the documents accompanying them; and that all papers prepared in a slovenly manner be sent back to the writer for correction. These proposals have been generally sanctioned by the Governor, and will, we suppose, be carried into effect. They will cause a vast saving of time and trouble, here and at home, as also of paper, writing, and printing, with the expenses thereof. Finally, they will tend to facilitate and expedite public business to an extent which is worthy of consideration.

**THE 1ST MADRAS FUSILIERS.**—Under instructions from Sir Charles Trevelyan, the officer commanding the fusiliers issued the following address to the regiment on Friday, April the 1st:—"Colonel F. J. Fisher cannot permit Lieut. Seton to quit the regiment without publicly expressing his satisfaction at the zeal and ability with which he has conducted his department. The com-

manding officer has much satisfaction in publishing, for the information of the officers of the regiment, the following very flattering letter addressed to him by the new governor of Madras:—"Governor, Madras, 19th March, 1859. My dear Sir,—The first Madras Fusiliers have done so much honour to the Madras presidency, and so much good service to our nation, that I am glad of an opportunity of showing my appreciation of their gallantry, and I have, therefore, in consultation with Sir Patrick Grant and with his full approval, determined to propose to your adjutant, Mr. Seton, to become a member of my family as one of my aide-de-camps.—Believe me, my dear sir, yours very truly, (Signed) C. TREVELYAN."

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.—The *Madras Spectator* gives a long account of a convocation of the senate of the University of Madras for the purpose of conferring degrees in Arts and Medicine. Lord Harris presided as chancellor. It is important to notice the form adopted and to be adhered to in all time coming. There were seven native candidates for the bachelor's degree, and one Christian, Mr. G. W. Flynn, who is the first Indian graduate in medicine. The whole affair was managed with due academic dignity and pomp. The Lord Chancellor called on the registrar to read the names of the candidates and the reports of the examiners as to their fitness. The Chancellor then addressed each. "Do you sincerely promise and declare that if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes members of this university? Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning? Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow men?" To each of these questions separately put the candidates severally answered, "I do promise." The candidate for the M.D. degree replied in the same terms to the question, "Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the medical profession, that you will on all occasions maintain its purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the straight path of its honourable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends?" The candidates were then presented to his Lordship, who said to each, "By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Madras, I admit thee to the degree of (stating it) in this University, and in token thereof I present unto thee this diploma, and authorise thee to wear the hood ordained as insignia of this degree." Proclamation was then made that the candidates had been admitted to the degrees. The ceremony concluded with a long address.

A NEW SANITARIUM.—A correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* calls attention to a neck of land running out to the seaward ten miles north-east of Cocanada, and eight from Samulcottah, as well adapted for a sanitarium or location for European troops. It is sheltered from the hot land winds even in March, April, and May, so that the thermometer seldom stands higher than 80°. There is no surf, and there is capital anchorage 500 fathoms from the beach. The soil is well adapted for brick-making, and lime is cheap, so that barracks might be built on the small hills close by. The place is named "Woopada."

AJMEER.—A prison is to be constructed at Ajmeer, where some of the principal leaders of the rebellion are to be confined.

RAJAH OF GOOND.—The Governor-General has confirmed the sentence of confiscation of the property of the Rajah of Goond.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 15. *Louisa Amelia*, Hsship, Cocanada; *Marie Josephine*, Sue, Colombo.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Louisa Amelia*.—Mr. Buks, c.s., Lieut. Hammond, lady, and child, Mr. R. Watson, Mr. J. Oliver and three children, Mr. J. Sinclair, Mr. J. Pereira, and Mr. C. McKenzie.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. F. Leggett, the assessor to the municipal commissioners, having obtained two months' leave on sick certificate, Mr. J. F. Hutchinson will act for him during his absence. Capt. H. Wallace, brigade major of artillery, has been appointed to act as town major, until further orders, vice Lyons. Capt. E. A. F. Bacon, of the 25th regiment N.I., has been appointed fort adjutant of Bombay, in succession to Capt. Newham of the 23rd regt. N.I., proceeding to Europe. Consequent on the retirement of Brevet Major H. J. Willoughby, of the 2nd European regiment light infantry, Capt. D'Oyly Compton, of the 29th regiment N.I., is appointed Paymaster of the Poona division of the army, and Capt. R. P. Warden, of the 16th regiment N.I., is appointed to act as Paymaster of the Southern division.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE 25TH REGIMENT BOMBAY N.I.—A number of gentlemen at Mahabeshwar having expressed a desire to give an entertainment—a burra-khara and nautch—to the 25th N.I., in acknowledgment of their stanch loyalty and devoted gallantry throughout the recent campaign, a subscription list for that purpose is now in circulation, and is being well filled. Sir Henry Somerset has headed it with Rs. 200; Sir Hugh Rose, Rs. 150; Major gen. Woodburn, Rs. 100; Mr. Bettington, C.S., Rs. 100; Major Gen. Wyllie, Rs. 50; Capt. Armstrong, Rs. 30; Capt. Cooke, Rs. 10; Capt. Green, Rs. 5; and a dozen or so more in fiftens and tens. It is the intention of the subscribers to this entertainment to send an invitation to the regiment at once, through Brigadier Hale, commanding the station of Poona, leaving it optional with the native officers and men whether they would prefer an early day being fixed, or the 15th of June next, when Poona will be full of residents.—*Poona Observer*.

SNAKES.—Extract from the Digest of Intelligence of the deputy collector of Shabunder, for the week ending 12th March, 1859:—"The return of snakes destroyed numbers 485, for which the sum of Rs. 60 was awarded. For the week ending 19th March, 1859.—Snake-killing appears to be greatly on the increase; 760 this week, the rewards for the same amounting to Rs. 93-6.—*Sind Kossid*.

INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION.—We learn from the *Sindian* that Mr. Bourne, the inventor of the articulated river train for inland navigation, has arrived at Kurrachee for the purpose of superintending the practical working of his invention under the auspices of the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company, of which Mr. Bourne was the projector.

FORE-WARNED, FORE ARMED.—The following curious paragraph appears in the editorial columns of the *Sind Kossid*:—"A gun was discharged at us or close under our window at midnight of the 10th; this is no dream, for many others, including a party of police, heard the report. Our premises were searched, but no trace whatever was discovered either of gun or party who fired it. If the gentleman wishing to do for us understands English, and happens to see this issue of our paper, it will, perhaps, ease his conscience to learn that we were neither frightened nor hurt. He must not, however, repeat the freak, for we happen to have a quick eye, a steady hand, and a capital revolver. We would suggest to our friend the propriety of his giving us a little warning before he has his next shot at us. A gentle tap at our window, count three, and then he may blaze away so long as he is let."

BURNING OF THE "CATO."—The American ship *Cato*, Capt. J. S. Attwood, which arrived at Bombay from Calcutta, laden with sugar and rice, and was lying at anchor in the middle of the harbour, caught fire on the morning of the 9th of April, between one and two o'clock, by which serious damage has been occasioned. The fire appears to have originated in the hold of the vessel in consequence, it is supposed, of a lighted cheroot

being carelessly thrown there by one of the crew. The destructive element had been quietly performing its work of undermining, and a long time elapsed before the flames burst forth to proclaim their sway over the combustible fabric, when an alarm was raised, and the captain and crew exhausted every means in their power to quench the raging flames, but with very little effect. The flames still raged with fury, and immediate assistance was sought for from the water police and the men of H.M.'s vessels in the harbour, who came with the fire engines, which were kept working until the steamer *Berenice* towed the vessel from her moorings, for the safety of the ships lying close to her, to the Mazagon harbour. Here the burning vessel was scuttled to prevent her being wholly devoured by the fire. The cargo was consigned to some Mahomedan merchants at Bombay, and nearly half of it was reduced to ashes, while the other half has been damaged by water.

NATIVE SPIRITS.—The rise of duty on native spirits from nine annas to three rupees a gallon, has stopped the great distilleries at Bhandop and Ooran. From these two, about 100,000 gallons of spirits used to be distilled annually from the Mhowra flower, the only plant that yields from its blossoms starch and sugar sufficient to ferment. The arrack manufactured in Bombay is derived entirely from toddy, and pays a tax of so much a tree. There are believed to be above two hundred stills on the island engaged in this species of manufacture, of which there is no register, and over which there is no supervision of any sort. The likelihood now is, that dates and Mhowra flowers will be mixed with the toddy, and thus distilled as if the produce of the palm tree, without any means of preventing fraud on the revenue being practised through this artifice, on the most gigantic scale.

BELGAUM, April 15.—Brigadier-General Jacob arrived here on the evening of the 13th from Kolapore. A salute of eleven guns from our battery announced the gallant general's arrival. Kulladghee has been evacuated by the Bombay army. It is henceforth to be garrisoned by the Madras troops. A company of the 56th pompadours and some of the 18th N.I. arrived here from that station. Two companies of the 56th, stationed at Sattara, are daily expected at Belgaum to rejoin their head-quarters. Another severe hail-storm visited Belgaum on Saturday last; the stones were of a large size, and the plants in gardens have suffered great damage thereby.

STEAMER "LAWRENCE."—We have to report the loss, on the 10th April, of H.M.'s steamer *Sir Henry Lawrence*, one of the newly-built steamers for the Indus flotilla, she having struck on a snag or sunken boat, when proceeding with troops above the Ajumuree; but no lives were lost.

THE POISONED TEA.—We (*Poona Observer*) are glad to learn that Lieutenant Willoughby, the acting deputy assistant commissary general, has caused the tea contractors' contract to be cancelled, and their deposit, amounting to the sum of rupees four thousand two hundred, has been forfeited to Government. This is after all but very inadequate punishment for so grave an offence as that of supplying poisoned tea to the European troops; but it is no fault of Lieut. Willoughby's, to whom much credit is due for the steps he has taken in the matter.

CAPTAIN HAMET.—Government has presented to Captain Mahomed Bin Hamet, in the service of his highness the Imam of Muscat, a handsome mounted sword, and a pair of naval commander's egauettes, in commemoration of the launch of H. H.'s corvette *Iskunder Shah* from the Mazagon dockyard.

MR. JERVIS, the ex-chaplain of Bombay, has published his reasons for returning to the Catholic church. According to the *Bombay Gazette*, his greatest achievement is to show that the Romish church is the only true church, because it is the only one which ventures to declare itself so. In all such cases the less said about reasons the better.

**DEATH OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY, BART.**—It is with deep regret we announce the death, early on the morning of the 15th of April, after a few days' illness, of the worthy Parsee baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. His remains were conveyed to their last resting-place at nine o'clock the same morning, followed by an immense crowd of mourners. The third-day ceremony consequent on the death of Sir Jamsetjee, according to the customs of the Parsees, took place on the afternoon of the 16th, at three o'clock, when nearly the whole of the Parsees of Bombay assembled at the family mansion in the fort, where the rites were performed by the priests. At the end of the ceremonies the sons of the deceased expressed their determination of carrying out the noble wishes of their much respected father with regard to certain charitable works. Sir Jamsetjee had for some time in mind the intention of crowning his benefactions by the following charitable donations. First, the rebuilding and enlargement of the Parsee fire-temple of Godavra, in Bombay. Secondly, a contribution to the fund for the benefit of the old and disabled artificers and workmen of the dockyard, Rs. 5000. Thirdly, the purchasing of a piece of ground near the Parsee cemeteries at Chowpattee Hill, in order to construct a carriage-road leading direct from the level plain to the cemeteries on the hill, for the convenience of all Parsees attending funeral processions, and those visiting the fire-temple near the cemeteries on holy days. The fourth contribution is by Lady Jamsetjee in respect to the memory of her deceased husband. It is the construction of a bridge at Nowsaree, leading to the Parsee cemetery, for obviating the inconvenience often felt by the Parsees of that city in carrying their dead to their resting-place during the inundations in the rainy season. It is said that the whole of these works will cost somewhat more than a lakh of rupees. The well-known Parsee mail contractor at Poona, Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee, has made a donation of Rs. 3,000 in respect to the memory of Sir Jamsetjee. The interest accruing from this sum will be yearly expended in the performance of certain religious rites at the fire-temple of Poona, on the anniversary of Sir Jamsetjee's death. We learn that the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a little before his death, set apart a sum of Rs. 40,000 for the benefit of the indigent Parsees of Persia, who are compelled by the Shah to pay a capitation tax; and we are informed that his sons have devoted a sum of five lakhs of rupees to be expended during the first year after the death of their father, in the performance of religious ceremonies, and for charitable purposes, such as the distribution of alms among the poor, donations to the priests, and supporting religious places of worship of the Zoroastrians. Among the bills on the list for their third reading in the Legislative Council at Calcutta on Saturday, the 9th April, was one "for settling a sum of money and a mansion house, called Mazagon Castle, in the island of Bombay, the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a baronetcy lately conferred on him by her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and for other purposes connected therewith."—*Bombay Gazette*.

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**—The head quarters wing of the 8th regiment N.I., under the command of Major Thomas, arrived at Bombay from Baroda on the 12th April, by country craft from Cambay, and proceeded to Sattara. H.M.'s steamer *Semiramis*, with a country craft in tow, left Bombay for Kurrachee on the 12th, having on board Major T. Anderson; Lieutenant T. Lukes; Ensigns H. Davies, W. H. Ashe, and C. H. Sams; Surgeon J. G. Inglis; and 400 rank and file of H.M.'s 64th regiment. H.M.'s steamer *Victoria* also left Bombay for the same port the same evening, with Colonel Adams, C.B., 28th foot; Lieut. Forbes, Scind horse; Lieut. Fletcher, Bombay artillery; Lieuts. Griffith and Hallett, and 153 rank and file of the 1st grenadier regiment N.I. A detachment of H.M.'s 78th highlanders arrived at the Presidency on the morning of the 17th, by train. H.M.'s steamer *Berenice* left Bombay for

Kurrachee on the 18th, with Capt. H. Francis, Capt. S. D. C. O'Grady, Lieut. Benson, Ensign F. J. Wilson, Assist. Surg. G. P. Walls, Ensign Hobson, and 200 men of H.M.'s 64th regt.; Capt. Trower, and seventy-six men 1st fusiliers; and about 150 deck. The head-quarters wing of H.M.'s 80th regiment, consisting of Colonel R. H. Lowth, Captain G. H. Adams, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Knipe, Lieuts. J. G. Dartnell and C. Keane, Ensign W. Sanders, Surgeon J. Sawyers, 312 rank and file, 15 women and 19 children, embarked on the 18th on board the transport ship *Genhis Khan*. The remaining portion, consisting of Lieut.-Colonel Stuart, Captain J. J. Gordon, Lieuts. A. R. Ord, J. Creagh, and J. N. Sewell, Assistant-Surgeon C. Brown, 306 rank and file, 16 women, and 29 children, have embarked on board the *Kennington*, which sailed on the 23rd. H.M.'s 61st regiment is expected shortly to arrive from Mhow *en route* to England. Forty-nine men of H.M.'s 83rd and 89th regiments, under the command of Lieut. Haldane, of H.M.'s 14th light dragoons, proceeded on the 21st from Khandalla to Mhow, *en route* to join their regiments in the Central India Field Force.

**SERVICE MESSAGES BY TELEGRAPH.**—The Governor-General has passed a new code of rules for the transmission of service messages by electric telegraph. Henceforth all service messages, except those of officers commanding troops in the field, are to be paid for in cash in the same way and at the same rate as those of the general community. The privilege of precedence in despatch is taken away, except in cases of pressing public emergency and importance. The Superintendent is directed to bring to the notice of Government any case of a public officer insisting on priority of despatch without reason.

**LIEUTENANT STRETTELL**, late of the 11th Regiment Bombay N. I., who was removed from the service some fifteen months ago, by a decree of a general court martial, is about to be restored to the service. The opinion of counsel on the trial of that officer was, that any instructions issued by the Commander-in-chief to Brigadier Shortt, otherwise than by warrant to convene a court martial, was illegal, and, consequently, all their proceedings were null and void. The question is one of great importance to the army, as the sentence passed by the court martial on Lieut. Strettell, which was supposed to be legally constituted, and defined by the Act to be under the authority of his warrant, ought to be confirmed or remitted by the Commander-in-Chief. Verbal instructions to hold a court-martial are totally inadmissible, and the Commander-in-Chief is under no legal obligation to do either. Counsel was further of opinion that great irregularities existed on the trial, and that the absence of the rules of taking evidence was quite sufficient to obtain a new trial, even were it taken before a court at Westminster. And finally, he concludes that the evidence was decidedly in favour of the acquittal of that officer. Under these circumstances, we think that Lieutenant Strettell has been most unjustly treated, as well as illegally tried. An officer of his services certainly deserved more honourable treatment at the hands of his unconstitutional judges; and nothing would afford us more gratification than to learn that a brave and meritorious officer had been restored to his former position.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

**EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.**—If it be true, as we believe it is, that the natives of this country form their judgment of our national character from the conduct of individual Englishmen, the last criminal sessions here must have darkened our faces considerably in the opinion of our indigenous fellow-subjects. The calendar contained the names of no less than five Europeans charged with violent offences, three of them having caused the untimely death of as many fellow-creatures. There was, first, the sad case of George Bease, who, as few doubt, shot his wife and wounded her paramour. The case will tell heavily against us as furnishing occasion to think and speak lightly of our national morality. Then there was the

young man White, who, under the influence of terror, or the excitement of liquor, fired his revolver right and left among a crowd in a village bazaar, wounding several people, in some instances mortally. Next we have another young man, W. J. Bullock, firing at and killing his butler, because the man would not confess to the theft of some brandy. Lastly, there is the murderous assault committed under slight provocation by the sailors Melvill and King on their chief officer. It is seldom, happily, that a session produces such an array of violent crimes committed by Europeans as this; perhaps we may venture to say, that such a display was never made before. We fear, however, it will tell against our national reputation as if it were an ordinary thing. Cases of violence towards natives, leading to their death, are always sadly too common, and they must have a large effect in prejudicing the people against us individually and collectively.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**ACTION FOR CRIM. CON.**—We are informed that Mr. Bease is about to file an action against Mr. H. Foster for crim. con.

**GRADUATES.**—The undermentioned students of the Grant Medical College have been pronounced qualified for the honour of holding diplomas of the College, by the examiners this year:—Rustomjee Cowasjee, Edaljee Nasarwanjee, Barjorjee Framjee, Manekjee Aderjee, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Jejeebhoy Bejonjee, Bhickajee Amroot, Waman Wasudew, and P. A. D. Andrade.

**KURRACHEE.**—Government have sanctioned fifteen lacs of rupees for the commencement of the harbour improvements, which are calculated to cost altogether, according to Mr. Walker's estimate, no less than sixty lacs. They are to be commenced immediately, and will be prosecuted with the utmost vigour.

**H.M.'s 86TH REGIMENT.**—The embarkation for England of H.M.'s 86th regiment, which was to have taken place on the 14th, has been unavoidably postponed for a few days.

**THE FLY AND MOSQUITO TRAP.**—Messrs. Dosabhoj Mervanjee and Co., the American agents at Bombay, have just imported this novelty. The trap was patented in America in October, 1856, by Gilbert. The contrivance is a very simple one, consisting of a clock work, which, on being wound, turns a roller attached to the box. The cloth on the roller has to be saturated once or twice a day with molasses and a little vinegar, or dissolved sugar; and the flies and mosquitos that settle on it, are drawn imperceptibly within the box, whence they have no means of egress. A slide is drawn over the wheel while running; and if flies are left in over night, you shut the slide to prevent them creeping out in the dark. For killing the flies, you detach the top after closing the slide, and stifle them in smoke or fumes of brimstone, or hold over a quick blaze. For catching mosquitos, the machine is kept running at night. We understand that Lord Elphinstone was one of the first purchasers of this curious and useful contrivance.—*Bombay Times*.

**THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ACT.**—Government has appointed a Board of Examiners to conduct the examination, and to grant the certificates of masters and mates of merchant ships, in accordance with the provisions of sections 9 to 18 of Act 1 of 1859. It is to consist of the Master Attendant or Conservator, Captain Gillett, of the Customs Flotilla, Mr. Dixon, Lloyd's surveyor, the Indian naval draftsman, the Indian naval instructor, the chief engineer, and the assistant ditto. We should hardly suppose that this board will be overburdened with work.

**REWARD FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE.**—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has the satisfaction to announce that her Majesty has been pleased to authorise a commission as lieutenant on the Veteran Establishment, to be conferred on Acting deputy commissioner of Ordnance J. McKean, for meritorious services in the office of the Inspector general of Ordnance.

**VAKEELSHIPS.**—Of the seventy-five candidates who appeared at the examination for the situations of vakeels and law officers, fifty-two have been pronounced qualified, and will be granted sunnuds to practise as vakeels in the Mofussil courts.





*Public Works Dept., April 9.*—Leave of absence, granted to Capt. J. Crofton, engs., superint. Baree Doab canal, for 8 weeks, fr. April 15, prep. to Eur. on m.c., is confirmed.

No. 454.—Lieut. C. Lambert, 1st Eur. Bengal fus. offic. sub-asst. commissy. gen., has leave for 1 mo. fr. March 28 to pres., prep. to leave on m.c. to Eur., under old regs.

No. 495.—Capt. H. Lewis, principal commissy. of ordnance, has leave for 1 mo. to pres., prep. to Eur., under new regs.

No. 496.—Appointments.—Stud Dept.—Capt. A. A. Macdonell, asst. 2nd class, to offic. as asst. of 1st class, v. Capt. Couper, appd. to offic. as dep. superint., central provs.

Lieut. W. C. MacDougall, asst. of 2nd class, to offic. as asst. of 1st class, during absence of Capt. D'Oyly.

Capt. B. Parrott, sub-asst., to offic. as asst. of 2nd class, v. Macdonell.

Lieut. W. B. Irwin, sub-asst., to offic. as asst. of 2nd class, v. MacDougall.

Lieut. G. C. Lloyd, offic. sub asst., to continue to act as sub asst., v. Parrott.

Maj. G. C. Barchard, offic., to continue to act as sub asst., v. Irwin.

Lieut. H. H. Lyster, offic., to continue to act as sub asst., v. Jackson, on leave.

No. 499.—Capt. T. Brougham, art., com. Peshawur mountain train battery, has leave fr. March 20 to June 20, 1859, to Bombay, thence to Eur. on furl., for 3 yrs., under old regs.

No. 500.—Order by the Resident at Hyderabad confirmed:—

No. 51, dated March 21.—Confirming the order by the officer com. 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent, dated Nov. 19, 1856, directing Lieut. Fraser, adj. 4th cav., to act as 2nd in com., fr. March 15, v. Lieut. Grant.

No. 501.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—

Brev. col. E. Wintle, 21th N.I., for 3 yrs., under old regs.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

*Allahabad, March 30.*—Appointments.—Capt. J. N. H. McLean to offic. as dep. commissioner 1st class of Orissa, dur. abs. of Ternan.

Capt. F. A. Fenton to offic. as dep. commissioner of 2nd class of Baitool.

Lieut. W. Tyler to offic. as dep. commissioner 2nd class of Chundeyree.

*March 31.*—Leave of absence:—

Mr. F. Thomson, offic. mag. and coll. of Allahabad, for 8 weeks, from 1st prox., to Calcutta, prep. to availing himself of unexpired furlough.

Appointments.—Mr. W. R. Benson temp. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad.

*April 1.*—Capt. C. Warde, 68th N.I., to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. and superint. of Abkarry Mehal at Agra dur. leave of Lieut. W. Smith.

Capt. R. Ouseley, 34th N.I., to be cantonment jt. mag. and superint. of Abkarry Mehal at Saugor.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. E. Macnaghten, asst. mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, for 6 mo., to England, fr. April 25.

Mr. A. Lisle M. Phillips, for 6 mo., to England.

Appointments.—*April 4.*—Mr. A. R. Thompson to offic. as jun. sec. to the Board of Revenue.

*April 6.*—Mr. G. Bright to be mag. of Shahabad, but to continue to offic. as coll. of 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. Muspratt to be mag. of Moorsheadabad.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

Leave of Absence.—*April 5.*—Mr. W. A. Peacock, offic. superint. of salt chowkies, Calcutta, for 2 mo., making over charge of his office to Mr. F. Crauk, superint. of Barrapore salt chowkies, who will conduct duties thereof in addition to his own, dur. Mr. Peacock's abs.

*April 4.*—Prep. leave for 6 weeks granted to Mr. W. Bell, judge of Shahabad, on 12th ult., is commuted to leave for 1 mo.

*April 6.*—Appointment.—Rev. A. Garstin to be chaplain of Dacca.

*April 7.*—Lieut. W. N. Lees, L.L.D., to offic. as director of public instruction.

Lieut. G. J. Reeves, 50th N.I., to offic. as com. of irreg. cav. in Chota Nagpore.

*March 29.*—Leave of absence.—Dr. H. Halleur, prof. of natural philosophy and astronomy in pres. college, for 12 mo., on m.c.

*April 6.*—Mr. W. H. Hayes, civil asst. surg. and asst. commissr. at Chyebassa, for 30 days.

*April 7.*—The appointment of Mr. C. W. MacKenzie, on 15th ult., to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore, in charge of sub div. of Nugwan, has been cancelled.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

*Allahabad, March 26.*—Leave of absence:—Lieut. N. Barton, comdt. of Mundlah district police, prep. leave to presy.

*March 30.*—Appointments.—Capt. J. S. D. Tulloch, 17th N.I., to be 2nd in com. of Jhansi divisional police batt., v. Owen.

*April 2.*—Lieut. R. Cadell, 20th N.I., to be comdt. of dist. pol. at Mundlah, v. Barton.

Lieut. Cadell to continue to offic. as dist. comdt. at Cawnpore till return of Capt. W. Thompson.

The services of Lieut. T. N. Baker, 2nd in com. of Sikh police corps, have been placed at disposal of govt. of India, mil. dept.

*April 1.*—The leave of abs. for 8 mo. granted to Mr. G. D. undee Turnbull, civ. and sess. judge of Meerut, is cane.

*Allahabad, April 1.*—Appointments:—

Mr. G. B. Pasley to offic. as mag. and coll. of Agra.

*April 2.*—Capt. A. G. Davidson to offic. as dep. commr. of Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

Lieut. T. Pierce to offic. as 1st asst. commr. of Ajmere.

The above appointments to have effect fr. Feb. 22, the date on which Capt. J. Brooke, dep. commr. and pol. agent left for Jodhpoor and Serolih.

Leave of absence.—Asst. surg. H. M. Cannon, superint. of Meerut central prison, for 1 mo. fr. April 15, to presy., prep. to England, on m.c.

Appointment.—Asst. surg. J. C. Corbyn to offic. as superint. of Meerut central prison dur. leave of Dr. Cannon.

*March 31.*—Leave of absence:—

Capt. G. Baillie, dep. superint. Roorkee workshops, for 1 mo. fr. 15th prox., to Calcutta, prep. to England.

*April 5.*—Mr. J. Power, mag. and coll. of Futtehpoor, for 15 mo., on m.c., to England.

Appointment.—Mr. J. W. Power to offic. as mag. and coll. of Futtehpoor dur. leave of Mr. J. Power.

*April 5.*—Leave of absence:—Capt. R. H. Keatinge, pol. asst. in Nimar, for 6 weeks, prep. to Europe m.c.

*April 6.*—Appointments.—Mr. W. J. Bramley to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Banda.

*April 8.*—Asst. surg. T. T. Sherlock to be civil asst. surg. of Futtehpoor, fr. Feb. 19.

Asst. surg. J. C. Bow to offic. as superint. of Allahabad central prison, dur. leave of T. Farquhar.

*Revenue Dept.*—Mr. P. B. Reid to be dep. coll. and dep. mag., with full powers of a magistrate on the 1st grade, fr. Dec. 1, 1858, and to continue in special charge of Allahabad treasury.

*April 6.*—Mr. N. Parsick, dep. coll. of Cawnpore, is placed in charge of treasury of that district.

*Judicial Dept., April 7.*—The leave of 15th March, No. 645, to Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Benares, is cancelled.

The leave of 17th Feb. last, No. 265, to Mr. H. G. Astell, civil and sessions judge of Jounpore, is cancelled.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*Gen. Dept., March 24.*—No. 675-9.—Appointments.—Mr. R. F. Saunders, asst. commissr., to offic. as dep. commissr. of Kangra.

Maj. R. G. Taylor, dep. commissr. of Kangra, to offic. as commissr. of Leia.

Capt. H. R. James, offic. commissr. of Leia, to offic. as commissr. of Peshawur.

*March 30.*—The serv. of Surg. J. V. Kelly having been made available for the duty of the mil. authorities, he is appd. by the Lieut. Gov. to offic. as civ. med. officer of Goordaspore, on departure of Pitchall.

Transfers.—Rev. J. K. Stuart, chap. of Rawul Pindie, to Meean Meer.

Rev. H. Murray, chap. of Meean Meer, to Rawul Pindie.

The serv. of Mr. J. S. Campbell, dep. commissr. of Jhuggur, are placed at the govt. of the N.W. Prov.

Capt. Dwyer will assume ch. of Jhuggur dist. as a temp. arrangement.

#### Services of the Officers of the Bengal Engineers during the Mutinies.

*Military Department, Fort William, April 12.*

No. 493.—H. E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following documents regarding the services rendered by the officers of the corps of Bengal engineers during the mutinies:—

TO THE HON. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Hon. Sirs,—I beg leave to lay before your hon. Court a list of the engineer corps of Bengal, setting forth briefly the aggregate services rendered by its officers during the mutinies, and the casualties among them, up to the month of June last.

2. This list has been compiled from official documents by Captain Yule, an officer of the corps.

3. It shows that more than one-half of the officers have been actually engaged with the rebels, and that of those so engaged, more than one-half have met their deaths or have been wounded.

4. It mentions shortly the chief duties upon which the officers have been severally engaged, and amongst these your honourable court will recognize the construction of works of great magnitude and importance which have been carried out with invariable success in the face of many difficulties.

5. The record is very honourable to the corps of Bengal engineers, and cannot, I think, fail to be interesting to your honourable court.—I have, &c., Allahabad, Aug. 19. (Signed) CANNING.

Abstract of the list of the engineer corps of Bengal. Absent in England, or retired from active employment .. .. . 14  
Actually engaged with the rebels .. .. . 64  
Murdered in cold blood by the mutineers .. .. . 3  
Remainder, of whom several were indirectly employed in measures for suppression of rebellion .. 89

Total strength of corps .. .. . 120

#### CASUALTIES.

Killed in action, murdered, or died of exposure .. 13  
Survive, wounded .. .. . 22

Total .. .. . 35

Extract of letter from the Secretary of State for India, No. 109, dated Dec. 31, 1858, paragraphs 8 and 9:—

8.—I entirely concur with you, considering this record of the services of the officers of the corps of engineers, during the late eventful occurrences, as highly honourable to that distinguished corps. I deeply regret that so large a number of these officers, viz.—more than one-half of those engaged with the rebels, have met their death, or have been wounded. The public has thus sustained a loss which is most deeply to be deplored.\*

9.—The compilation of this lucid statement is highly creditable to Captain Yule.

#### MADRAS.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, April 15.*

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. H. Colbeck, senior mag. of police for 1 mo.

Mr. C. Pelly, to be a member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. A. Hathaway, to be coll. and mag. of Bellary.

Mr. C. N. Pochin, to be additional sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Canara.

Mr. E. F. Elliot, to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of northern div. of Arcot.

The above appmts. to take effect on the retirement of Mr. Parker on the 1st May, 1859.

Mr. E. Fane, to act as coll. and mag. of Salem, dur. abs. of Brett.

Mr. R. Davidson, to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, respectively, fr. Jan. 6.

Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, to offic. as jt. chap. of St. George's Cathedral, to join.

Rev. J. V. Bull, to be jt. chap. of Bangalore.

Rev. J. McKee, to be chaplain of Quilon.

No. 150 of 1859.—29th N.I.—Ens. W. M. Dickenson, to be lieut., v. Hichens, ret.; date of commission, Sept. 5, 1858.

Lieut. col. C. E. Faber, of engns., is perm. to reside and draw pay at Bangalore, or in any portion of Mysore or southern div.

Capt. F. Gray, 2nd Madras V. batt., is perm. to retire fr. the service, on pension of his rank, fr. April 30.

Lieut. T. W. Stansfeld, 51st N.I., has passed examination.

The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty:—

Surg. H. Goodall arr. at Bombay on March 30.

##### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, April 15.*—Capt. J. Gerard, 2nd N.V.B., is perm. as special case to reside on Neigherry Hills.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. T. S. M. Robinson, 21st N.I., fr. April 1 till Sept. 30, 1859, Neigherries, m.c.

Ens. J. Stouhouse, 5 N.I., till Oct. 31, Neigherries, m.c.

#### BOMBAY.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, April 8.*

No. 314.—Lieut. and adjt. N. B. Thoyts, 30th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new reg.

No. 316.—Capt. H. McKenzie, 20th N.I., and dep. coms. Punjab, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new reg.

*April 9.*—No. 318.—Admitted to the service as cadets of infantry on this estab.:—

Infantry.—Messrs. R. G. Straton, M. L. Elcott, J. Hibbert, and F. F. Comyn; date of arrival at Bombay, March 30.

No. 322.—Lieut. C. F. James, 20th N.I., has 60 days' privilege leave fr. date of departure fr. Dharwar, to Bangalore.

\* Letter, dated 19th August, 1858.—List of the engineer corps of Bengal, stating the aggregate services rendered by the officers of the corps during the mutinies, and the casualties which have occurred amongst them up to the month of June, 1858.

*April 13.*—No. 317.—Orders confirmed:—  
*Dated March 5.*—By Capt. Gaye, appointing Lieut. G. Twiss, 4th troop horse art., to act as adj. to details of art. proc. to Ahmednuggur.

*Dated March 8.*—By Brig. Edwards, appointing Ens. McRae, 23rd N.L.I., to act as interp. to the force proc. to Beowro.

No. 320.—Orders are confirmed:—  
*Dated Nov. 28.*—By Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, app. Asst. surg. Turner, 4th tr. horse art., to act as staff surg. to Ahmednuggur and Khandeish field force, in add. to his own du.

*Dated Feb. 20.*—By Maj. Green, app. Lieut. Campbell to perform duties of adj. to 1st regt. Sindh irreg. horse, in add. to his own du.

*Dated March 7.*—By Col. Bayly, directing asst. surg. Lord, civil surg., Kattywar, to rec. med. ch. of staff and details, detach. of art., and 17th N.L.I., from Asst. surg. Nicolson.

*Dated March 11.*—By Brig. Hale, app. Capt. James, 6th N.L.I., to act as maj. of brigade, v. Capt. Coley.

*April 14.*—No. 324.—The app. of Lieut. Nicholletts, 1st Eur. regt. fusiliers, to be 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Jacob's rifles, is cancelled.

No. 325.—Capt. H. J. Willoughby, 2nd Eur. L.I., and paymr. Poona div. of the army, is permitted to retire fr. the service fr. the 25th inst., on pension of a maj., under new regs.

*Bombay Castle, April 15.*—No. 327.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 55, dated 21st Jan. last, Capt. R. E. Glasspool, 6th N.L.I., is to be considered as having returned to duty Dec. 28, 1858.

No. 328.—Asst. surg. A. M. Rogers has been app. to act as civ. surg. of Ahmednuggur dur. abs. on m.c. of Asst. surg. J. G. Fraser.

No. 330.—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the home government ext. of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieut. col. J. S. Ramsay, Capts. C. Hodgkinson, and H. Weston, 6 mo.

Capt. A. H. Curtis, 3 mo.

Lieut. H. C. Ryder, 6 mo.

Lieut. W. Ferguson, 4 mo.

Lieut. M. R. Haig, 3 mo.

Lieut. A. G. St. J. Midmay, T. H. Sangster, and Asst. surg. A. Adey, 6 mo.

Lieut. W. Buchanan, 3rd Eur. regt., to retire fr. the service; his vacancy takes effect fr. Oct. 28, 1856.

Asst. surg. Von Liebig has been perm. to resign the service.

No. 332.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. under new regs.:—

Surg. J. E. Batho, for 2 yrs.

2nd Class Asst. surg. J. M. Barnett, for 1 yr. without pay.

*April 18.*—No. 333.—Surg. R. Woosnam, med. est., is permitted to retire fr. the service on the pension of £191. 12s. 6d. per annum, under new furl. regs.

No. 334.—Dep. asst. commissary T. Murphy, commissariat dept., has a furl. to Europe for 3 years, on m.c.

No. 335.—Capt. J. Miles, 16th N.L.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 336.—Capt. F. G. Newnham, 23rd N.L.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

No. 338.—Lieut. W. Waddington, asst. to the superint. Poona and Tanna rev. survey and assessment has been allowed priv. leave fr. 2nd to 15th proximo, for the purpose of appearing before the exam. committee.

No. 339.—Capt. R. G. Jones, 2nd Madras L.C., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs., with effect from Aug. 19.

No. 240.—Maj. A. B. Kemball, pol. agent in Turkish Arabia, has been granted by the govt. of India leave for 15 mo. to proc. to England on m.c., under new regs.

No. 341.—Brig. W. Trevelyan, com. at Sholapore, has a furl. to Europe for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 342.—Capt. E. A. H. Bacon, 25th N.L.I., is appointed adjt. of Bombay, in succ. to Capt. Newnham, 23rd N.L.I., proc. to England.

No. 343.—The following appointment is made:—  
1st Belooch Regt.—Lieut. G. Nicholletts, 1st Eur. regt. fusiliers, and adjt., to be 2nd in com., with effect fr. Sept. 16, 1858, in success. to Beville, app. to 13th Punjab inf.

*April 18.*—No. 61.—Capt. G. B. Kempthorne, furl. to Europe for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

*April 19.*—No. 63.—Commander M. B. Worsley has a furl. for 15 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

*April 20.*—No. 345.—Order confirmed:—  
With reference to G.G.O., dated 2nd inst., No. 286, Capt. H. Wallace, brig. maj. of art., is app. to act as town maj.

No. 346.—Orders confirmed:—  
*Dated March 31.*—By Brig. Ferryman, making over the command of the Deesa field brigade to Lieut. col. Collings, H.M.'s 33rd foot, the next senior officer, on departure of Brig. to join his regt. (the 89th), transf. to Bengal estab.

*Dated April 1.*—By Lieut. col. Malcolm, app. Capt. Mackechnie, 5th N.L.I., to receive charge of staff office treasure chest, and commissariat and bazaar departments at Kulladghee fr. Capt. Combe.

*Dated April 6.*—By Capt. Leckie, directing Lieut.

Brown to act as adj. during abs. of Lieut. Brown, and to act as adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. Hall.

No. 347.—Lieut. W. Y. H. Shortt, superint. of police at Sholapore, has leave, on m.c., fr. 11th inst. to 11th proximo, prep. to England.

No. 349.—Order confirmed:—  
*Dated March 14.*—By Brev. lieut. col. Evans, making the following acting app. to the wing of the 1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers), dur. its separation from hd. qrs.:—

1st Lieut Law to be acting adj. and qr.mr.

No. 351.—Col. F. Adams, 28th foot, as a temporary measure, to com. 2nd class brigade at Kurra- chee, v. Creagh, proc. with his regt. to England.

No. 352.—Order confirmed:—

*Dated August 10.*—By Brig. Parke, directing Capt. Combie, 72nd highlanders, the senior officer, to assume com. at Neemuch, dur. temp. abs. of Brig., or until such time as Maj. Thelusson be reported fit for duty.

*Dated Dec. 14.*—By the senior officer in charge hd. qrs. 2nd gren. N.L.I., appg. Lieut. Seacome to act as qr.mr. and interp. to regt., v. Graham.

*Dated Jan. 13.*—By Brig. Atherley, appg. Lieut. Billamore, 2nd Eur. L.I., to act as interp. to 56th regt., v. Atkinson.

*Dated March 6.*—By Maj. Marsh, appg. Lieut. Holberton, 4th tr. horse art., to act as staff officer to a field force.

*Dated March 7.*—Lieut. Holberton, 4th tr. horse art., to act as interp. to field force.

*Dated March 23.*—By Capt. Walker, appg. Lieut. Griffith to act as adj. to left wing 1st gren. N.L.I. during separation from hd. qrs.

*Dated March 30.*—By Capt. Lyn, appg. Capt. Hewett and Lieut. Heisch, the former to act as interp., the latter as qr.mr., to 28th N.L.I., v. Britten.

No. 353.—*Dated March 14.*—By the general officer comg. southern div., appg. Lieut. J. A. Gayer, 2nd Eur. L.I., and F. W. Jones, 18th N.L.I., the former to act as A.D.C. to Maj. gen. Farrell during abs. of Lieut. Bell, and the latter in that capacity until the arrival of the former.

*Dated March 14.*—By Maj. Powell, directing Capt. A. Y. Sinclair, 26th N.L.I., to act as staff officer to a force.

*Dated March 16.*—By the officer comg. 1st Belooch regt., appg. Lieut. Hicks and G. F. Beville, the former to act as 2nd in com., and the latter as adjt., dur. abs. of Lieut. Nicholletts.

*Dated April 1.*—By the officer comg. 2nd Eur. L.I., appg. Lieut. Jervis to act as adjt. to left wing of the regt.

*Dated April 4.*—By the officer commanding left wing 8th N.L.I., app. Lieut. Bramwell to act as adj. during its separation from hd. qrs.

*Dated April 7.*—By Brig. Blood, directing Maj. Hogg, 1st Eur. (fusiliers), to assume com. of Kurra- chee brigade on departure of Brigadier Creagh.

No. 354.—The services of Maj. A. M. Haselwood, 3rd N.L.I., are placed at disposal of C. in C., on account of his promotion to a regimental majority.

No. 355.—Lieut. W. Y. H. Shortt, 22nd N.L.I., and superint. of police, Sholapore, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 356.—Capt. J. G. Scott, 22nd N.L.I., to be line adjt. at Ahmednuggur.

No. 357.—Admitted to the service as cadets of artillery and inf.:—

Artillery.—No. 111, Mr. S. S. Jacob, and No. 129, Mr. F. W. Major, date of arr. at Bombay, April 11.

Inf.—No. 126.—Mr. H. A. Hobson, date of arr. at Bombay, April 11.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. J. A. Pym, 2nd L.C., and Lieut. and Qr.mr. J. Gordon, 1st Gr. N.L.I., date of arrival at Bombay, April 11.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Mahabeshwur, April 9.*—Leave of absence:—

Asst. surg. J. Pirie, 24th N.L.I., fr. March 25 to April 30, m.c.

Cadet H. A. Hobson, arr. fr. England, is attached to do du. with 64th foot at Kurra- chee, for 6 mo.

The undermen. officer is reported to have acquired colloquial proficiency:—

Lieut. E. H. Davidson, 26th N.L.I.; April 6.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, April 9.*—3rd Eur.

Regt.—Capt. W. N. Dyett, fr. April 6 to April 12, to remain in Bombay, on m.c.

22nd N.L.I.—Capt. G. F. Taylor, fr. April 1 to April 30, in ext., to proc. to Bombay on m.c., to Europe.

*April 12.*—With reference to G. O., No. 217, of the 12th ult., the following appointments are made in the 3rd Belooch regt.:—

Capt. R. M. Johnstone, 1st gren. N.L.I., to command; Capt. J. P. Sandwith, 2nd in com.

\_\_\_\_\_, adjutant.

\_\_\_\_\_, qr.mr. and interp.

Asst. surg. W. P. Partridge in med. ch.

*April 12.*—Asst. surg. Ticehurst, general duty Poona div., is att. to 20th N.L.I., and will relieve Surg. Batho as early as possible.

The following posting and transfer in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Lieut. col. J. B. Woosnam, new prom. from horse brigade to 3rd batt.

Lieut. J. T. Leishman, fr. 1st to 2nd batt.

Lieut. H. C. Brown, fr. 1st to 3rd batt.

Asst. surg. P. A. F. Scott, general duty, Gwalior div., to proc. to pres. as next for duty Indian navy.

Asst. surg. Lawrence is transf. fr. general duty northern div. to general duty Rajpootana field force, to join.

Asst. surg. Partridge, general duty, Scinde div., is att. to 3rd extra Belooch batt.

Medical establishment.—Asst. surg. A. L. Williams, 12th N.L.I., from April 10 to June 30, to Bombay, on privilege leave.

*April 15.*—Leave of absence:—

Brigade staff.—Brig. W. Trevelyan, for 30 days, to Bombay, privilege leave.

*Bombay, April 18.*—The undermentioned officers have been reported to have acquired colloquial proficiency:—

Lieut. T. F. Dowden, sappers and miners, April 11. Cor. J. Hogg, 2nd L.C., April 11.

Leave of absence:—

6th N.L.I.—Ens. E. T. Willaume, fr. April 16 to May 16, to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in Hindoostanee lang.

*Bombay, April 21.*—With reference to G. O. No. 2, dated 30th ult., Ens. Hebbert is attached to do duty with 2nd European regt. L.I. at Belgium.

Leave of absence:—

Regt. of art.—Capt. H. S. Osborne, from April 21 to May 31, in ext., to Mahabeshwur on m.c.

#### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, April 14.)

Mr. Sandwith to act as senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach dur. abs. of Mr. Mactier.

The chief justice of the supreme court of judicature of Bombay has granted leave to E. Arthur, Esq., attorney for paupers, to proc. to England, on m.c., for 6 mo., fr. 28th ult.; and has on 1st inst. appd. F. D. Faithfull, attorney at law, to act for Mr. Arthur, dur. his absence.

Appointments:—

Brev. maj. E. P. Arthur, superint. of police Ahmednuggur, to be superint. of police in Khandeish collectorate, and comdt. of 1st Khandeish Bheel corps.

Capt. A. W. Graham, superint. of police, Broach, to be 2nd in com. of 1st Khandeish Bheel corps.

Capt. G. McB. Barnes, comdt. of Shetsudny Levy, to act as 2nd in com. of 1st Khandeish Bheel corps, dur. abs. of Capt. Graham, m.c.

Lieut. F. W. Atkins, 2nd in com. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps, to be comdt. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps.

Lieut. S. Scott, adjt. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps, to be comdt. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps.

Lieut. O. Probyn, actg. adjt. 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps, to be adjt., and to act as 2nd in com. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps, dur. abs. of Lieut. Scott.

Capt. H. Birch, com. 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps, to be superint. of police in Ahmednuggur coll.

Mr. F. Souther, superint. of police, Belgaum, to act as superint. of police in Ahmednuggur coll., during abs. of Capt. Birch.

Capt. J. S. Kembal, superint. of police, Poona, to act as superint. of police in Belgaum coll.

Lieut. J. W. Carr, asst. superint. of police, Ahmednuggur, to act as superint. of police in Poona coll.

Lieut. S. F. McGillivray, 26th N.L.I., to act as asst. superint. of police in Ahmednuggur coll.

Lieut. H. H. Elliot, act. asst. superint. of police, Tanna, to act as superint. of police in Surat coll.

The undermentioned junior civil servants have passed examinations:—

Messrs. F. R. S. Wyllie, L. Copeland, and H. M. Birdwood, Hindoostannee.

Mr. J. Hunter, Murathee.

The undermentioned gentlemen of the civil service have been directed to prosecute their studies in the vernacular languages, at the stations indicated:—

Mr. N. M. W. Daniel, Murathee, at Tanna.

Mr. R. S. Smyth, Hindoostannee, at Tanna.

Mr. L. Copeland, Murathee, at Poona.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Murathee, at Bombay.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, Murathee, at Mahabeshwur.

Mr. J. Anding, sub. asst. Inam comanr., northern div., has leave for 1 month.

Mr. J. Hunter, to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore.

Mr. J. Christie, acting as asst. to accountant gen., to act as sec. to Mint committee.

Mr. J. Christie, to offic. as 1st asst., and Mr. D. B. Hodge as 2nd asst. to accountant gen. at Bombay, fr. date of departure, on furl., of Mr. Tucker, until return of Mr. Lodwick fr. Europe.

Mr. A. Faulkner is app. a member of the civil and military examination committee, in succession to Capt. Miles.

Asst. surg. A. M. Rogers to act as civil surg. of Ahmednuggur, dur. absence of Asst. surg. J. G. Fraser.

The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm the following order:—

*Dated Feb. 18th.*—By Capt. Piper, directing Asst. surg. Cockell to perform du. of civil surg. at Hyderabad, dur. absence of Asst. surg. Stedman on du.

Col. W. Lang, political agent in Kattywar, has 1 mo.'s leave, on m.c., fr. 30th inst., to Bombay, prep. to Eur.

Lieut. J. Q. Davies, adj. of Nassik Koolie corps, has leave fr. 6th inst. to May 16, to pres.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey, joint judge of Dharwar, has leave for 1 mo., fr. 24th inst., prep. to England on furl.

Mr. Pinhey is also allowed a furl. to England for 1 yr.

Maj. T. L. Jameson, cantonment mag. at Belgaum, is invested with civ. jurisdiction contemplated in Act III. of 1859.

Lieut. W. Y. H. Shortt, superint. of police at Sholapore, has leave on m.c., fr. 11th inst. to 11th proximo, prep. to England.

Maj. Haselwood, superint. of police, and com. of 1st Khandeish Bheel corps, has been granted leave, on m.c., for 1 mo., to pres., prep. to Eur.

The leave for 15 mo., on m.c., fr. Dec. 2, 1858, to Mr. C. J. Davies, on 7th idem, is commuted into furl. for 3 yrs., fr. same date.

Mr. E. R. Critchell, sub-asst. superint. rev. survey and assessment, Guzerat, has leave for 1 mo. from 1st prox.

The following exchange of the charge of the 2nd and 3rd assistant to the collector of Poona has been authorized, with effect from 2nd inst.:—

The 2nd asst. coll. and mag. has been placed in charge of Poorundhur and Bheemthurry talookas.

The 3rd asst. coll. and mag. has been placed in charge of Joonere and Pabul talookas.

Lieut. P. Dods, 9th N.I., to act as Inam commissioner, northern div.

Maj. T. R. Steuart, coll. of Shikarpoor, has leave on m.c., under new regs., for 1 mo. fr. 8th inst., to pres., prep. m.c. to Eur.

Mr. W. H. Havelock, act. sub-coll. of Colaba, is allowed to remain in the districts, on duty, till the setting in of the monsoon.

The Ven. Archdeacon Reynolds is granted privilege leave from his station, for 2 mo., fr. April 6.

## NAVAL.

### Bombay Castle, April 7.

No. 51.—Mr. C. P. Georges, mate, has a furl. to Eur. for 1 year, on m.c., old rules.

No. 52.—Lieut. R. A. Stradling has leave to Neilgherry hills, on m.c., until April 1, 1860.

April 12.—No. 58.—Lieut. H. W. Etheridge has been permitted by the govt. of India to proc. to the Cape of Good Hope, with leave for 1 year, fr. 28th ult., on m.c., under old regs.

### The 25th Bombay N.I.

*Hd. Qrs., Mahabeshwur, April 20.*—The 25th N.I. having returned to Poona after a protracted service beyond the limits of the Bombay presidency, the C. in C. considers it a duty publicly to notice in G. O. his approbation of the conduct of this distinguished regiment.

2. The regiment as part of a field force under the command of Maj. gen. Woodburn, c.b., left Poona on the 8th June, 1857, in the height of the monsoon, to aid in the suppression of mutiny at Aurungabad. It subsequently moved on Malwa, and shared in the privations, dangers, and difficulties, as also in the honours of the campaign in that district and in Central India under the command respectively of Brigadier C. S. Stuart, c.b., and Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, c.b.

3. The sieges of Dhar, of Chundaree, and of Jhansi, the actions before Mundisore, of the Betwa, of Golowlee, of Calpee, and of Gwalior, speak of the distinguished services of this regt., which has never been in action without earning warm acknowledgment for its gallantry.

4. The recent despatches of Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, c.b., testify that the 25th regt. has abundantly added to the reputation it gained in Scinde, at Meeanee and Hyderabad, under the late Gen. Sir C. J. Napier, c.b.

5. The 1st N.I. regt. of Bombay to meet the mutineers and rebels, its loyalty has never been questioned, while the forwardness of officers and men in action has proved the trust and confidence of the one, and the fidelity and loyalty of the other.

6. When the H.Q. are moved to Poona it will afford the C. in C. much pleasure to see this regiment that he may personally express his acknowledgments for the honourable service it has rendered to the State, and his thanks for the reputation it has gained for the army he has the honour to command.

### Plurality of Appointments.

*Hd. Qrs., Mahabeshwur, April 13.*—Instances having recently occurred of regimental officers being appointed to a plurality of appointments with a force

on active service, the C. in C. directs the discontinuance of the practice, as it is quite impossible that an officer can efficiently perform the duties of more than one appointment at the same time.

## BIRTHS.

BOON, wife of Capt. S. G., daughter, at Calcutta, April 5.

CHRISTIAN, wife of Lieut. H. H., son, at Jullunder, April 2.

CLAY, wife of E. B., daughter, at Calcutta, April 14.

DUNLOP, wife of Lieut. col. W. W., 50th Madras N.I., daughter, at Bangalore, April 1.

DURAND, wife of J., daughter, at Futttehghurh, April 9.

FRASER, wife of H., son, at Ootacamund, April 3.

GIBBONS, wife of H., son, at Kurrachee, April 8.

GONSAIVES, wife of T., son, at Bombay, April 17.

GOULDING, wife of J., son, at Sohoowallah, April 6.

HAMILTON, Lady, daughter at Ferozepore, April 4.

HORNE, wife of H., son, at Sukkur, April 1.

HUNTER, wife of Capt. A., 25th N.I., son, at Benares, April 3.

LORIMER, Mrs. A. J. S., son, at Parell, April 7.

LUSHINGTON, Mrs. E., son, at Calcutta, April 6.

MALET, wife of O. W., son, at Calcutta, April 8.

MAYNE, wife of Lieut. C. O., son, at Nursingpore, April 9.

NOBLE, wife of Lieut. H. N., daughter, at Agra, April 13.

POLLEXFEN, wife of Capt. J. J., daughter, at Belgaum, April 9.

RAMSAY, Mrs., son, at Kurrachee, April 10.

READ, wife of Capt. H. E., 58th regt. N.I., daughter at Mussorie, April 6.

RICKETTS, wife of H. A., daughter, at Benares, April 1.

ROGERS, wife of C., son, at Calcutta, March 30.

SHERRING, wife of Rev. M. A., daughter, at Mirzapore, April 2.

SINCLAIR, wife of R. S., son, at Bombay, April 8.

SPILSBURY, wife of Capt. E. J., daughter, at Pegu, March 26.

SPRY, wife of H. W., son, at Erinpoorah, March 28.

STACEY, wife of T. W., daughter, at Bombay, April 8.

SWINBURNE, wife of Capt., son, still-born, at Kurnaul, April 6.

TAYLOR, wife of J., twins, at Amballa, April 4.

TAYLOR, wife of Capt. C. P., son, still-born, at Bangalore, April 12.

VERNIEUX, Mrs. C., son, at Calcutta, April 3.

WADE, wife of W., daughter, at Madhapore, April 4.

WILLIAMS, wife of Capt. W. S., 32nd Madras N.I., son, at St. Thome, April 8.

WOOD, wife of H. W. J., daughter, at Calcutta, April 10.

## MARRIAGES.

BEYNON, Capt. W. H. 30th Bombay N.I., to Charlotte B. daughter of Brig. Gen. G. St. P. Laurence, at Mount Aboo, April 9.

BYALL, B. W. to Elizabeth L. daughter of the late J. Hill, at Calcutta, April 12.

DAWES, D. P. to Mary A. E. Spencer, at Black Town, April 14.

Dow, E. A. to Isabel, daughter of Rev. E. Miller, at Calcutta, April 6.

D'ROZARIO, P. J. to Miss E. P. Monnier, at Calcutta, March 30.

GALBRAITH, R. S. to Miss J. A. Davidson, at Calcutta, April 4.

GAYER, E. J. to Rosa A. daughter of the late Lieut. col. J. Alexander at Burrisal, April 4.

HUDSON, Capt. J. H.M.'s 43rd L.I., to Isabel M. daughter of Maj. Gen. C. F. Havelock, at Allahabad, April 7.

SCUDAMORE, Lieut. col. H.M.'s 14th lt. drag. to Caroline, daughter of F. Le Geyt, at Fort William, April 12.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Lieut. C. 42nd Roy. Highlanders, to Caroline, daughter of the late A. Kean, at Berhampore, March 29.

SPENS, A. L. to Caroline A. M. daughter of T. Waller, at Bombay, April 7.

STRATTEN, Dr. J. P. to Georgina, daughter of the late Lieut. col. W. Anderson, at Baroda, April 12.

SYME, Capt. W., 11th Madras N.I., to Anna M. daughter of J. S. Thorburn, at Ootacamund, April 9.

## DEATHS.

BROWN, Sarah, wife of T. R., at Bandora, aged 23, April 14.

BUSHNELL, Sarah, wife of T., at Byculla, aged 29, April 15.

Cox, Edwin J., inf. son of G. A., at Calcutta, March 30.

CRAWFORD, wife of W. W., at Agra, aged 41, April 20.

DELAELLE, E., at Mallipooram, aged 38, March 24.

DE MOTTA, J., killed by the rebels near Seronge, April 8.

DRACOTT, Anna, wife of F. C., at Indore, April 10.

DUMBLETON, Thomas C., son of Capt. C., at Ferozepore, April 2.

GRAVES, Ella, inf. daughter of Lieut. R. S., at Naince Tal, March 28.

JEJEEBHAY, Sir Jamsetjee, at the Fort Bombay, aged 76, April 15.

JONES, Frederick H., inf. son of L., at Lahore, March 30.

KELLY, Mrs. W. F., at Cawnpore, aged 23, April 11.

MUNNIS, Alice, daughter of Rev. R. M. at Allahabad, aged 7, April 10.

MUSPRATT, Herbert S. son of H. at Darjeeling, March 27.

NOBLE, Florence M. inf. daughter of Lieut. H. N. at Agra, April 21.

ORTEUS, Andrew, aged 24, April 10.

SHEA, Henry, at Bombay, aged 4, April 10.

SHERREN, Sarah, wife of F. C. at Belgaum, aged 32.

SIMON, Satoor J. at Madras, aged 51, April 7.

SPRY, Matilda, wife of Rev. A. B. on board the *Alfred*, March 17.

STEVENSON, Lieut. William F. Bombay art. at Bombay, aged 27, April 10.

THOMAS, George, at Calcutta, aged 38, April 6.

## WAR OFFICE.

### May 16.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make and ordain a Special Statute of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, authorising the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be extra members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, viz.:

Col. R. Walpole, c.b., rifle brigade.

Col. G. R. Barker, c.b., royal artillery.

Col. J. Douglas, c.b., 79th regiment.

Maj. gen. H. G. Roberts, Bombay army.

Maj. gen. G. C. Whitlock, Madras army.

To be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, viz.:

Col. M. G. Dennis, 60th regt.

Col. S. T. Christie, 80th regt.

Lieut. col. J. Simpson, 34th regt.

Lieut. col. R. Pratt, 23rd regt.

Lieut. col. J. D. Carmichael, 32nd regt.

Lieut. col. J. R. Glyn, rifle brigade.

Lieut. col. T. Smith, 90th regt.

Lieut. col. J. McNeill Walter, 35th regt.

Lieut. col. W. Payn, 53rd regt.

Lieut. col. W. H. Seymour, 2nd drag. guards.

Lieut. col. W. C. Mollan, 75th regt.

Lieut. col. J. W. Cox, 13th regt.

Lieut. col. L. Nicholson, royal engineers.

Lieut. col. Sir W. Russell, Bart., 7th hussars.

Lieut. col. T. Lightfoot, 84th regt.

Lieut. col. E. G. Bulwer, 23rd regt.

Maj. J. B. Thelwall, 24th regt.

Lieut. col. T. J. W. Hungerford, Bengal artillery.

C. A. Gordon, Esq., M.D., surgeon, 10th regt.

J. G. Inglis, Esq., M.D., surgeon, 64th regt.

J. Jee, Esq., surgeon, 78th regt.

### MEMORANDUM.

Lieut. col. C. F. Seymour, 84th regt., would have been recommended to her Majesty for the dignity of Companion of the Order of the Bath, had he survived.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE CLARENDON.—Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for India, gave an entertainment at the Clarendon to celebrate her Majesty's birthday, to which the following invitations were issued:—Sir F. Currie, Bart., Mr. C. Mills, Sir James W. Hogg, Bart., Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. Mangles, Captain Eastwick, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Willoughby, Sir R. Vivian, K.C.B., Sir H. Montgomery, Bart., Sir P. Cautley, Sir H. Rawlinson, Colonel Durand, Mr. Arbuthnot, the Right Hon. Sir J. Lawrence, Bart., Sir George R. Clerk, Mr. J. C. Melville, Mr. C. H. C. Plowden, Mr. T. C. Robertson, Mr. D. Elliott, Mr. J. M. Macleod, Mr. R. L. Reid, Mr. Raikes, Sir F. Abbott, Sir A. Wilson, Sir G. Pollock, Sir J. Sheil, Col. Tombs, Major Gen. Montgomery, Major Gen. Hancock, Lieutenant Col. Wilde, his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, his Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed, his Highness Prince Feroze Shah, his Highness Prince Ferukt Bukht, the Rev. W. Whiting, Randal Martin, Esq., H. Wake, Esq., Major Bowie, Sir John Jones, Sir C. Rawlinson, Mr. Howard Russell, Mr. Lynch, Major Probyn, Dr. Forbes Watson, the Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan, Mr. F. Prideaux, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Bourdillon, Mr. Kaye, Mr. J. Danvers, Mr. W. T. Thornton, Mr. J. C. Mason, Mr. T. N. Waterfield, Mr. Baillie, M.P., Professor Wilson, Sir James Melville, K.C.B., The Hon. C. A. Murray, C.B., the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, Dr. Lechie, Mr. Leach, the Hon. G. Talbot, Private Secretary.

*\*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, May 20, 1859.

### REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

UNDER the impression that few subjects possess greater interest for Anglo-Indian readers than the question of reorganizing the Indian army, we propose in the present article, and others yet to follow, to analyse the minutes of evidence adduced before the Commission; and also to give the substance of the several opinions of the individual Commissioners. In working out this purpose, we shall abstain, as far as may be possible, from offering any unpleasant remarks upon the testimony of the different witnesses, though, in truth, it is scarcely creditable to men of experience and fair ability that they should be unable to form, or at least to express, any explicit views with regard to a question that must so long have been uppermost in their minds.

The first witness examined was Sir George Pollock, but, as we have no intention of ignoring the reverence that is due to grey hairs and past services, we shall dwell lightly upon the discrepancies and contradictions that disfigure the testimony of that gallant old officer. After beating about the bush in a random manner, Sir George gave his vote in favour of the proportion of one European to three natives, exclusive of artillery. He thought that the Bengal Presidency ought to have 15,000 European infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 7,000 artillery. He was decidedly against the employment of natives in the scientific branches, except to clean the guns and act as sappers. The artillery even of the contingents should be manned by Europeans. It might happen that they would suffer more than natives if campaigning in the hot season, but after all "a man is less affected when he is on service than when he is idle and has nothing to do, if exposed." This, however, is only true for the moment. The excitement may carry a man through anything for a time, but the flesh is weaker than the spirit, and when the reaction sets in the effects of exposure and over-exertion become lamentably conspicuous. Sir George was partial to irregular cavalry for outpost duties and other duties of that description, but had doubts of their charging home unless more numerous officered. There is likewise the danger of a trooper who has to find his own charger being too cautious about risking the animal's life. The native infantry should be of different castes, and even nationalities; for instance, there would be no objection to the enlistment of Africans and half-castes, or even to give two flank companies of Europeans to every native regiment. These European companies could always be assembled and formed into distinct corps if necessary, as was done at Cawnpore in 1809-10, when an excellent light regiment was thus formed under Major Mansell, a line officer. But then Sir George would arm the natives with an inferior weapon, and yet expect them to follow their officers with as much alacrity as the better-armed Europeans. Of course, all recruits should be enlisted for general service. At Jellalabad they did not hesitate to assist in destroying the buildings round the fortress, but they do dislike going to sea, because they cannot bathe or cook in their usual fashion,

and they are very particular about the water they drink. He had known a Hindoo refuse to drink water that had been cooled with ice made in the ice-pits, because it had been handled by Europeans—which, probably, would not be the case, and there is no doubt that Hindoos readily make use of American ice which is touched by Europeans. The Marquis of Tweeddale here observed that he had known high-caste men decline to drink any water on board a ship except distilled water, which was produced by machinery and not polluted by the human hand. With regard to the separation of the Bengal army into two distinct armies, Sir George saw no reason for the adoption of such a measure nor any particular objection to it—overlooking the danger that might arise from having an army of Punjabees. However, he preferred keeping things as they are. He was more decided as to the advisability of having native commissioned officers, though at present their numbers might be too great. The real defect was in the seniority system. Still, a senior man ought to have the preference if equally capable of doing the duty: selection should be the exception. Commanding officers should have more power within their regiments. They are, in fact, powerless either to reward or punish, and consequently are little thought of. In the irregular corps the evil is not so great, but in the regular corps a sepoy can petition, or if sentenced to a few days' drill can claim a court-martial. It is quite necessary at times to inflict corporal punishment, but the necessity does not often occur. Each company should have its own captain. Much mischief has been done by officers obtaining civil employment. Instead of attending to their military duties, they apply themselves entirely to the acquisition of the native languages to fit themselves for magisterial duties. In Lord Hastings's time an officer joined his regiment as colonel after twenty years' absence, and frankly told the marquis that he could not manœuvre the regiment, but that the major would do so. A colonel was therefore put over his head, but he himself was not removed. A staff corps would be an improvement. A native regiment should have as many officers as a European one.

The second witness was Major general Low, who expressed a desire to see for the future one European to every two natives in the regular service. At present there should not be fewer than 45,000 Europeans in the Bengal Presidency, though after a few years 35,000 might be sufficient; but the reduction should be effected by allowing each regiment to decline in strength rather than by reducing the number of regiments. A European corps, 800 strong, has the same moral effect in cantonments as one 1,000 strong, and thus a good appearance would always be kept up. To the 45,000 Europeans there might be 90,000 natives including the irregulars, but exclusive of the police. The artillery should be maintained in the highest efficiency, the natives only being employed as gun lascars; and in every regiment fifty or sixty men should be taught to work field guns to provide against emergencies. As the efficiency of a regiment depends rather upon the qualities than the number of its officers—except, possibly, in battle—General Low would give the preference to irregular corps furnished with selected officers from both the Queen's and the Indian service. It might also be advantageous to induce native gentlemen to join the infantry regiments as they do the irregular cavalry. He had never known but one instance personally where any objection on the score of caste was made on active service. In the Java campaign the men who had been killed were lying near the bivouac, and an order was issued to have the corpses carried off and buried; but the officer commanding the Bengal pioneers demurred on the ground that his men being of high caste could not touch a dead body. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, however, the commander in chief

of that expedition, soon brought the officer to his senses by saying, "If those men are not buried within one hour, I will send you back under arrest to India." The dead bodies were immediately buried. Different castes should be mixed up together in every regiment, either shoulder to shoulder, or in distinct companies. Minor punishments should be left to the discretion of the commanding officer. There would be no advantage in splitting the Bengal army into two, but several drawbacks; among others, the costly necessity of increasing the staff establishment. It would be very unwise to attach European companies to native regiments; it would be a minor evil to attach a couple of native companies to a European regiment; but the least objectionable plan is to mix them by brigade rather than regimentally. The native soldiers should be well armed, but not with the Enfield rifle.

Colonel Welchman, of the 1st Bengal fusiliers, was next examined, and for the most part concurred in what fell from General Low. He suggested, however, that the payment of the troops should be done through native bankers, by allowing the latter a small commission. By this means the army would be relieved from a very harassing duty, and one most injurious to discipline: this is a course which we ourselves have more than once advocated. The police should not be a military force, but armed only with a tulwar; the general disarming of the population having rendered firearms unnecessary. There must be regular as well as irregular regiments, and the latter should be more efficiently officered than at present; three officers may be very good, but six officers would be better, especially as there is always a chance of sickness, absence, and death in action. European non-commissioned officers in the proportion of two to each company might be beneficially attached to the native infantry. Yet more desirable would it be to induce native gentlemen to enter the service. In case of mutiny, the rebels might thus, perhaps, obtain better leaders, but, on the other hand, there would be less danger of mutiny and disaffection. A division of the Bengal army would be highly advantageous. The system of weekly guards had crept in of late years, and should not be allowed to continue.

Lieutenant-colonel Wylie was then called before the Commission, and also agreed with General Low as to the strength of the European force hereafter necessary for the Bengal Presidency and its proportion to the native. East Indians in small numbers might be had as mounted corps, though physically unfit for marching regiments. Serious inconveniences might arise from dividing the Bengal army, partly from its being a seniority service with regard to European officers, but more so from confining the up-country and Punjab men to their own immediate provinces, instead of their being moved about from one district to another. There was no order against enlisting men of a low caste, but in practice commanding officers gave the preference to high-caste recruits just as in England a farmer's or a tradesman's son would be preferred to a man taken from the streets. Two European sergeants to each native company would decidedly be an improvement; the native officers are practically of very little use. The practice of the inspecting officer asking the troops if they had any complaint to make, encouraged the native soldiers to get up trivial grievances and undermined the authority of the commanding officer. There should be no intermixture of Europeans and natives in the same regiment—only in the same brigade.

Colonel Becher, quartermaster general of the Bengal army, next gave his evidence, and was in favour of a properly-organized military police force, in order to reduce the native army. The "contingents" which have mutinied should not be re-established. The army should be a regular force, with a certain number of irregular corps, chiefly cavalry—the



latter to be better paid than heretofore. On no account should the native gentry be encouraged to take service. The men should look solely to their European officers, who must be "the influential men and not native officers." Native officers at present are a mere cypher, but the pay and position are something to look forward to, and thus act as inducements to enlistment. In a small body like the irregular cavalry good native officers are valuable, and from the paucity of their numbers not likely to be dangerous. Every company should have a European officer of experience, but not necessarily a captain. A staff corps is very desirable. The present system of staff employment has contributed to the neglect of the native army, as officers have been apt to regard their regimental duties as quite a secondary consideration. The engineers are too much employed in civil duties. All castes should be admitted, but the Brahmins rather discouraged than otherwise. There would be no advantage in dividing the Bengal army, quite the contrary: if a fourth presidency were constituted, a separate army would follow as a matter of course. The commander in chief should have "the free use of his legs," and not be tied to any particular post or station. Calcutta is the most convenient position for the Bengal depots or magazines, though a large fortified arsenal is being constructed at Ferozepore, to be supplied from Kurrachee. The native troops should not be too well armed for some years to come; the percussion musket is quite as good a weapon as they can require in any service upon which they are likely to be employed. The native troops should be taught unmistakably their subordination to the European. Africans might, perhaps, be enlisted with advantage: it matters very little whether the natives would like them or not,—"we are going to rule India." Malays, being foreigners, would probably be more trustworthy than Sikhs, but it is not certain that they would make good soldiers.

Major Sir D. Baird, Bart., lately serving as A.D.C. to Sir Colin Campbell, was of opinion that there ought to be one European for two natives; hereafter, perhaps, one to three or four; the Sikhs held their heads very high, but fought wonderfully well; there should not be fewer than 80,000 Europeans in India, of whom 50,000 to be in the Bengal Presidency; the artillery should be entirely European, with the exception of a few natives to wash the guns, &c.; the native riders of the Madras artillery behaved as well as any soldiers could do; the irregular cavalry as individual horsemen and swordsmen are better than our own; the native horsemen very partial to the spear, and more afraid of our lancers than of the dragoons; had an idea that Sir Colin fancied that permanent head-quarters should be somewhere in Central India, but occasionally to move about the country; believed that doubts were entertained whether the low-caste men lately levied down country will fight at all.

Captain G. F. S. Browne, 24th Madras N.I., for the last six years in civil employment in the North-Western Provinces, would be satisfied with one European to four natives when the country is again settled; had no objection to employ half-castes as drivers in the artillery; the half-caste militia fought well at Agra; there should be 40,000 European troops in Bengal; the police battalions should be armed only to act against internal enemies; would arm the native troops with the percussion musket, and one company in each regiment with the ordinary rifle; had seen Madras troops make excellent practice with the ordinary rifle—the multigrooved rifle would, of course, be better; the ball is decidedly a size too large for the two-grooved rifle, and hence a difficulty in loading; would have no regular cavalry, and the infantry half regular, half irregular; would have the irregular corps officered as in the Punjab irregulars, with a commandant, a second in command,

an adjutant, and two officers doing duty; the Gwalior contingent with only three officers were splendid on parade; in Coke's regiment the men are divided into companies according to their nationalities—the Affghans under a native Affghan officer, the Patans under a Patan, the Sikhs under a Sikh, and so on; emulation thus excited, and combination rendered more difficult; European non-commissioned officers do not get on well with the natives; two quite sufficient in each regiment, one as drill-instructor, the other to take charge of the stores; the better the native officers the more dangerous they might become, but at present they are useless; many of the older native officers cannot read or write; a good native officer is very valuable, a bad one worse than none; the Bengal sepoys took greater liberties than would have been allowed in the Madras service; the Sikhs excellent soldiers; had heard that they said, "the time will come when we will settle with you, we hated the Hindostanees and have killed them;" also, "the Raj will be yours to-morrow, but who can say whose it will be in another year or two?"—this was said half in jest, half in earnest; they serve us not from good-will, but from hatred to the sepoys, and from love of greed; if any Punjabee chief were to rebel against us, he would have many followers; would prohibit the importation of sulphur; railroads might be made impassable in a few hours; Bengal sepoys in the Madras service go on board ship without a murmur; a Bengal Brahmin in Madras will eat without bathing, because he sees others doing it; the Madras army was sound because the majority of the men come from Southern India, and are a different sort of men altogether to the Bengal rajpoots and brahmans; in the infantry about one-third are Mahomedans, and in the cavalry four-fifths, which is very inexpedient; would not object to Africans, but the Malays are very bigoted Mahomedans; saw no advantage in dividing the Bengal army; thought the C. in C. should be more centrally stationed than at Calcutta; would like to see native gentlemen in the irregular, but not in the regular corps, because it might produce discontent from there being no such practice in the Bombay and Madras armies; in the Bombay army men are promoted too young; every company should have at least one efficient European officer—that is, one of quite three years' standing; would not recommend limiting the period for which officers could be away from their regiments on staff employment, because there would always be so many only learning their duties, and therefore inefficient, and the officers returning to their regiments would become discontented from having nothing to do; European officers should be made to do duty with European regiments before joining the native corps, but in India rather than at home, because they would have an opportunity of acquiring the language and be saved from the temptations of a garrison town.

Sir George Clerk, K.C.B., thought that one European to four natives would be sufficient, exclusive of police, but including irregulars; had heard (evidently from Sir John Lawrence) that the Punjab alone would require 20,000 Europeans to hold in check its native troops; rather inconsistent with our educational zeal to exclude natives from the scientific branches of the army, but they might be kept away from the laboratories; was of opinion that the artillery might consist of two Europeans to one native; considered the chief danger had arisen from allowing the natives to hold our arsenals and walled towns; the natives were provoked to rebellion by our interference with their religious prejudices; if there were no such provocation they would not risk their lives and property by having recourse to arms; if Hindostan Proper had not been so denuded of troops the rebellion would not have taken place; no risk in having native artillery, if greatly inferior to the European; would not object to

give the natives the Enfield rifle, because they are always indifferent marksmen as compared with Europeans; would have 50,000 Europeans in the Bengal Presidency; would reduce the Punjab levies to 30,000 men; the Sikhs remained loyal from their lust of plunder, they wanted to plunder Hindostan (but, surely, they could have gratified this desire had they turned against us); the Punjab was maintained in peace through the large European force stationed there; after a time Bundelcund and Saugor should be made over to Madras; would have both regular and irregular regiments of foot and horse; the irregular cavalry have not hitherto been adequately paid; would enlist all castes and nationalities promiscuously; no caste should be allowed to predominate, as it facilitates combination; the Ghoorkas will not enlist; there is not a single Ghoorka in the 66th, though they are descended from the Ghoorkas whom the Nepaul Government permitted to take service under the British Government in 1817; a system of reserved battalions, beneficial in supplying suitable positions for native officers of rank; the regular regiments should be reduced to 600 men each, for the sake of discipline; European officers too exclusive, do not sympathise enough with their men; no occasion to divide the Bengal army even if a fourth Presidency were created; Africans not required, or any other barbarians to coerce the Indians, if properly governed; after a while, by avoiding unnecessary irritation, and maintaining an efficient army, India will be restored to confidence and tranquillity.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MAURITIUS APPOINTMENT (*Downing-street, May 16*).—The Queen has been pleased to appoint H. M. Cooke, Esq., to be postmaster of the Mauritius.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED TROOPS FROM INDIA.—On the 17th inst. a large number of sick and wounded troops arrived at Fort Pitt Hospital from India, having disembarked at Gravesend from the troop-ship *Hotspur*, which sailed from Calcutta on the 20th of January. The troops belonged to the 2nd dragoon guards, 7th hussars, 9th lancers, 6th carabiniers, 38th, 97th, 60th rifles, 77th, 37th, 19th, 23rd royal Welsh fusiliers, 54th, 64th, 5th fusiliers, and royal engineers, to the number of seventy-six men of all ranks, together with fifteen women and children, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Greatrex, 73rd regiment, and Lieutenant Scott, 24th regiment. Three deaths occurred during the voyage. On the troops disembarking at Gravesend, they were conveyed in vans and omnibuses to Fort Pitt, where they were medically inspected, when sixteen non-commissioned officers and men, who were still suffering from wounds or disability, were ordered into hospital, and the remainder sent to St. Mary's invalid establishment. The troop-ship *Walmer Castle*, 1,200 tons burthen, also arrived at Gravesend from Calcutta, having on board nearly ninety sick and wounded troops, who were wounded at Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Delhi. The *Walmer Castle* sailed from Calcutta on the 24th of January. The invalid troops belonged to nearly every cavalry and infantry regiment now serving in the Bengal Presidency. Two births and seven deaths occurred on board. The troops, who were in charge of Capt. Murray and Lieut. Macneil, on being inspected at Fort Pitt, were removed to the invalid depot to await their discharge from the service, with the exception of sixteen, who were admitted into hospital for surgical treatment.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 13. Jessie Boyle, Rawle, Maulmain; Princess Louise, Stillstrom, Mauritius; Mary Ann Wilson, Carl, Calcutta—14. William Miles, —, Bombay; Gem of the Nith, Mills, Whampoa; Coringa, Wilson, Calcutta—16. Cheviot, Orkney, Bombay; Bencoleen, Scollay, Bombay; Manila, Behrens, Java; Magniper, Reimer, Foo-chow-foo; Cincinnati, Sellers, Whampoa; Bosphorus, Boqart, Calcutta; Duchess of Leucas,

ter, Johnson, Mauritius; Matilda, Stevenson, Bombay.—17. Persia, Bannatyne, Bombay; Statesman, Gibson, Calcutta; Darsah, Black, Bombay; El Dorado, Tough, Mauritius; Napoleon III., Dobbie, Bombay.—18. Pet, Cathness, Port Natal; Arthur Pardew, Davies, Algoa Bay; Empress, Keighley, Kur-rachee; Hero, Hubbard; and Alert, Lindberg, Cape; Pomona, Bergen, Whampoa.—19. Norwood, Stapleton, Bombay; Hernosand, Pahn, Manila; Adelaide, Huntley, Mauritius; Spirit of the North, Martin, Shanghai.

The *Dalriada*, Ewing, from Bombay to Liverpool, was burnt at sea, in lat. 10 south, long. 69 east.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON, May 20, to proceed per str. Nubia, from SUEZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Balfe, Mr. F. G. Hearn, Mr. F. Marsh, Lieut. and Mrs. Gleig, Dr. and Mrs. Mantell, Mr. J. H. Campbell, Dr. R. Mantell, Mr. McNair, Mrs. Turner, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Bunbury, Mr. R. M. Jennings, Miss Maling, Mrs. Dansey, Mrs. Williams and child. For MADRAS.—Messrs. F. Smalley, Brockman, J. Dougall, and R. Blake, Mrs. Broome. For SHANGHAI.—Messrs. W. T. Tyers and M. Moss. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. C. T. Van A. de Coenigh, Senor A. De Castro. For HONG KONG.—Dr. C. A. Anderson, Mr. Horsford, and Mr. J. Doyle, R.N.

Per steamer Panther, from MARSEILLES, May 29.—For MADRAS.—Maj. Scott, Mr. Gibson, Mr. T. Gibson. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. C. R. Rigg. For CEYLON.—Mr. C. P. Walker.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

MARDALL, the wife of Capt. F., Madras army, of a son, at 15, Somerset-street, Portman-square, May 6.  
MATHIAS, the wife of Brev. col. V., Retired List, Madras army, of a son (12th child), at Sherborne, May 4.

##### DEATHS.

ANDREW, Peter, son of David, of Calcutta, at 74, Warwick-square, aged 19, May 15.  
DODD, Charles C. H., infant son of Richard, of Calcutta, at Southampton, aged 9 months, May 15.  
GARRETT, Frances C., widow of the late Captain Charles, Bengal Service, and wife of W. N. Garrett, Esq., at Tunbridge-wells, aged 43, May 13.  
WARREN, Robert D. L., son of Maj. gen. George, H.M.'s Indian army, at 20, Queen's-road West, Regent's-park, aged 2 years and 9 months, May 14.

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10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The second number of this new candidate for public favour is unquestionably an improvement on the first. This is, in itself, a merit to be appreciated, as it augurs that the organisation on which the future of the "REVIEW" depends has within it the elements of that completeness which can alone ensure stability. We have only space to direct attention to the articles on "Philosophy as an Element of Culture," on "Realistic Novelists," and "Christianity in India;" but we venture to say that the whole number is well worthy of thoughtful consideration. In this addition to our periodical literature there is every mark of careful conduct, and there is every reason in the present number for a prediction that it is destined not merely to an existence, but to a useful and enduring life.—*Illustrated London News*, April 9, 1859.

If it proves to be, what from the first number seems likely, a publication appealing more to the higher class of readers, whose wants are at present only supplied by the Quarterly Reviews, its chances of success will certainly be very considerable. There is no conceivable reason why articles written by and addressed to thoughtful men should only make their appearance four times in the twelve months; but, on the contrary, every reason to suppose that a monthly collection of such would meet with a ready and extensive sale. . . . The purely political articles are on "Indian Finance" and "Parliament and the People." The last especially very ably written.—*Globe*, March 2, 1859.

The new number of the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" may be pointed out as an excellent specimen of that which a publication should be—learned, witty, powerful, and occasionally caustic, but always devoid of pedantry, slang, ponderosity, or personality. It may be said to supply a long-existing and widely-felt want in periodical literature. Its politics are Conservative—not the rabid, blatant Toryism which roars and bellows in the pages of certain publications, from *Blackwood* downwards, but Conservatism of a liberal and comprehensive spirit (the terms are not misapplied), such as guides the principles of many think-

ing young men of the present day. In their literary likings the conductors of the new "REVIEW" are singularly catholic, welcoming every disciple of any "school" who shows originality and talent. There are ten articles in this month's number; all are readable, and most are interesting, which is saying a great deal. The first article does tardy justice to the memory of a most excellent man, the late Rev. F. W. Robertson, of Brighton, an earnest, single-minded, clear-headed, upright clergyman, whose life was made a burden to him, and who was hunted to death by the persecutions of his religious brethren, because he pursued his own straightforward course, preaching a healthy doctrine with singular vigour and effect; and because he would not give in to the vagaries of either of the sects whose open conflicts are the disgrace of that hotbed of religious fanaticism in which Mr. Robertson's labours were cast. "Women neither Nice nor Wise" is a well-stricken blow at the noisy trumpeting of the advocates of "Woman's Cause," and comments very sensibly on many of the absurdities prevalent among that class of strong-minded foolish women of which the two ladies who have recorded their travels as "unprotected females" may be taken as types. The writer touches the whole sense of the question when, after mentioning the now-prevalent desire of women for manly employment, he says, "What we now wish our countrymen to believe is this—that it is far more important to the whole world that women should be good wives and mothers than that they should excel in any one art or science, which men can achieve as well as they. If for no other reason than this obvious one, that though men can do at least as well as women in the capacity of doctors, lawyers, &c., yet they could never do at all as wives and mothers." The other pleasant papers in the number, to my mind, are the review of M. Michelet's "L'Amour," and a most sound, judicious and clearly-written article on "French Dramatists and English Adapters." The writer is, however, mistaken, I think, in supposing that critics do not make a point of exposing the origin of any adaptation, if they happen to be acquainted with it.—*Literary Lounger* in the *Illustrated Times*, May 7, 1859.

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LONDON:—Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES FRANK ALLEN, 7, Leadenhall-street, both in the County of Middlesex, May 20, 1859.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

[PRICE 6d.

Per str. Indus, June 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Bower and two children, Lieut. Tisling, Capt. Watson, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Myrtle and five children, Mr. J. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Apear, son, and three children, Mr. G. Mannoch, Mrs. Milward and two children, Surg. Maj. Elliott, Vet. surg. Harpley, Capt. Fawcett, Lieut. and Mrs. Upton and three children, Vet. surg. Baillic, Lieut. col. Gordon, Mr. S. J. Mannoch, Maj. R. Ellis, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Gordon and infant, Col. Bygrave, Lieut. and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. and Miss Havelock, Capt. Handley, Dr. J. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Gaskell and child, two Misses Campbell, Mrs. Turnbull, Miss Lewis, Gen. and Mrs. Blundell, Mrs. and Mrs. Wallhouse and four children, Mrs. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Grantham, three children of Maj. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Harlane, Miss Christie, Mr. Longford and Miss Cornish Holmes, Mr. Matheson, Capt. Sander, Mr. and Mrs. John D. and Mrs. Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon and child, Mr. Peter, Mr. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Young and son and child.

THE Calcutta papers received by the Mail of the 22nd of April describe the state of India as being far from satisfactory. The great rebellion, indeed, is at an end, but so also is the prestige of the Europeans. Though beaten at every point, and by vastly inferior numbers, the natives generally have lost their former respect for their English rulers, and conduct themselves in an insolent and hostile manner. According to the *Englishman*, sepoys often remark to their officers :—" Yes, we are

## BENGAL.

## THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The results of the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts have been declared. The subjects submitted were, English, a second language, History, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Physical Science, and Mental and Moral Science. With a few exceptions, the questions were what they ought to have been, such as to test culture as well as knowledge, such as even native students could not cram for, and in their difficulty quite up to the standard of an English Bachelor's degree. They were generally free from those useless *curiosae* which we have had occasion more than once to condemn in examinations of this kind. One of the papers in History was too easy, and unfortunately wanting in questions on the Constitution and Government of England, to which the attention of natives is too little directed.

The number of candidates was twenty. Of these ten passed, three who obtained more than half the total number of marks being in the first class. The highest gained 352 out of 600 marks. Of those who were rejected, one did not come up to the examination, six failed in English, two in Bengali, six in Mathematics, six in Physical Science, two in Mental and Moral Science, and none in History. Of the six subjects in which they were examined, two failed in four, one in three, four in two, and two in one. Thus, the greatest proficiency was shown in History, and after that in Mental Philosophy. The successful graduates all belonged to three colleges—

Presidency College	..	..	8
Free Church Institution	..	..	1
Bishop's College	..	..	1

Of these ten, one is an East Indian, and all the others Hindoos.

The Calcutta University has now sent forth twelve graduates. Its reputation will depend very much on the ability that they manifest, and the position which they acquire for themselves in life. There is a disposition to push them on, and they will have a fair chance. Let them see to it that they use the intelligence and power which education may have given them, in the cause of their countrymen, doing what they can to spread enlightenment, to destroy error, and to advance truth and righteousness in the land.—*Friend of India.*

## THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

The General Report of the Administration during the year 1857-58, just issued, contains a detailed account of the Government and revenue of the Hyderabad Assigned Territories. The rumour that Berar, Dharaseo, and the Raichore Doab are to be restored to the Nizam, as a reward for his unshaken loyalty during the rebellion, gives an additional interest to the statements of the report. The rumour may have arisen as much from the wishes of the Nizam's Court, and the existing feeling against the annexation policy in certain doctrinaires, as from any expressed or understood intention on the part of Government, but still it exists and is widely diffused over South India. Currency is farther given to it by the action of Lord Stanley in restoring Dhar, and of the Supreme Government in India in bestowing large jaghires on such faithful adherents as the Rajah of Kupporthullah, and in proposing to give a slice of the Terai to Jung Bahadoor.

The treaty which Lord Wellesley formed with the Nizam, it will be remembered, provided that the latter should maintain a military contingent, to be officered by Europeans appointed by the Governor general, and to assist the British in the field when required. In return for this the Nizam was guaranteed against attack. But it was soon found that the pay of the contingent was seldom forthcoming, and that after

the death of Chundoo Lall there was no pretence to regularity. Lord Ellenborough for a time settled the matter by paying the force out of the British Treasury, and debiting the Nizam with the amount. But year by year the account swelled, until shortly after Lord Dalhousie assumed the Government it was evident that some other steps must be taken, not only to pay for the contingent, but gradually to wipe out the immense debt incurred. A material guarantee was demanded in the shape of the districts of Berar, Raichore, and Dharaseo, yielding a revenue of forty-one lacs, out of which thirty-six were required for the contingent, and the rest to discharge the interest on the debt, and by degrees also the principal. Any surplus was thereafter to be paid into the Hyderabad treasury. After considerable delay the Nizam signed the treaty on the 21st of May, 1853, the country was cleared of the Rohillas and Arabs who infested it, and forthwith British rulers proceeded to develop the resources of these rich but hitherto-neglected districts.

Since that time nearly six years have elapsed, and the results of British administration are now seen on a large scale. During the first year of our occupation in 1853-54, the gross revenue was a little above thirty-seven and a-half lacs of rupees. The cost of collection was not much above three and a-half lacs, about twenty-five lacs were expended in payments provided for by the treaty, and the arrears due to the contingent were reduced by upwards of sixteen lacs. In 1854-55 the revenue had risen to 43 lacs, and in 1857-58 to 51 lacs, so that there was a balance in favour of the Nizam of upwards of four lacs. On the 1st May, 1858, there was a balance in favour of receipts of all kinds of Rs. 28,86,975, after deducting the civil and local expenditure, an improvement of at least thirty per cent.

The criminal returns show a very moderate number of heinous offences. In the four districts there were 127 cases during the year, involving the punishment of 220 offenders, by imprisonment for long periods, transportation and death. For grave offences 2,714 prisoners were punished, and for petty offences 4,685, but as of these more than 2,000 were in one district for "abusive language" it is evident that there is an injurious tendency to over-government. The whole population is calculated at about two millions; there has been little emigration from the districts, and it is probable that more people have come into them than have left. In the Raichore district 41 new schools have been started, making 351 in all, and 2,000 class-books distributed. In North Berar the number of scholars is stated at 2,048 in Marhatta and 563 in Persian, but returns from South Berar and Dharaseo are not given. The construction of a first-class military road was fast progressing between Sholapore and Hyderabad, and thirty-nine miles of this pass through the assigned districts. As it is expected that the Bombay Railway to Sholapore will be finished in May, Hyderabad will then be within three days' distance of that city. Village roads have been laid out over the whole country, but a loan on the revenue of the districts will be necessary ere public works are carried out with the requisite energy and speed. The cultivation of foreign cotton has been introduced to some extent, and with a very fair prospect of success.

The great necessity of the district is a revenue survey. We have been but six years the rulers, and such a survey would require at least seventeen. Meanwhile the land-tax is collected in such a way as to relieve the ryot from over-assessment, even if the just claims of Government be not fully secured. When we first undertook the administration, we found a zemindaree, potailee and ryotwar system all mixed up together, a system which Col. Davidson represents as suiting the people and embracing the best features of the ryotwarree.

In South Berar the settlement is made with the potail or headman of the village, who is responsible for the whole amount, but in the other three districts on each holding, each ryot being responsible for his own rent and no more. Where a permanent or quasi-permanent settlement is made, on an average calculation, the profit of one year compensates for the loss of another. But when the settlement is with each ryot, when it varies with the decisions of the collector, and when it is more usually raised than lowered, the gross result is likely to be less. And yet in Dharaseo and Raichore, where the ryots are represented as poverty-stricken, out of 70,000 ratepayers there is hardly a single defaulter. Most probably the villagers make up the village total among themselves. Col. Davidson notices the tendency in officers to introduce the ryotwarree system throughout the districts, and urges them carefully to guard against it.

While the rebellion was raging all around, the assigned districts continued in peace and security. Though Berar is notorious for its fighting hordes, no sympathy was shown with the mutineers. All along the Bombay frontier rumours prevailed of the approach of some great man at the head of an army. But these were common throughout Hindostan; they were originated by emissaries of the Nana, and eventuated in nothing. The people of the assigned districts illustrated the truth so often seen during the rebellion, that our most recently-acquired provinces were the most loyal. Only in one case, the Raichore Doab, was there an attempt on the part of the budmashes to rise and join the rebels.

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts have advanced under our short rule. Everything in their present condition, as compared with their past, urges that the good government which they now enjoy should not be thoughtlessly withdrawn, that the civil government at present so successfully organised should not be disturbed. Having once taken the administration of these provinces into our hands, we are bound not suddenly to abandon them. The importance, besides, of this territory to the empire cannot be overrated. Placed, as a large part of it is, between Central and South India, along the Bombay frontier, and to the south of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, it commands the valleys of the Kistna and Toongaboodra, and is the very country through which the main line of railway between Bombay and Madras must run. As a cotton-producing country it rivals in its capabilities the richest soil of Guzerat. The claims of the Nizam on the British Government are great, and none have more fully admitted and urged them than ourselves, but it is easy to reward him in a much more rich and suitable manner than by restoring the Assigned Districts. Salar Jung will not live for ever; there is no prospect of another Seraj-ool Moolk; the policy of the Hyderabad Court is not like the laws of the Medes and Persians. We fail to see in what way the restoration of these Districts will benefit the Nizam. We know not the amount of his debt yet unpaid, but it would be much better for himself were we to cancel that, and pay over the surplus yearly accruing from the provinces into the exchequer, than to make over the Districts to him as they were before, when the profits went into the pockets of needy and rapacious princelings, and the peasantry were ground down to the dust. Were this done, the Nizam would obtain all the benefit of the honesty and vigour of European rule, and the British Government would still continue to extend to two millions the blessings of justice, peace, security, and education.—*Friend of India.*

## OUR OFFICERS.

Nothing is so hard to remove as a ruin, and the Bengal army, mutinied, defeated, and destroyed, still officially exists. Two years all but



a month have elapsed since the army rose in insurrection, and still there are sixty-eight regiments left on paper. The unsightly gaps in the "Army List" have been filled up, and there is not a native regiment of the line with less than twenty officers nominally attached to it. Few have less than twenty-one, exclusive of the ornamental colonels residing in England. In August, 1858, with six regiments since extinguished still on the list, there were only 1,412 infantry officers of the line. There are now 1,421. Of this number no less than 706, or one-half, are on staff and civil employ, the remainder, or 715, being on furlough, sick, or supposed to be doing duty with extinct or disbanded regiments. What they are really doing it is not very easy to imagine, as for example in the 74th Regiment which mutinied at Delhi. No less than twelve officers of this corps are apparently doing nothing, or at least only such temporary work as the general of division may extemporise on their behalf. We presume they are doing something, but had the army been abolished by decree in December, 1857, and all these officers thrown together into one vast corps, they would have been just as useful, and very considerably less expensive. As it is, no scheme short of the creation of an Indian army will suffice to meet the just claims of the officers of the extinct force.

The number of sepoy has remained less stationary. In August there were still about 25,000 men drawing pay. The order permitting all who would to retire was, however, accepted as a boon. In some regiments almost the entire corps took its dismissal. In all, the discharges are counted by hundreds, and there are now not 6,000 disbanded sepoys upon the rolls. The remainder, under any scheme of reorganisation, ought to be dismissed, and then the number of officers will be the single obstacle to thorough and effective reform. That difficulty will not now be great. If, as reported, we are to have thirty European regiments, and twenty native regiments, the entire number will be at once absorbed without loss of rank, pay, or prospects. They will, then, have only to regret a delay of two years, without motive, or purpose, or excuse.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**A SMART AFFAIR.**—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* gives an account of a rebel-hunting expedition in Shahabad, headed by the magistrate, Mr. Herschel. Seventy of them were entrenched in a village called Permananpore. He went out against them with twenty-eight Europeans. The message he sent them, calling on them to surrender, being sent back twice, pierced through by a bayonet, he set fire to the village; eventually he reached the house in which the sepoys were, and manifested much courage in exposing himself during a long conference he held with them. Twenty-four of them finally surrendered. Mr. Herschel then set out after another party towards the west. Colonel Turner is out after them from the Trunk Road, and Captain Baker, at the head of some Sikhs, is marching up the line of railway.

**NADIR SHAH REDIVIVUS.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* says that the natives have a curious idea about the visit of Lord Clyde to Delhi. They believe that he has come for the purpose of taking vengeance on them, and on a certain day he will take his seat on the steps of the Jumma Musjid, and in person superintend a loot to last three hours, and a massacre equalled only by that of Nadir Shah. The supposition is not unnatural, Nadir Shah having received far less provocation than ourselves. His garrison massacred by the inhabitants, had no women. Bastions of sixteen heavy guns each are to be erected where the Lahore and Delhi gates of the palace now stand. The inside of the palace has been cleared of houses and huts from the Delhi gate to Selimgurh, so that it will form an admirable fortress, and command the city on all sides.

THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY seems to have commenced its work in right earnest. Operations have already been begun by the contractors, Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Sir Joseph Paxton, near Barrackpore. The whole line has been surveyed in detail, and marked out to Kooshtee on the Ganges. There is a better prospect of our being able to travel by rail to that place (near Pubna) by the beginning of next year than to Rajmahal. We trust the Eastern Bengal Railway Company will not commit the disastrous mistake of the East Indian Railway, of having hundreds of miles ready for rails, but no 'permanent way' available. The former have wisely resolved to postpone the festivities usual on the turning of the first sod to the time when the first train shall run along the line.

THE COUNCIL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY of Bengal have at last resolved to recommend the reduction of the quarterly subscriptions, with the view of increasing their numbers so as to improve their financial position. The admission fee is to remain at Rs. 32, as at present, but the quarterly payment of Rs. 16 to be reduced to Rs. 12 in the case of members who reside within thirty miles of Calcutta, and Rs. 6 for those who are beyond that limit, and are therefore considered non-resident members. This will not do. The entrance fee must be abolished, and the subscription reduced to Rs. 32 annually, as in the Agricultural Society. If by the entrance fee the Asiatic Society wish to maintain a little of their exclusiveness still, they may rest satisfied that their objects and pursuits are quite sufficient to do that as far as may be beneficial. None but well educated gentlemen will take any interest in a society whose glories are all of the past, whose journal has been for a long time unreadable, and whose only recommendation is its splendid library.

**OPEN LOANS.**—Some official correspondence has been published between the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and the Government, in which the latter urge an application for the publication of a monthly statement of the amount of subscriptions to open loans. After demanding a statement of reasons, the Governor General in Council consents "to the publication quarterly, along with the cash balance return of a statement of subscriptions to the open loans of the day." The Committee of the Chamber express themselves sensible of the value of this modified concession.

**APATHY OF THE CALCUTTA PUBLIC.**—The annual report of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution for 1858-59 appears in the Bombay papers. It seems to be the model of such an institution as Calcutta wants, adding to the benefits of a large general library and meetings such as those of the Asiatic Society, lectures by the best men, like Drs. Wilson and Buist. The lecturers are remunerated at the rate of Rs. 100 each, of which Government contributes one-half. The income of the institution last year was Rs. 8,571, and its expenditure Rs. 6,264. It has 321 members, of whom 31 are Parsees and 236 Hindoos. In Calcutta concerts are failures; it has been found impossible to keep Young Men's Societies in vigorous existence; the Bethune Society is but poorly attended; the Asiatic Society is almost dying of inanition, and the Public Library is alone patronised. In the total absence of healthy amusement and innocent means of excitement, our young men resort to dissipation, and the old to the late dinner system.

**ITALIAN AND AGRA MARBLES.**—To the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette*.—Dear Sir,—Among the various marbles used by the ancient Romans to embellish their city, and of which the quarries are now unknown, I have met with one of the most rare which I have often seen at Agra. It is of a rich yellow filled with thin white shells, all of one species, I believe—a bivalve. The most learned in marbles here are quite at a loss as to where it comes from; and Faustino Corsi, who has written the most learned disquisition on this subject, calls it Lumachella d'Astracana, adding in regard to its origin as follows:—"There are only two columns of this shell marble in Rome; they are to be seen in the garden of the Corsini Palace. Brongniart, on the authority of Signor Patria,

assures us that no such marble is to be found in the neighbourhood of Astracan; and Signor Brard mentions that the city of Agra contains the quarries of this precious ornament; but Venuti, who wrote in the time of Clement XI., calls it Astracan marble, and mentions that a block of it was discovered at the marble wharf on the Tiber, when that spot was cleared from the ruins which encumbered it." There are two varieties of yellow marble found among the ruins of Agra, one a pure yellow, the other full of oval pistachio-looking spots; but the variety which had reached Rome is a shell marble, or lumachella; and if any of your readers can assist me in ascertaining precisely where the marble comes from, it will be one step in the development of these researches. I recollect making inquiries at Agra on this very subject, but believe the only answer I could obtain was, that the marble came from the Deccan or Rajpootana, rather a wide field. It has now struck me that, through the medium of your paper, I may find some more satisfactory information.—Yours faithfully, CHAS. GUBBINS.—Rome, February 17th, 1859.

**NATIVE "DODGES."**—The *Delhi Gazette* draws attention to the speculation and trickery which are rife at Government sales of confiscated estates and property, with the view of preventing them at the Nawab of Furruckabad's sale on the 20th April. So carelessly are these sales conducted, that purchasers are in the habit of reselling their lots at an advance of cent. per cent. Some buy up lands rapidly, and sell them again to their original proprietors, who dare not attend the sale themselves. Thus men proclaimed and outlawed still hold their estates *benamce*, and are well able to purchase them from the proceeds of their immense plunder. None but special European agents, alive to the value of the property and the tricks of the natives, should be appointed to conduct such sales.

**MR. HALLIDAY.**—The Calcutta papers contain an account of the distribution of prizes and diplomas by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to the successful students of the Medical College. After reading the annual report, the principal presented an address to the Lieutenant-Governor, in which he thanked his honour for the countenance and support extended to the college, and expressed regret at his approaching departure from India. Mr. Halliday, in reply, said he felt much pain and sensible depression at the very thought of giving up the administration of a country in which he had passed the best of his days. He had never knowingly shaped any of his actions for popularity, the most fleeting and unsubstantial of all rewards.

**SALT.**—At the monthly sale of salt held on the 16th of April, 32,000 maunds of Khoorda and Chilka salt were disposed of by lottery amongst the Mahajuns. The *Hurkaru* says that the restriction as to applications on stamped paper was done away with on the occasion.

**THE MAURITIUS.**—The *Phoenix* notices the prosperity of Mauritius. The labour market is so well supplied from India, that some of the journals of the colony express a fear that it will be overstocked. In 1858 there was an addition of upwards of 20,000 to the coolie population. The revenue for the last year was £553,073, showing an increase of £101,864 on the previous year. Trade is in a satisfactory condition, and the planters are contented. Mr. Stevenson has already proved himself an able and popular governor.

**CALCUTTA OMNIBUS COMPANY.**—According to a correspondent of the *Englishman*, the carriage nuisance in Calcutta, of which we have so often complained, has reached such a height as to lead to the formation of a project called "The Calcutta, Suburban and Mofussil Omnibus and Carriage Company, 'Limited,'" for passengers and goods.

**DUTY ON TOBACCO.**—The *Hurkaru* states that the Superintendent of Abkaree for Calcutta has been called on by the Board of Revenue to give his opinion as to the amount of excise which should be levied on native tobacco. He has recommended eight annas per maund.

**M. ADOLPHE SCHLAGINTWEIT.**—At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, a despatch was read from Captain Henry Strachey, regarding the measures taken by the Indian Government to ascertain the fate of M. Adolphe Schlagintweit. The paper was communicated by Lord Stanley. Adolphe crossed the Para-Lassa Pass from India to Thibet, on the 31st of May, 1857. His last letter was sent on the 24th June, from Chang Chemo, in Ladak. From the evidence of some merchant travellers, it appears that he passed the winter of 1857-58 in the border of Khoten. It is supposed that he joined some insurgent Turks against the Chinese, on his arrival in Kashgar and Yarkand, and on being repulsed retired to Khokand, our few dealings with which have been friendly. Of the various possible routes from Khokand, he would probably take that to the north-west, so as to reach Fort Aralsk, the Russian outpost on the Jaxartes. As yet all is doubt and mystery, and we fear the chances are against the traveller's safety. The British Government have shown more interest in the scientific German than in their own officers, Connolly, Stoddart, and Wyburd. The Schlagintweits were selected by Prince Albert.

**THE KOORJAH SKELETON.**—To the Editor of the *Friend of India*.—Sir, In your issue of the 17th March the following passage occurs in your review of a work on the Indian mutinies published by Messrs. Chambers: "Such apocryphal incidents as those of Miss Wheeler and the European skeleton of Khoorjah are repeated, long after it has been shown that there is no evidence for the former, and positive evidence against the latter." As the publisher of the facts connected with the discovery of this skeleton, I feel myself responsible for their accuracy, and have no wish to evade that responsibility. The only evidence I have seen against what I published in my narrative was Mr. Sapté's letter in your paper of the 11th November, 1858, in which he says "that the skeleton was that of a rebel sepoy, whose life had been lost a few days before in an affray with Hallidat's men of Mullighur." Passing over the fact that the deceased must have been dead some months, probably the fatal month of May, I had hoped that my reply in your journal, I think of 9th December, 1858, would have satisfied you, as it has many who have written to me on the subject, that Mr. Sapté was mistaken, and that mine was a correct account, framed as it was, on medical authority. My belief is that, unintentionally overlooking my reply, you have been guided entirely by Mr. Sapté's account. Be that as it may, you have given to the world an erroneous opinion as to the accuracy of my statement; I therefore send you the following from the medical officer I referred to in my former letter. Statement of Dr. Bowhill, late in charge of No. 17 Battery. "In company with two other medical officers, I examined, at Khoorjah, the bones of a skeleton, which was most certainly that of a woman who had been deceased some months; that she had met with a violent death was certain. The head had been severed from the body, the hands and portions of the wrists had been hacked off, there were deep cuts on front of the spine. The shin bones had been hacked and the feet cut off. From the length of the spine, the size of the bones, the shape of the jaw-bone, and appearance of the teeth, we all were of opinion that most probably the bones were those of a European woman about thirty years of age. There were doubts expressed as to whether the skeleton was that of a European or native, but it would be an insult to doubt what every tyro in anatomy can so easily tell—the fact of its being a female skeleton—and we ventured an opinion that it was that of a European." I have by me, just received, a similar statement from Captain Fisher, of the 2nd Punjab infantry, describing also the erect position in which he found the skeleton at the entrance of the village; but if Dr. Bowhill's statement will not satisfy you, it will require that the dead bones should come to life.—Yours sincerely, GEO. BOURCHIER, Lieut.-Col., horse artillery. Meean Meer, April 11.

**EASTERN RAILWAY.**—The *Englishman* states that the projectors of the Eastern Railway from Calcutta to Dacca will lay down a branch line to Jessore. From Barrackpore it will strike off to the Matabanga, skirt that river, and terminate at Kooshtee on the Ganges a few miles above Pubna, at a distance from Calcutta of 108 miles. At Kooshtee, the banks of the Ganges are sixty feet high on both sides, and have remained unaffected by the currents of the stream since 1780. A bridge will accordingly be built there, and the whole completed in 1861. It is intended to run extension lines from the bank opposite Kooshtee to Darjeeling via Dinapore with branches to Malda and Rajmahal, also to Serajunge, and by a curve to Gohatty in Assam. This scheme will tap the whole of the districts of East Bengal.

**ANGLO-INDIANS.**—The *Englishman* states that Mr. A. W. Wilson Steel, who was educated in the Calcutta Martinière, and went four years ago to try his fortune at Cambridge, has succeeded in gaining for himself the position of second Wrangler, and has obtained one of the fellowships of Caius College. Such cases as his, and that of Mr. Sutherland, now in the Civil Service, should incite more of the Anglo-Indian youth to complete their studies in England.

**GRANTS OF LAND.**—Government intends to offer to British subjects grants of land in Oude, on very liberal terms, and that some of those gentlemen who are best acquainted with the country, have already made applications. If Oude were completely tranquillised, there is no part of Northern India which would offer greater inducements to agricultural speculators. The soil is rich, and the facility of sending produce to the Calcutta market very great, and labour can easily be obtained. Whether an occupier will be very safe on his grant is another matter, but the experiment must be left to his own discretion.

**THE NEW LEVIES.**—The *Mofussilite* mentions that orders have been issued by the Commander in Chief that all the new levies be inspected and reported on. There is now some likelihood that we shall at least know the extent of our new native army, and the elements of which it is composed.

**PRIZE-MONEY.**—The *Bombay Standard* consoles the many expectants of prize-money throughout India for the seeming delay in its distribution, by the following information: Prize property is regulated by a Government General Order published in 1822, which directs that all booty captured from an enemy by the Company's troops becomes the property of the Company, and similarly by the Queen's troops, of the Crown. The prize-money for the Scinde battles of 1843 was sanctioned in 1845, and distributed in 1848. Mooltan surrendered in 1848-49, but it was 1854 ere the money was distributed. The process of sanctioning, ordering, and distributing has thus, in these cases, taken five years.

**PERSIA.**—Accounts from Teheran state that the Shah has ordered that courts of justice, pretty nearly on the European plan, shall be established in all the provinces of the empire, and he has ordered the minister of justice to select as divan-begs, or principal judges, the ablest functionaries of his department. Special instructions, and a sort of legal manual, in thirty articles, have been drawn up for the use of the new judges. The letters add that the Shah has presented Furuck Khan with a belt richly ornamented with precious stones, and a valuable cashmere dress, as a mark of his satisfaction.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 8. Str. Fire Queen, Burbank, Rangoon.—9. Hyderce, Miles, Mauritius.—10. Appleton, Donald, Mauritius; Leonis, Prerel, Pattacotta; Adelia, Hopwood, Melbourne.—13. Str. Simla, Cooper, Suez.—13. Gauge, Baggia, Buenos Ayres.—18. L. Marana, Croce, Singapore; Clyde, Charles, London.—20. Vanguard, Bragg, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ella.—Capt. Ludy.

### DEPARTURES.

April 8. Philo, Golightly, Cape of Good Hope; Catherine Apear, Smidt, Mauritius.—9. St. Dunstan, Wynan, Mauritius;

Walmer Castle, St. Croix, Bombay; Wm. Stewart, Bramwell, London; Punjab, Brown, Mauritius.—10. Dera, Laycock, Chittagong and Akyab; Str. Bengal, Rennoldson, Suez.—11. Haversham, Peace, London.—12. City of Manchester, Watson, Liverpool; Patel Curreen, Norwood, Rangoon.—13. Steamer Sydney, Neblett, Madras; Tudor, Peppercorn, London; Water Lily, Bolt, London.—22. P. and O. Co.'s str. Nubia, — Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia, for MADRAS.—Lieut. Johnstone, Captain Read, Lieut. Col. Charles Leardet, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ferguson and infant, Dr. James Sanderson, His Excellency Lord Harris, Mr. Murray, and Dr. Sanderson. For GALLS.—Mr. Davidson. For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Scudamore. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. W. H. Ilbery, Mr. F. Vincent, Mr. Farbury, Capt. and Mrs. Dicey and infant, and Lieut. Pearson. For MAASEKILLS.—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hall, Mrs. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Young and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Davidson, Messrs. Wm. Bell, Carter, Chas. Grant, c.s., Hatt, and A. Williamson, Capt. Dick, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Jenkins and infant. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Jas. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Apear and four children, Mr. Gregory Manook, Mrs. Milward and two children, Dr. Elliott, c.s., Vet. surg. Harpley, Maj. Coles, Maj. Johnson, Capt. Fawcett, Lieut. Upton, Vet. surg. Baillie, Lieut. Col. Gordon, Mr. J. J. Manook, Maj. R. R. W. Ellis, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Gordon and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Sneyd, Mrs. and Miss Havelock, Capt. Handley, Mr. John Drived, and Dr. J. A. Staig.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 22, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 6 per cent.	10 8 to 10 12	
Company's Rupee 4 do.	22 8 to 23 0	
Sicca Rupee 4 do.	23 0 to 23 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	8 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	9 per ct.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	2275 to 2300
Agra Bank	500	625 to 650
North-Western Bank	400	110 to 120
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1750
Ganges Company	1500	1800
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1550 to 1600
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	700 to 725
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	par.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	835 to 330
Calcutta Docking Company	700	850 to 875
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	300	335 to 330
East-India Railway Company	230	Ra. 5 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	90	par.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	3 1½ to 3 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0 to 2 0½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0 to 2 0½

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	" 100 " 85
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 96
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 96

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-3-0
Doubloons	" 81 0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs	" 15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	" 23 0 to 22 6
New Gold Mohurs	" 15 2 to 16 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 0 to 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia) (none)	14-12-0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	104 8 to 104 12
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 221 0 to 221 4
Mexican do. (none)	223 0 to 223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 19s. 6d. To Liverpool, £1. 7s. 6d.

**EXPORTS** (Calcutta, April 22).—The market has continued without much animation since the departure of the last mail. With exception of *Corats*, in which a fair amount of transaction has been done at full former prices, business in all other descriptions of produce has been limited, owing to the great caution on the part of shippers, and to the small supplies and high prices still ruling in our market.

**IMPORTS** (Calcutta, April 22).—The market has been very active since the last mail, both as regards *Twist* and *Grey Cottons* of all descriptions, consequent on the demand for the Upper Provinces and Lower Bengal, and considerable business has been done in invoices to arrive, at prices higher than those current at the date of our last issue. *White Cottons*, of almost all descriptions, have been in steady demand, and, owing to light stocks, at well-maintained prices. *Metals*, especially *Copper*, have also improved in consequence of inquiries for the Upper Provinces.

## MADRAS.

## THE QUARRELS BETWEEN THE RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CASTES IN SOUTH ARCOT.

The quarrels between the Right and Left Hand Castes have been renewed in the improving district of South Arcot. From a Government record which appeared in our columns of yesterday, it appears that the acting magistrate of that district has reported to the Madras Government that the disputes between the two Hands are frequent, each one endeavouring to restrain the other from the most ordinary and inoffensive proceedings by pleading mamool, or custom. He therefore wishes to be informed whether mamool is to be maintained, or a common sense procedure is to be enforced more in accordance with European ideas.

Most of our readers are aware of the fierce and bloody battles which have frequently arisen between the Right and Left Hands; and even those writers, including the Abbe Dubois, who have defended the caste system and even lauded it to the skies, have one and all condemned the distinction of the two Hands as most injurious to the tranquillity of the state and peace of the citizens,—as the perpetual fountain of disturbances and insurrection amongst the people, and a continued principle of endless jealousy and animosity amongst all members of the community.

The distinction between the two Hands is said to be of recent origin, as no mention is made of them in any of the ancient books of the country. Moreover it is almost unknown in the North, and is, indeed, chiefly confined to a part only of the Southern Provinces. In the latter districts, most of the Hindoo castes are thus separated. The Left Hand includes the whole tribe of the voisya or merchants, the panchala or five castes of artisans, together with some other mean tribes of the Sudras, and especially the caste of chakili or cobblers. The Right Hand includes the most distinguished castes of the Sudras, but its strongest bulwark is the pariah caste, which still glories in the title of "Friends of the Right Hand."

The opposition between the two Hands arises from certain privileges to which they both lay claim; and in olden time when any encroachment was made by either it was instantly followed by tumults which frequently spread over whole provinces, and which were accompanied with every excess, and generally with bloody contests. Under such circumstances the timid Hindoo appeared to change his nature. To maintain what he termed his right he was prepared to make any sacrifice, and encounter any kind of danger, even to the hazard of his life. Perchance the sole cause of the contest was about his right to wear slippers; or whether he might parade in a palanquin or on horseback on the day of his marriage; or whether at public ceremonies he might have trumpet sound before him, or be accompanied by country music, or carry flags of certain colours, or display about his person the resemblances of certain deities. Dubois mentions a contest so dreadful that many of the peaceable inhabitants began to leave their villages, just as if a Maharratta invasion were impending. This terrible commotion arose from a chakili, at a public festival, sticking red flowers into his turban! At this present moment nothing but the strong arm of the police prevents Madras itself from being frequently the scene of fearful outrages.

According to the report of Mr. Ratcliff, the disputes in South Arcot are of an exactly similar character. In the village of Kippapaloor, the members of the Right-Hand prevented a member of the Left-Hand from riding in his own coach along a public street and highway, under the plea of its being "contrary to mamool." The Left-Hand subsequently re-

taliated by preventing, their opponents from building an upstairs house in the same street, declaring that that proceeding was also "contrary to mamool." Each Hand of course loudly asserted the truth of its own plea and the falsehood of the other's allegations. The matter has become more threatening in consequence of the progress of a Gooroo of the Left-Hand through South Arcot, and the attendant disputes as to whether the holy individual has a right to pass along this or that street, or whether he may do so with flags or other demonstrations. Thus the question has arisen, whether such cases are to be dealt with according to European ideas or native mamool.

The question is an important one as a caste decision. Forty or fifty years ago the Brahmins and some other neutral castes were frequently called upon to arbitrate between the two Hands, they themselves being in the enjoyment of all the honours and privileges attached to both Hands, and taking no part with either. The British Government now occupies the position of the neutral castes so far as it is itself perfectly neutral in the matter. At the same time it is bound so to decide as to maintain the public order, defend one class from the oppression of the other, protect all from the bondage of mamool, and promote the progress of rational ideas amongst the masses.

The wisdom and justice of the decision of the Madras Government cannot be gainsayed. The principle laid down in the orders on the Tinnevely riot was duly set forth and carried out on the present occasion. In those orders, it had been declared that the public streets in all towns were the property, not of any particular caste, but of the whole community; and that every man, whatever might be his religion or caste, had a right to the full use of them provided that he did not obstruct or molest others in the exercise of their right. Thus every man must be regarded as possessing the right of proceeding along the public highway in his usual conveyance, or of adding an upper story to his house, or of using the highway as suits his comfort or convenience, or of dealing with his own property as he pleases, provided always that he does not give any real annoyance to others, or outrage public decency or public law.

But whilst Government is prepared to carry out this principle when necessary, it is not prepared to go out of its way to enforce its application. Thus the Gooroo is fully at liberty to pass along the public streets in the same manner as other people, but it does not follow that he should be permitted to traverse the street in procession with flags and such like insignia; and we are told that if such a proceeding seems likely to create a disturbance, the magistrate, as the guardian of the public peace, should prohibit it.

These orders are very cautiously, and we were going to say obscurely worded. They seem to intimate that the magistrate is not to prohibit occasional processions, with flags, music and other similar demonstrations unless he has reason to believe that such proceedings are calculated to create a tumult, or lead to a breach of the peace. This is throwing a large amount of responsibility upon the magistrate, but this discretionary power is absolutely necessary in such matters; and if a magistrate shirks his responsibilities, it is plain that he is not fitted to exercise the magisterial office. But by a wise exercise of the discretionary power much good may be effected. Each party may be taught to bear and forbear. Tolerance in matters of caste and religion may become the rule and not merely the exception; for the practice of toleration will inevitably produce the disposition to tolerate, and eradicate the seeds of dissension, and at the same time the culture of the Hindoo will be advanced in the direction in which it has hitherto found its greatest obstruction and its strongest barrier. —*Madras Spectator.*

## THE NEW MADRAS POLICE.

For once it is in our power, thoroughly and cordially, to applaud the Government of Madras. In defiance of all Indian precedent, of the remonstrances of practical men, and of the ill-concealed hostility of most old Indians, that Government has succeeded in carrying a project for the scientific organisation of the police. A Bill for that purpose has passed its first reading, and like the project itself is a most workmanlike affair. Nothing has been left unprovided for. The new principles introduced are carried straight out to their logical result, and for once we have a scheme of reform not clipped to meet individual whim, and not spoilt by deference to private interests or old Indian fears. The reform, in its thoroughness and its workmanlike character, is more like one of Sir Robert Peel's measures, than the slipshod efforts after statesmanship to which we have of late been accustomed.

The principle of the new scheme may be briefly explained. Hitherto in Madras, as in the North West, one man called magistrate and collector has performed all duties, and exercised all powers, judicial, social, revenue, and police. For the future, the police is to be completely separated from the judicial and revenue function. This end is not, however, to be attained by the separation of the combined office into two, as in Bengal. The head of the district is still to be magistrate and collector, but his magistracy, like that of a London stipendiary magistrate, will be a purely judicial office. A police force, as separate as an army, but strictly subordinate to him, will relieve him of all police duties, of thief-taking, and keeping the public peace. This principle is extended to every grade of the administration. Every officer in Madras, from the head of the division to the head of the village, has united all powers. For the future, the head of police, even in the villages, will be a separate officer.

The system to be adopted may be described as follows:—All local forces, divisions of zillah or district police are at once abolished, and the police of the presidency collected into one single body of 22,000. The head of this force is the commissioner of police, with powers of appointment, punishment, and dismissal. Subject to the general control of the Governor in council, this officer will frame such rules and regulations for the force as he may deem fit, decide on all questions of residence, distribution, and concentration, compel attention to drill and accoutrements, and, in fact, act as commander-in-chief of the police. Under him is a superintendent of police, usually, we imagine, but not necessarily, a military officer, exercising all the police powers now exercised by the magistrate, and invested, besides, at the discretion of the chief commissioner, with the power of enlistment and dismissal. The superintendent is absolute master over the external economy of the corps, and responsible for the public peace. He is, moreover, to conduct all inquiries into grave crime, act as public prosecutor in getting up cases, and be his own chief, if not sole recruiting officer. Under the superintendent will be an inspector in every talook, who, besides his duties with the force, will perform all now entrusted to the darogahs. He will drill the men, and inquire into all cases of crime, report on accoutrements and act as a detective, see that discipline is maintained, and watch all important cases through the courts. Under him is the village inspector, to whom the village watcher is alone responsible. This functionary, therefore, who in Madras, where the village system is still alive, is the basis of the police, is linked in with the general organisation. He is not left as a separate authority to act on his own will, or that of the zemindar. He is responsible to the regular police officer, who, moreover, is always personally on the spot, acquainted with him and his habits, and subjected, as we shall soon see, to the most rigorous and inquisitorial supervision. Under the officers are the constables themselves, a

body to be carefully selected, composed as far as possible of picked men, and subjected to a discipline which, though not military in its details, is to be military in its rigour. Absolute obedience, strict as that of an army, is demanded from all classes; failure to obey, or frequent personal complaints, being followed by immediate dismissal. Power to flog by sentence of a court composed of the superintendent, one inspector, and one constable, might have been usefully added, but we may let that pass. All grades are to be well paid, the first requisite of a good police. The privates receive first Rs. 5, then 6, and then Rs. 7 a month, the sergeants Rs. 10 and Rs. 14, and the inspectors from Rs. 40 to Rs. 200. The village inspector, being a village officer as well, is differently paid, and the village watcher receives a minimum of Rs. 2 8, the one grave blot in the scheme. A superannuation fund is to be formed by deductions of one anna in every rupee from the pay of all grades, which is to be formed into a regular superannuation fund—a clumsy provision, opposed to native ideas, and not justifiable even by financial exigency. Pensions, to be of the slightest value in a native's eyes, must be given, not bought, more especially as he can invest his savings at about eight times the official rate of interest. Every man will be provided with uniform, to be permanently worn at all times, side-arms, and the light carbine of the Scinde horse. Each, moreover, is liable to summary punishment before the magistrate for every breach of duty, to an extent not yet decided, but involving imprisonment and fine.

Such a police can only be inefficient from internal mismanagement. Scattered over the entire country, and controlling the village watchers, nothing can escape its attention, or elude its grasp. No force existing in any district of Madras could defy some eleven hundred men thoroughly trained to arms, partially drilled, accustomed to obey orders, and liable to be called together at any moment. Every man, moreover, is, for his station, well off, able to rise to a position, of comparative wealth and influence. Each, therefore, must have some interest in the position, promotion, and success of the entire corps, a feeling totally absent in Bengal. This *esprit de corps* immensely increases strength, and renders the entire body at least a match for any ordinary form of crime. A gang of dacoits, for example, would have little chance either of plunder or escape if the police were resolved on their suppression.

The immediate objection in Bengal will be that the police will be too strong. This is the objection invariably raised by native zemindars, who feel instinctively that an efficient police will control them as well as meaner folk. The objection occurs also in Madras, and it is in the provision for supervision that the merit of the scheme consists.

Every officer from the highest to the lowest is watched and controlled by an officer of a different, and to some extent antagonistic, department. The superintendent is immediately subject to the magistrate collector, carries out his orders, keeps him informed in all police questions, applies to him for warrants, sends up to him all cases of misdemeanors among his police, and generally acts as his executive subordinate. The magistrate can, moreover, of his own motion bring the police up for trial and punishment. Similarly the inspector will be watched by the tehsildar, whose orders and warrants he will execute, before whom he must send all complaints, and from whom he must receive all warrants. The village inspector stands in the same relation to the village moonsiff, and neither of these officers, tehsildar or moonsiff, are likely to leave their duty of supervision a sinecure. It is through their police that the low revenue officers have exercised all their oppression. It was the policeman who tortured the defaulting ryot, or harassed the tehsildar's cousin's foe. The removal of this power will be resented by every

tehsildar, tehsildar's relative and tehsildar's dependant throughout the country, and for a time, at all events, every act and omission of the new force will be watched with the most jealous eyes. Every fact, good or bad, will be reported by two services, by the Inspectors anxious to excuse, and the revenue officers anxious to condemn, and the truth ought therefore to be occasionally made known. Every complaint is sure of a fair hearing at the least before a local authority, and unless the police is strong enough to overawe the whole judicial and revenue machinery, any misuse of its authority undetected will be nearly impossible.

On one or two points only we differ from the policy adopted. The village watchers, judging from the Bengal standard of village life, seem inadequately paid. Unless they have fees beyond their pay, Rs. 4 a month, would be no excessive provision. They are not however represented as so hopelessly inefficient as in Bengal, and perhaps the villagers may exercise more control. We fail moreover altogether to perceive the use of the carbine. Trained men, armed with sword and bayonet, ought to be more than a match for any mob, and the excellence of a police is no guarantee for its loyalty. If they must have firearms to keep their courage up, we would give them pistols. The old double barrel is a sufficient weapon for a *melee* and of very little use against the Enfield. A few more prizes too in the force would not be inexpedient, and though obedience is partially secured, a penal power in the officers may be necessary. These, however, with the exception of the firearms, are matters of detail, which may be modified with time. The scheme, as a whole, is thorough, practical, and coherent. The constitution of the force, forming as it does a civil army, admits of indefinite improvement, and we are rid of the old localized system, in which the policeman obeyed everybody, worked in all departments, oppressed in all ways, and was exempted from special professional control.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**RAILWAY SLEEPERS.**—The Madras papers contain a letter from Lord Stanley to the Madras Government on the subject of sleepers for Indian railways. Those at present in use, even when thoroughly saturated with creosote, seldom withstand the ravages of white ants and rot longer than four years. A Mr. Ommanney draws attention to the forests of Jarrah or mahogany timber in Western Australia. This wood has all the requisites for preservation in a climate like that of India. It is impervious to white ants, damp and sun do not affect, and age only improves it. If it can be easily worked, it would in India be invaluable for beams and all kinds of furniture. A timber trade with Western Australia would benefit the colony, and supply the market of India with a substitute for teak, which now sells at an exorbitant price.

**JENKINS AT MADRAS.**—The *Madras Spectator* is careful to note and comment on any incidents connected with the voyage of Sir Charles Trevelyan to the Presidency. He "proved himself as bad a sailor as the immortal Nelson in the matter of sea sickness." In company with all the passengers of the *Nubia* he attended a ball at Galle given by Lord Elgin, and "escaped the wiles of the fair syrens" there. There was no ice on board, so that "the first glass of iced water quaffed by the fortunate Governor after landing at Madras was the most delicious draught of cool liquid happiness which he had experienced since leaving Cairo." So agreeable was he to the ladies on board that "they wept bitter tears on seeing him go over the side, and enter the uninviting massoolah boat." It is seldom that our contemporary condescends to imitate the *Morning Post* or *Court Journal*, but we fear that a little more of this rubbish may lead "Indophilus" to change his opinion about the Indian press.

**MOONSIFF OF TINNEVELLY.**—The Government of Madras have dismissed the village Moonsiff of Tinnevely, as it was by his orders that the shops were closed during the recent riots. The head of the police is dismissed the service, because he used no influence or authority to disperse the mob, or to persuade them of the risk of resistance. Tinnevely is now perfectly quiet, and the question of the right of all classes to a common use of the public road is considered as finally settled.

**PETITIONS.**—The Government of Madras have issued revised rules respecting petitions. All persons who have cause of complaint against any servant of Government, must first address the local authority, and if dissatisfied, appeal to the intermediate authority, and finally to the Government. Petitions will be received only from principals, not from vakeels or agents. No petitions will be received on matters which form the subject of judicial proceedings. "As the right hon. the Governor in Council never interferes with the distribution of subordinate appointments, applications for situations in the gift of heads of departments will remain unnoticed." It is evident that Sir Charles Trevelyan will not "take care of Dowb."

**OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.**—The Madras Government have issued an order on the subject of Sunday labour in the Talook public offices in the revenue department. It appears that in nine districts all these offices are closed on Sunday, except for emergent business; in three some of them are closed. In Tanjore they were closed so long as a certain sub-collector who had given the order was in the district, but opened when he left. The collectors of five districts, and Mr. E. Malthy, object to the closing of these offices, "on the grounds that it would cause inconvenience to the public, and would excite suspicion of a design to enforce on the natives a compliance with English religious observances." All offices have always been closed on Sunday in Bengal.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 19. Virginia, Moulin, Pondicherry; Vasco de Gama, Maureau, Pondicherry.—25. Str. Candia, Curling, Suez.—26. Panama, Boyd, Bepore.—27. Seaforth, Marshall, Liverpool; Pearl, Bowers, Colombo; Gaurique, Morris, Point de Galle; Philanene, Goun, Colombo; Mathilde, Peyron, Marseille; Rajasthan, Atkinson, Mauritius; British Lion, English, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Seaforth.—Messrs. E. Romberg and W. Mathael. Per British Lion.—Rev. S. Jones and Mrs. Eccles. Per str. Candia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. Horsley, Miss McKenna, Mrs. and Miss Lawder, Mr. E. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Mr. Thomson, Mrs. Eaton, Mr. R. E. Pearce, Miss Whitlock, two Misses Cardozo, and C. Drummond. From BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Gage, Lieut. and Mrs. Stedman, Capt. Bodlam, Mrs. Willis, and Albert Abrio. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. H. Kneebone. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Nubia, from CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Johnstone, Capt. Read, Lieut. Col. C. Leardet, Dr. J. Sanderson, Lord Harris, Mr. Murray, and Dr. San. From CALCUTTA to MADRAS and back.—Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and infant, Dr. and Mrs. and Miss Check, Lieut. Magrath, and Maj. Gill.

### DEPARTURES.

April 20. Virginia, Moulin, Eppooillum; Gem of the Ocean, Williams, Calcutta.—21. Vasco de Gama, Maureau, Poree; Ocean Wave, Gray, Mauritius; Eskdale, Steward, Mauritius.—25. Str. Candia, Curling, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia, to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lightfoot, Col. Shubrick, Mr. T. J. Dymes, Miss C. Szczepanska, Mrs. Stisted and infant. Per str. Nubia, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Gen. F. and Mrs. Blundell, Mr. M. J. and Mrs. Walhouse and four children, Col. and Mrs. Huldane, Miss J. C. Lewis, Mrs. C. M. Teed, Maj. Gen. G. Grantham and two children, and one infant of Maj. Drury, Mrs. and Miss Macfarlane, Miss Christie, Mr. J. Langford and child. To MARSHALLS.—Right Hon. Lord Harris, Mr. H. A. Murray, Mr. J. Sanderson, and Miss Sanderson. To ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Ashley and Col. Forster. To SUEZ.—Col. T. Lavie. To BOMBAY.—Capt. J. H. Cobbe and Mrs. Cobbe.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, April 29, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 11 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 11 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 10 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 13 per ct.



**EXCHANGES.**

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1½ to 2 2
Credit, to 6 months' .....	2 1½ to 2 1½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months' .....	2 1½
" " " 3 do. ....	2 0½
" " " 1 do. ....	2 0½
" " " Sight .....	2 0½
H.M. Treasury Bills .....	none
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government .....	None
of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	1½ to 2 p. ct. dis.
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	1½ to 1½ p. ct. dis.
Do. on Bombay .....	1½ to 1½ p. ct. dis.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

5 per cent. Loan for public work .....	1850-57 .....	11½ dis.
4 per cent. ....	1832-33 .....	24 dis.
" " " " .....	1835-36 .....	
" " " " .....	1842-43 .....	
" " " " .....	1854-55 .....	
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....	No transacts.	
Tanjore Bonds .....	6 dis.	
Bank of Madras Shares .....	7 pm.	

**PRICE OF BULLION.**

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10-

**RATES OF ADVANCE.**

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	88 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do. ....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica .....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....	70 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. do. do. ....	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. do. ....	95 per ct.

**FREIGHTS.**

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. 2s. 6d. to £2.

**BOMBAY.****THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJE-BHOY.**(From the *Bombay Times*, April 16.)

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy is no more. The venerated and patriarchal old man died yesterday morning, at his residence in the Fort. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was born in this island, of poor but respectable parents, on the 15th of July, 1783, and had consequently reached the advanced age of seventy-six years. Left an orphan when he was yet a child, he was brought up in the family of his father-in-law, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, in partnership with whom his career in business began. He seems to have made five successful voyages to China before completing his twenty-fourth year, and to have afforded early promise of that enterprise and sagacity for which he became so conspicuous in after life. It must have been at a period subsequently to these early voyages that Sir Jamsetjee was made prisoner by a French cruiser and carried into Mauritius. Upon the capture of that island in 1810, he regained his liberty, and after visiting the Cape, sailed for Calcutta, where he stayed long enough to acquire some knowledge of Bengalee. We believe the incident now related is not generally known in the community, but is of sufficient interest to be remarked. Sir Jamsetjee seems to have been peculiarly fortunate in his partnership relations, the names of the gentlemen with whom he was associated in business during his long career being familiar as household words in Bombay. Moteechund Amichund, Furdoonjee Sorabjee, and Mahomed Ali Rogay are names which will be long held in veneration by the Parsee and Mahomedan communities, as identified with that of Sir Jamsetjee himself, in every honourable and benevolent enterprise of the century. But the greatest of them all was their survivor, who has now rejoined them in the other world. The dealings of Sir Jamsetjee were confined to no particular branch of trade or class of countries. The produce of Bengal, Madras, and the whole Eastern Seas attracted his attention by turns, and within less than twenty years of his entrance upon business he had amassed a large fortune. For many years past, however, we believe the transactions of the firm had been chiefly confined to China, Sir Jamsetjee employing his own ships largely in the trade. It is impossible to form an estimate of the wealth that the

family inherits. The baronetcy, for the maintenance of which £250,000 was set aside in Sir Jamsetjee's lifetime, in accordance with a special Act of the Legislative Council, devolves upon his eldest son, Mr. Cursetjee, who assumes, under the provisions of the entail, the title of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy the Second. The venerable baronet is survived by the partner of his early fortunes as of his later greatness. Lady Jamsetjee is now upwards of seventy, and occupies, for her many virtues, the same place in the consideration of her numerous friends as her lamented husband held in public estimation.

Simple in his tastes and manners, and dignified in his address, the personal appearance of Sir Jamsetjee, in later years, was a picture of greatness in repose. He had done his work, and entered upon the sabbath of his life; a conception which the sculptor has expressed with much felicity in the massive statue subscribed for as a testimonial by all classes in the island, and for which a resting place is now being prepared in the town-hall of this city. The well known figure of the old man will be vividly recalled to memory by every visitor of the town-hall who was familiar with it in life.

To write a history of Sir Jamsetjee's benefactions would be to write a book, and not the obituary notice of a journal. No man will ever know the extent of his charities. We know enough, however, to be in doubt whether to wonder more at the princely fortune that sustained them or the princely heart which bestowed them. Sir Jamsetjee did not give as other men give; for where other men were satisfied to subscribe, he seemed only intent to endow. The first notice we find of any public gift of magnitude bestowed by him, is recorded in the papers of 1822 and 1826, in each of which years we find him releasing all the prisoners lying for debt in the Bombay jail, under the decrees of the Small Causes' Courts. Having once tasted the pleasures of well-doing, he never turned back, and from that period until his death the flow of his bounty was unprecedented and unceasing. The fame of his strange munificence was borne to the English throne, and in 1842 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy became a name of curious and affectionate interest in England.

In the same year the friends of Sir Jamsetjee resolved to make a formal recognition of his merits, by bestowing on him a testimonial, and a subscription of Rs. 15,000 was accordingly raised to be disposed of as he should think most fitting. The élite of the European and native communities, from the Governor and Members of Council down, accordingly assembled at Mazagon-castle, one of the mansions of Sir Jamsetjee, on the 15th of June, 1842. It was intimated that the sum subscribed for as a testimonial was to be sunk as a fund, the interest of which was to be expended on the translation of the most popular and improving works from European or Oriental writers into Goozerattee, the chief language of the Parsees. An address to this effect, noticing the numberless claims of Sir Jamsetjee to the homage of his countrymen, having been read, the worthy knight replied in a manner somewhat wide of that sanctioned by usage on such occasions, when empty civilities from the recipient are returned for the solid pudding of the givers. Sir Jamsetjee, in acknowledging in fitting terms the compliment that had been paid him, intimated that to the £15,000 subscribed as a testimonial, he had determined to add three lacs of rupees, the interest of which was to be expended in the procuring of translations for the extension of knowledge and promotion of intellectual culture amongst the Parsees.

On the 15th of December, 1843, the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Arthur, invited a select party to Government-house, to be present on the occasion of his presenting Sir Jamsetjee with a gold medal set in diamonds,

a gift from her Majesty. In referring to the subject, Sir George stated that he had inquired into the amount of Sir Jamsetjee's past benefactions, and found them to have amounted within twenty years to more than £90,000; while the amount of his private charities could not be learned, but were understood to form a very considerable proportion to his gifts to public institutions, which could not be concealed.

The stranger who passes through the native town on his way to Byculla or Parell, will be struck as he emerges from the Bhendy Bazaar with a long low range of Gothic buildings on the right side of the road, with two advancing wings, forming three sides of a quadrangle, with a handsome clock-tower in front some thirty yards in advance; and a massy structure still further forward, sixty feet high, of the same style of architecture, but still more richly decorated. The one is the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, for the reception of native patients of every caste and creed; the other the Grant Medical College, erected in commemoration of the late Sir Robert Grant, one of the most amiable, able, and upright men who ever ruled in India. Sir Jamsetjee's contribution to the foundation of this hospital was £17,000, and at this very time we find his attention occupied by two other princely works of public utility—the construction of the Velard and bridge connecting Bombay with Salsette, and the embankment for securing a supply of water to the Parsee quarters of the city and the cañtonments at Poona. The former of these works was constructed at a cost of £17,000, and was gracefully presented to the community in the name of Lady Jamsetjee. The first bund across the Moota Moola at Poona was completed in the year 1845, but the river came down a fortnight earlier than was usual, and before the cement was hardened to withstand the shock, and the whole gave way. The second bund was not completed until the year 1847, when the river once more burst through the barrier, and the work had to be recommenced a second time, to be finally and successfully completed in the year 1850, at a cost of nearly two lacs of rupees.

The largest of Sir Jamsetjee's donations is the endowment of the Parsee Benevolent Institution, for the education and maintenance of poor Parsee children in Bombay, with the sum of between four and five lacs of rupees. Within the last few years, too, he has established a School of Design in the island in connection with the Elphinstone College, and endowed it with the sum of £10,000. But we should only weary the reader by enumerating the charities of this great man in further detail. They were, as far as they were known to the public, published a few months ago in Mr. Dossabhoj Framjee's "History of the Parsees," to which we are indebted for the following tabular statement:—

	Rupees.
Sum paid for the relief of poor debtors in 1822, 1826, and 1842 .....	3,040
Endowment for the performance in Bombay and Guzerat, of various Parsee rites and ceremonies .....	1,80,000
Cost of a building and adjoining ground for the celebration of Public Festivals among the Parsees .....	70,000
Contribution in money, grain, and clothes, for the benefit of the sufferers by the great fire at Surat and Syed Poora .....	30,000
Sums remitted for the relief of poor Parsees at and near Surat, from 1810 to 1817 .....	39,000
Subscriptions to the Panjrapol in Bombay .....	71,600
" " " " at Patton .....	3,000
Endowment for the relief of poor Hindoos in Guzerat, in memory of a Hindoo friend .....	30,000
Parsee cemeteries in various places .....	29,600
Sums given in aid of distressed members of native families .....	44,000
Building and repairs of various Parsee places of worship .....	16,700
Cost of sundry wells and reservoirs in Bombay and other places in the Presidency .....	15,000
Fund for the benefit of the poor blind at Nowasree .....	5,000
Subscriptions to the Parsee punchayet for charitable works .....	15,000

	Rupees.
Parsee church at Poona .. .. .	45,000
Dharumsalla at Khandalla .. .. .	20,000
"         at Nowsaree .. .. .	20,000
Fund for the funeral expenses of poor Parsees at Gundeeve, near Nowsaree .. .. .	5,000
Redemption of the body-tax levied by the Gaikwar Government on the Parses at Nowsaree .. .. .	17,000
Endowment for poor Parsees at Nowsaree... .. .	62,500
"               "                "            "            "            "            "	.. .. .
"               "                "            "            "            "            "	.. .. .
Buildings at "Nowsaree" for Parsee religious observances .. .. .	8,400
Buildings connected with the cemetery at the same place .. .. .	8,600
Contribution towards the construction of the J. J. Hospital .. .. .	1,60,500
The Obstetric Institution in connection with the J. J. Hospital .. .. .	30,000
Mahim causeway .. .. .	1,55,000
Mahim road .. .. .	22,000
Bridge at Arla Parla .. .. .	4,000
Tank at Bandora .. .. .	6,500
Dharumsalla, Bellasis-road, Bombay .. .. .	1,50,000
Waterworks at Poona. .... .	1,80,270
Bridge at Bartha, near Surat.. .. .	7,300
Tank on the Byculla road .. .. .	23,000
Endowment to the Parsee Benevolent Institution for the education and maintenance of the children of poor Parsees at Bombay .. .. .	4,40,000
School of Design in Bombay .. .. .	1,00,000
A Zend Avasta School for Parsees .. .. .	3,000
Book and Prize Fund, Grant Medical College .. .. .	15,000
Subscription to the Parsee punchayet for charitable works .. .. .	15,000
Contribution to the fund for the benefit of European pensioners and their widows .. .. .	5,000
Subscription to the Elphinstone Professorships .. .. .	11,500
"               Byculla schools .. .. .	1,000
Subscription to District Benevolent Society, Bombay .. .. .	5,000
" Sailors' Home, Bombay .. .. .	2,000
" Shivry School of Industry (founded by Dr. Buist) .. .. .	1,500
" Free School, Calcutta .. .. .	2,000
" Fund for the relief of the Scotch and Irish .. .. .	10,000
" Naval School at Devonport .. .. .	1,000
" Wellington Testimonial .. .. .	7,000
" Patriotic Fund .. .. .	5,000
" Relief Fund .. .. .	2,000
" Havelock Testimonial .. .. .	1,000
Total Rupees .. .. .	2,219,800
Total Sterling .. .. .	£221,981

Subsequent to the publication of the above list, Sir Jamsetjee endowed the hospital at Nowsaree with Rs. 75,000, and the last of his public donations was the subscription of Rs. 1,000 at the beginning of the present year to the contemplated museum. He has left none equal to himself behind, and India may put on mourning for the greatest of her sons. But let none be discouraged from following him, with however unequal steps.

The death of Sir Jamsetjee will exercise, in all probability, a marked influence upon the Parsee community. There is no man, now he is gone, to stand up in his place; and it is not unlikely that the veneration with which Sir Jamsetjee was regarded amongst his people may have exercised an influence in his lifetime not unmingled with evil, from the reluctance which all felt to move where Sir Jamsetjee stood still. This is no reproach upon the memory of the patriarchal old man who has gone, but is rather a testimony to the excellence of a nature, in opposition to which men hesitated to move, even where their convictions led. With Sir Jamsetjee closes an era in Parsee history, and we are not without anxiety for the turning of the page.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE ENGLISH, THE TRUE BRAHMINS.**—The *Bombay Times* thus notices a lecture delivered by Dr. Bhownjee, on the 5th April, at Bombay. It will be seen that the lecturer considers the English of the same race as the Hindoos,—“like ourselves the true Brahmins”:—

“The object of the lecture was to show that the Aryas and aboriginal tribes of India had from time to time travelled singly or in bodies into distant climes, before the caste system assumed its present oppressive phase ; and that even at this day Hindoos were

to be found throughout the chief cities of Central Asia, Arabia, Egypt, and that some were even domiciled so far off as Jamaica. Every Hindoo student he said was enjoined to travel, but they looked on India as the whole world, and on Benares as its brightest cynosure. But a new era has dawned. By strange providences this teeming land had come under the control of a race at the extremity of the earth; a race which had distanced all others in all that is great and good in civilisation, which ceaselessly perseveres in rooting out from civilisation all that is enervating and vicious; which is fired by an indomitable resolve to bestow the blessings it enjoys on all nations, and the connection of which with this country, if wisely cemented, will, by the grace of God, be productive of incalculable advantage alike to India and to Great Britain. And who are these wondrous Anglo-Saxons? Strange it is, but true it is, they are our own brothers in the flesh. Aryas as we are; fairer and stronger than ourselves, also truer and stouter of soul. They are Aryas who have travelled to the far west, and returned to us with their far-brought wealth of commercial, political, social and religious truth and sturdy healthfulness of body and spirit; and whose sincerest aspiration is to guide us to the acquirement of those qualities and the exercise of those functions which have placed them foremost among mankind: such is at once their prerogative and duty; and whatever opposition, malcontent monopolies may incite, or ignorance offer to its use, while steadfast to her mission through evil and through good report, and while firmly resisting the delusive seduction of sordid gain, the sovereignty of England must ever extend and become stronger with each extension. The only danger that can possibly menace England here, is from English statesmen being turned from their duty, as instruments in the hands of God for our elevation, by the selfish representations of vested interests, or by the lust of self-aggrandisement. Power, alike to empires and to individuals, is given to raise and better man by teaching him the truth of God, and when power forgets its purposes as the agent of God, God paralyses it. We cannot in any way look on the English as foreigners; they are like ourselves, the true Brahmans, who from the era of the Vedas have progressed under the invigorating influences of the North, not retrograded under the sun of the South, and are entitled to rule us at once by birthright and the endowment of superior abilities. True to them, we are true to ourselves; false to them, we are false to ourselves. After a long and profoundly interesting account of the migrations of the Hindoos, and their present geographical distribution, the lecturer concluded amid great applause by expressing the hope that many of his native hearers might be incited to enlarge their minds by travel, and above all, to bend their steps to that small western isle at the end of the world, in search of that wisdom which their elder brethren had found there, and which they here exercised as our rulers, so much to their and our own prosperity."

**FREE AND EASY.**—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* notices two incidents of the banquet lately given to the 64th and 86th Queen's regiments at Colaba. As Sir Henry Somerset, the Bombay Commander-in-Chief, was gliding quietly among the tables to see that the men were well supplied, one of the "County Downs" recognized him, and on observing him retire into the background said "Come to the front, your honour, and let us have a look at you; we have not seen you since the wars began." The remark excited a hearty laugh, in which the object of it joined. Another soldier laid hold of a tall staff officer, and earnestly entreated him to mount upon a table, and favour the company with a few words on the merits of "Giniral Outram."

RAILWAYS.—The *Bombay Standard* urges the immediate completion of the railway lines in progress, so as to connect that Presidency as speedily as possible with Madras on the one side, and Calcutta on the other. The great Bombay and Madras line is to run through Arcot, Cuddapah to the Raichore Doab, Sholapore, and Deksal to the Toombudra. But of this only forty-two miles are completed from Madras to Arconum. The line from Cuddapah to Raichore is only sanctioned, and the point of junction between the Bombay and Madras lines not settled. Meanwhile all the energies of Madras are directed to the south-west line. The railway through Agra to India has not yet been sanctioned. The true policy, of course, is to complete all main lines before any extension or branch is allowed.

"ORDER OF RELEASE."—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* has an account of the mode in which a debtor confined in the county gaol obtained his freedom. Shortly after the man was

imprisoned, in default of a debt of Rs. 175 declared against him in the Small Cause Court, a native female presented what appeared to be a genuine order for his release, signed by the clerk of the Court. The man was set at liberty. The creditor, who was a Marwaree, observing him abroad next day, fancied that the debt had been paid, and presented himself at the Court for the amount. The clerk was astonished; no money had been paid, no order for release issued. It subsequently appeared, that during the vacation-time the clerk had been in the habit of leaving blank orders for release, signed by himself, with the marshal of the gaol, with a view to effect the release of prisoners in the event of the amount being paid. The woman must have managed to obtain one of these. The Marwaree is of opinion that as the gaoler set his debtor at liberty, he is bound to pay the amount, and is about to institute proceedings against him.

and is about to be put into effect. **MEN AND BRETHREN.**—The *Bombay Gazette* says that a change has been made in the mode of impelling the petty jury in the Bombay Supreme Court. Instead of Europeans, Portuguese, Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahommedans being kept distinct from each other in the box as heretofore, they are to be seated indiscriminately. In one case a Parsee was accordingly foreman. Bease's case, we presume, has led to this change, with the view of preventing class or race feelings influencing the verdict.

**THEATRICALS.**—In Bombay there seems to be a "Zoroastrian Theatrical Club." The "eminent performers" who compose it advertise a performance of Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona" in the Goozerattee language with Italian dress.

**COMMERCIAL.**

*Bombay, April 26, 1859.*

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

6 per cent. Pub. Works Loan .....	Rs. 84	100 Sa.
4 per cent. Transfer Loan .....	Rs. 84	100 Sa.
4 " " Loan 1832-33	Rs. 76½	77 100 Co.'s
4 " " 1835-36	Rs. 76½	77 100 do.
4 " " 1843-43	Rs. 76½	77 100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1854-55	Rs. 76½	77 100 do.

**BANK AND OTHER SHARES.**

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000) .....	38½ pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....	55 per cent. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.....	2 per cent.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.....	4½ per cent. pm.
N. W. Bank of India (Rs. 400) .....	
Agri Bank (Rs. 500) .....	prem. 33 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) .....	— 6 per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 20,000
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.....	25,000 ex. div.
Hydraulic P. Com. ....	3,000
Cotton Spinning Com. ....	2,000 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spin- ning Com. ....	1,900 do.
Colaba L. Com. ....	10,000 do.
Bombay S. N. Com. ....	500 do.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £30 prem. in England—Rs. 12 per share discount.	per share 450 pm. 8 400 \$10 Rs. per S.
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—2 pm.	

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at			
6 months' sight, per rupee,	2s. 1½d.		for Doc. Bills.
6	2s. 1½d.		for Cred. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	.....	97	
	80	97½	
" at sight	.....	98½	
On Madras, at 30 days' .....		98½	
" at sight	.....	—	
On China, at 60 days' sight	.....	Rs. 213	per 100 dol.

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10
Bank of England Notes.....	per Rs. 10
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 297
Republic Dollars .....	" 290½
German Crowns .....	" 213½
Sycee Silver .....	per 100 tola, Rs. 106
Gold Leaf .....	per tola, Rs. 16-8

**FREIGHTS.**

To London, £1. 7s. 6d. to £1. 10s. per ton.

**SURRENDER OF ARMS.**—The *Lucknow Herald* gives the following list of each class of arms surrendered in Oude up to the 2nd of April: cannons, 473; fire-arms, 1,28,844; swords, 4,02,839; spears, 37,740; miscellaneous, comprising shields, bludgeons, sword-sticks, knives, daggers, &c., 5,67,724.

## CHINA.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HONG KONG, April 13.—The London mail of the 26th February arrived here on the 10th.

Baron Gros, the French Plenipotentiary, left this on the 7th, in the *Audacieuse* for Singapore, from whence he returns to Europe. M. de Bourboullon, at present at Macao, is now the French Minister, and the Legation will be removed to Shanghai next month. The Bishop of Victoria has also left, on a visit to Australia.

From Cochin-China there are more particulars of the taking of Saigon, which does not seem to have cost a single life to the allied French and Spanish force. The booty is said to have been immense, both of arms and copper cash.

From Shanghai there have come rumours which may possibly have some influence on the course to be pursued by the British minister to China. It is said that the Russians have established their legation at Peking, and that their Minister has been attended there by a large retinue, but that he has already had a difference with the Chinese Government, from his refusal to communicate officially with anyone but the Emperor himself. This is a Chinese story, but these stories have always some truth in them, and are not unfrequently substantially correct. It is also reported that Tien-tsin (where the treaty was concluded) has been occupied by a large number of Chinese troops, and "difficulties" are apprehended when our Minister advances to Peking with the ratified treaty. To that last report, however, no importance need be attached, the Chinese being a timid people, and given to foreboding evil.

Business is almost entirely suspended at Canton, and the rumour that the city is about to be evacuated by the Allies is one great cause of fear. No teas are making their appearance, and almost no purchases are made of our imports, except of manufactures used in Canton itself and the immediate neighbourhood. It is reported that the rebels, who hold the possession of the passes to the tea districts, have intercepted the small remaining quantity of this season's tea, which was on its way down, and are interfering with the cultivation in some districts. It is feared by the Chinese that immediately after our evacuation of the city it will be seized by the rebels, and so they are unwilling to engage in commercial operations which may only serve to enrich others. Both in the east and on the north-west of the province of Kwang-tung, the rebels have been successful of late, and are pressing towards Canton. In 1846 they nearly took that city, and were driven back with some difficulty; but now there is no determined Yeh to govern the province, or to intimidate the rebels by wholesale executions in the event of the foreign troops being withdrawn.

At all the ports business has been dull during the last fortnight; but the resumption of the immigration of Chinese to California has slightly increased the demand for shipping. The continued dryness of the spring has caused a considerable rise in the demand for rice at all the ports and at Macao.

The subject of piracy on the coast of China has been exciting much discussion of late, the immediate cause being a naval expedition which, at the instigation of Mr. Caldwell, the Registrar General of Hong Kong, was sent against a Chinese town asserted to have committed an act of piracy, but which, there are reasons to suppose, had not done anything so bad. While on the one hand it is evident that piracy cannot be efficiently dealt with through the forms of an English court of justice, it is equally plain that operations against it should only be conducted by intelligent men of good judgment, and whose characters are above suspicion.

There have been lately many and gross instances of kidnapping Chinamen, in order to send them as contract coolies to the Havana. This slave trade has not been carried on at Hong Kong, but on the mainland, especially in the neighbour-

hood of Canton and Whampoa, and the Chinamen thus kidnapped are said to have been taken down chained in lorchas, to the neighbouring Portuguese settlement of Macao, where they are placed in barracoons and shipped off, chiefly in French vessels, for Cuba. We understand that it is almost impossible for kidnapped coolies to be shipped from Macao, and are glad to learn that the Governor of Macao has taken further steps to put a check on this infamous traffic, so far as Macao is connected with it, and has appointed an officer to examine the Portuguese lorchas on the Canton river. The Chinese themselves visit the offence with the severest punishment. Both at Canton and at Whampoa men detected kidnapping have been seized by the people and crucified, while one man was killed lately on the mainland opposite Hong Kong, on the mere suspicion of being engaged in the traffic.

Our estimate of the export of tea for this season, 1858-59, amounts to 52,894,000 lbs., against, to same period last year, 59,527,300 lbs., showing a decrease for season 1858-59, of 6,632,400 lbs.

To the United States the export amounts to 28,547,400 lbs.

Of silk, the export to Great Britain amounts to 61,026 bales, against 53,110 last season, or an increase for 1858-59, of 7,916 bales. To Marseilles, the export amounts to 7,186 bales. The outgoing steamer *Aden* takes about 1,205 bales for Southampton, and 353 for Marseilles.—*Overland China Mail*.

PORTUGUESE NEWSPAPER.—The first number of a Portuguese newspaper, called the *Echo do Povo*, written by an intelligent young Macaese, has appeared in Hong Kong.

INTRODUCTION OF GAS TO HONG KONG.—There is some prospect of Hong Kong being lighted by gas, a proposition to that effect having been made by an American company, which has already introduced gas to Mauritius and the Havana. This proposal has been sent in to the local Government, but it will require to be sent home before an answer can be given, and we understand that the terms asked are rather high, having probably been drawn up in ignorance of the price of coal here. It has been remarked that the introduction of gas would be dangerous, owing to the probable carelessness of Chinese servants, but there is no ground for the fear. The probability is, that the Chinese would be very careful in the matter—more so at least than the Indians of Calcutta and the negroes of Havana, where no catastrophe has ensued from the use of gas.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Roman Catholic Church in Wellington Street, *Nossa Senhora do Conceição*, has been for some time undergoing enlargement and repair, it having been found too small for the increased number of worshippers who go thither. Both in front and at the back it will be extended, while a new altar-piece will be raised, and small chapels are being made on each side. It is expected that the enlargement will be completed in a few months, and that the new building will be an ornament to the place. The cathedral is to have two towers—one for a public clock, and the other for the bells. The want of a public clock has long been felt, and it is better to have one in Wellington Street than one nowhere, which latter appears to be the conclusion of the subscription got up for a public clock in Hong Kong and entrusted to Mr. Mercer.

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, April 29th. The weather has been very unsettled, and for the past week stormy. We have now, however, the promise of an interval of sunshine, sufficient to enable coffee preparation to go on. The exports of our staple during the fortnight have been as follows:—To London four vessels have sailed, taking 24,277 cwts. plantation coffee, and 4,783 cwts. native; one to Sydney took 263 cwts. of native; and one to Bordeaux, 1,637 cwts. of this latter kind. So that the total exports of the fortnight have been 30,060 cwts., in the proportion of 24,277 plantation to 6,683 native. The aggregate export of plantation kind is

23,128 cwts. below that of the corresponding period of last season, while native is in excess to the extent of 32,507 cwts. Every advantage will be taken of such glimpses of dry weather as may offer, but for the next two months operations can proceed but slowly in the face of the copious Monsoon rains. Our average rain fall at Colombo in May is 15 inches: in June 5½; say 20 in the two months: the annual rain fall being 72 inches.

THE GOVERNOR and a considerable number of the leading members of society are still at Newera Ellia, but with the advent of the May rains many will quit the Sanatorium. The Governor will, doubtless, celebrate the anniversary of the Queen's birthday at Kandy.

OUR OBITUARY includes the name of Mr. Lavalliere, late district judge of Kandy. Consequent on this event and the departure on leave of Messrs. Morris and Twynam, a large move in the Civil Service has taken place.

MR. VANE, the deputy collector of customs, has suffered so severely from dysentery, contracted at the late fishery, that he proceeds to England for eighteen months, Mr. Stephen acting for him at Colombo.

A SCHEME has been submitted to the civil servants of Government for establishing a widow's pension fund.

THE IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE still remains unsanctioned, but we believe the steamer *Manchester* will be purchased and immediately set to work. Capt. Graham, it is understood, has reported favourably on the chances of obtaining labourers.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR has arrived at Trincomalee, en route to England. Some sensation has been created by the arrival here in an Arab vessel from the Red Sea of the Hon. Mr. Stanley, who is stated to be a son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, and who, as a professed Mahomedan, has been fraternising with our Moormen.

THE POSITION OF THE RAILWAY QUESTION has formed the great and exciting topic of discussion during the fortnight. For some time back the whole of the railway staff, including the agent and the chief engineer, have been devoting themselves to the most careful examination of the line, especially in the hill region beyond Gordon's Bridge. The result is, the conviction, openly avowed by Mr. Doyne—the agent being in perfect accord with him—that the engagement which now exists between the colony and the Ceylon Railway Company cannot be carried out. To insist on it would be merely to involve both parties in litigation and ruin. If a railway is to be made at all, a compromise must be entered into, and the present engagement revised. Mr. Doyne, as an honest man, feels bound to declare that the expense of making a line to Kandy would very far exceed the outside sum which the Company are bound by their agreement to expend.—*Overland Observer*.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Our Cabul advices are from the 21st March to the 4th April.

On the 22nd the Ameer said in a public durbar, that, in the course of a few days, he will send all his camp to Cabul, and himself march at the end of the month, as forage was not procurable at Jellalabad. The Ameer heard from one of his servants that Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, ruler of Balkh, had sent an agent to the King of Bokhara to make peace between them, but the latter declined to come to any terms of friendship, saying that the ruler of Balkh was a tyrant and oppressed his subjects. On the 24th a letter was received from Sirdar Shere Aly Khan, ruler of Kandahar, stating that he had received news from Heerat, that the forces and artillery, which were coming from Mushed to that place, had been ordered by the King of Persia to march back to Mushed. On the 26th, the Ameer had it proclaimed in his camp that whoever wishes may return to Cabul whenever he likes, as there was a scarcity of forage for horses. On the 28th Mirza Ma-

homed Hossein Khan was ordered to write to Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, and inform him that the Ameer will shortly march to Cabul, and when there he will write to him again. On the 31st a cossid brought papers from Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, ruler of Balkh, stating that as the King of Bokhara intends shortly to come and pay his respects to a shrine which is situated within the boundary of Balkh, the Ameer should therefore place all his forces at the Sirdar's disposal, and himself make haste and return to Cabul. Consequently, the Ameer next day ordered all his forces to precede him towards Cabul, while he himself marched on the 4th of April. Shah Murv Khan has contracted the Jellalabad territory, by paying 8,000 rupees more than the previous contract.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

## BURMAH.

**KING OF BURMAH.**—Every succeeding act of the present King of Burmah Proper assists in establishing the fact, that in intelligence and in administrative ability he is vastly superior to his predecessors. His large and daily increasing intercourse with the English people, his generous treatment of the British visitors, his readiness to engage the services of British talent, whenever procurable, and his munificence towards us, are among the striking and happy features of his character. Nor is the King dead to a sense of the useful and the beautiful. He has two steamers already plying between this port and his capital, and he has even treated himself to a vessel for his special use.—*Rangoon Times*.

**GENERAL D'ORGONI.**—The notorious D'Orgoni has turned up once more, and on the borders of the country which seems to have some mysterious attraction for him—the kingdom of Burmah. He lately, as we learn from the local *Times*, arrived at Rangoon from Ceylon. This time he presents himself in the unpretending capacity of agent between certain artisans of Bordeaux and the King of Burmah. These artisans, it appears, entered into a contract *sous le haut patronage de son Suprême Excellence le General D'Orgoni* to proceed to Burmah, and for a certain annual hire to work in a manufactory about to be established there. But they will not proceed beyond the British frontier, and it appears they intend to justify their breach of contract by questioning D'Orgoni's titular dignity, and pleading that a deception was practised upon them in regard thereto.

**WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—The barque *Jane Mary Teizera* from Rangoon to Chittagong, foundered off Cape Negrais in a severe gust of wind on Sunday the 6th March. The commander, his wife and family, and the entire crew save one lascar have been lost.

**A NEW CHURCH.**—It appears from the Rangoon papers, that at least there is a chance of the inhabitants getting the long talked of Church. Four years ago Lord Dalhousie promised them the shell of the building if they would undertake to finish it. Lord Canning has now followed out the wishes of his predecessor and granted them 20,000 rupees, "when the finances are in an improved condition," which *proviso* renders the period somewhat indefinite.

**SMALL-POX.**—We have Rangoon papers to 30th March, small-pox and fever were very prevalent, the deaths among the native population very numerous, and the disorder seems to be on the increase.

**THE REVENUE RETURNS** of the Province of Pegu show an increase of about seven lakhs of rupees over those of the preceding year. The exports of rice continue steadily to advance, the present return showing a total of 186,494 tons, being an increase of 60,000 tons over the last year. The paddy cultivation is sedulously pushed, and Burmah threatens to become yearly a more important rival to Bengal, in the Chinese and other markets.

**THE EXPORT OF BULLION** to Bombay on the 27th of May, was £200,000, of which £150,000 was for Government.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

**Military Dept., Fort William, April 6.**—No. 506.—Lieut. col. T. Sewell, 25th N.I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on m.c., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 510.—Asst. surg. J. Williams, med. dep., has leave fr. April 1 to June 30, to Bombay, thence to Eur., on furl., for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 511.—Admitted to the service, and prom. to rank of ens.—

Infantry.—Mr. A. G. Handcock, date of arrival at Fort William, April 10.

Mr. J. M. Sym, date of arrival at Fort William, Jan. 10.

**Fort William, April 14.**—Leave of absence:—

No. 512.—Lieut. C. W. Peter, 42nd N.I., for 2 yrs., to Eur., under new regs.

No. 513.—Capt. C. S. Salmon, 57th N.I., offic. maj. of brigade, has leave fr. April 15 to July 15 to Bombay, thence to Eur. on furl. for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 515.—22nd N.I.—Ens. J. B. Slater to be Lieut., fr. April 1, v. Grant, dec.

No. 517.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. D. Young, medical dept., attached to Buxar and Koruntadhee stud depots, for 2 years, under old regs.

Lieut. E. S. Jackson, 12th N.I., sub-asst., stud. dept., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 518.—Returned to duty:—

Lieut. T. E. Powell, 43rd L.I.; date of arr. April 1.

Lieut. J. P. Cambridge, 2nd N.I. (grens.), April 2.

No. 519.—Asst. surg. W. H. Adley, offic. in med. ch. of Haupper stud., to med. ch. of regt. of irreg. cav., under com. of Maj. Roberts at Meerut.

No. 522.—Capt. R. R. W. Ellis, 23rd N.I., has leave for 15 mo., to Eur., under new regs.

No. 523.—Hyderabad Contingent.—Art.—Lieut. S. H. E. Chamier, Madras art., offic. com. of 3rd comp., to com. of 1st comp., v. Orr.

No. 524.—Returned to his duty on this estab.:—

Lieut. C. E. Bates, 36th N.I., adj. of 22nd Punjab inf.; date of arr. at Fort William, April 13.

No. 526.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl.:—

Brev. Lieut. col. T. H. Shuldham, 15th N.I., for 3 yrs., under old regs.

**Home Dept., April 16.**—Rev. F. W. Kingsford, appd. an asst. chapl. on Bengal estab. reported his arr. per ship *Saladin*, 8th inst.

The serv. of the Rev. J. Mackay, asst. chapl., are placed at disposal of Govt. of Straits Settlements, and those of the Rev. F. W. Kingsford, asst. chapl., at disposal of the Govt. of the N.W. Prov.

**Foreign Dept., April 15.**—Asst. surg. W. Eddowes, attached to convalescent depot at Allahabad, to med. ch. of Joudpore Legion, v. Dr. A. Young.

Capt. R. H. D. Tulloh, asst. commissioner, 1st class, Punjab, to be asst. commissioner, 1st class, in the prov. of Oude.

With reference to G. O., dated Dec. 31, No. 4,332, Lieut. C. W. Street to offic. as asst. commissioner in Promie dist., from March 8.

The following appts. are made in amendment of those notified in G.O., dated 4th ult., No. 576:—

Lieut. Stainforth to be dist. adjt., v. Lieut. Smith.

Lieut. Ffrench to offic. as divisional adjt., v. Ward.

Lieut. Rawlins to offic. as divisional adjt., v. Boileau.

Maj. W. H. Rickards made over ch. of the Bhopal political agency to Capt. W. G. Cumming on March 29.

Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, bart., agent to Gov. Gen. for Central India, made over ch. of Central India agency office temp. to his asst., Capt. F. J. H. Helbert, on 4th inst.

Mr. T. J. Tallon, asst. commissioner, Pegu, received ch. of the office of the asst. commissioner, Pegu Town, Rangoon dist., fr. Capt. Jepson, on February 26 last.

Ens. J. Kelly, 1st Madras fus., do. du. with Oude mil. pol., is perm. to resign his appt. in the police.

Lieut. C. H. Boileau, H.M.'s 61st and Ens. C. Pye, H.M.'s 53rd regt., to resign appts. of divisional and district adjts. in Oude military police, and their services are replaced at disposal of military dep.

Lieut. R. N. Taylor, dep. commissioner, 3rd class, in charge Raichore Doab, has leave for 2 mo. fr. 3rd inst.

Mr. L. Ricketts, asst. commissioner, is app. to charge of district dur. Lieut. Taylor's abs.

**April 18.**—Lieut. R. G. Watson, 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I., to be 3rd attaché to H. M.'s embassy at the Court of Persia.

**April 19.**—Dr. J. M. Hyslop, civil surg. at Bagdad, to offic. as political agent in Turkish Arabia, during abs. of Maj. A. B. Kemball.

Maj. J. W. Carnegie, dep. commissioner in Oude, has leave from 15th inst., to pres., prep. to England on m.c.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

**April 4.**—Mr. H. T. Prinsep, to be a member of the Charitable Hospital and Dispensary at Tumlook.

**April 11.**—Mr. E. Jackson, offic. add. judge of 24-Pergunnahs, &c., is empowered to try commitments fr. Dacoity commr. and his sub., in dist. of Beerbhoom.

Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, Dacoity commr., vested with powers of a mag. in dist. of Beerbhoom.

Lieut. H. M. Boddam, asst. gen. superint. for suppression of Thuggee, and asst. to the Dacoity commr., vested with powers of a mag. in the dist. of Beerbhoom and Balasore.

Mr. F. M. Halliday, assist. to magis. and coll. of Hooghly, for 8 weeks, fr. 18th inst., new rules.

**April 12.**—Mr. A. R. Thompson, offic. jun. sec. to Board of Rev., assumed charge of his office on 6th inst., fr. which date the unexpired portion of the leave granted on 16th ult., has been can.

**April 9.**—Mr. F. H. Fellow to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Cuttack.

**April 13.**—Mr. W. S. Wells to charge of sub-division of Govindpore, and to exercise special powers of an asst. mag. in Maunbhoom.

**April 4.**—Mr. G. N. Barlow is vested with powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Sarun.

Mr. J. R. Anderson to be a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in Sarun, and to exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. in that district.

**April 15.**—Mr. J. H. Young to offic. as commr. of revenue and circuit of the Nuddea division.

Mr. F. J. Cockburn to offic. as coll. of Customs at Calcutta.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, in charge of sub-div. of Gopalgunge, to temp. charge of the sub-div. of Ma-goorah.

Capt. W. T. Fagan to be comdt. of 7th Bengal police batt., but to continue to offic. as comdt. of 6th Bengal police batt.

**April 15.**—Mr. A. Grote, commr. of rev. and circuit of Nuddea div., for 1 mo., under new rules.

Mr. E. M. Keily, dep. coll. of Cachar, for 3 mo., on m.c.

**April 6.**—Mr. J. Home, mag. of Calcutta, for 6 mo., on m.c.

Mr. F. A. Vincent, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Barre, for 12 mo., on m.c.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

**Allahabad, April 9.**—Appointments.—Mr. F. B. Pearson to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Cawnpore, dur. abs. of Mr. J. H. Batten.

Mr. J. H. Batten to offic. as commr. of Rohilcund div., dur. abs. of Mr. R. Alexander, making over ch. of current duties to the Principal Sudder Ameen of Cawnpore.

Mr. J. H. Prinsep to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allypore, dur. abs. of Bramley.

Mr. F. F. Hogg, jt. mag. of 1st class, having reported his return to India on the 1st inst., is posted to Meerut dist.

**Revenue Dept., April 11.**—Mr. G. B. Maconochie, dep. coll. of Etawah, is prom. to 1st grade of dep. collectors.

**Allahabad, April 8.**—Lieut. P. C. Dalmahoy, adj. of Humeerpore military police, to be a member of the road, ferry, and local agency funds committee of that district.

**April 11.**—Capt. J. S. Rawlins, 44th N.I., to be com. of auxiliary levy, and district com. in Mynpoory, from 22nd ult., dur. abs. of Capt. Eckford.

The unexpired portion of privilege leave for 8 weeks, granted to Capt. T. Dennehy, com. Allahabad div. police batt., in orders dated 1st ult., is cancelled.

Leave of absence.—Capt. C. P. Hallett, com. Allypore district police, for 2 mo., fr. May 1, to Nynees Tal and Mussoorie.

**April 14.**—Mr. J. C. Ross to be dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Boolundshuhur, with full powers of a mag.

Dr. J. Sheetz, appd. to med. charge of civil station of Etawah, as a temp. measure.

The following notification by the gov. of India is republished:—

**April 8.**—The serv. of Lieut. F. H. Newmarch, 24th N.I., are placed at disposal of the lieut. gov. of the N. W. Provs.

Appointment.—Lieut. F. H. Newmarch, 24th N.I., to be an asst. commissioner in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Leave of absence.—Mr. H. D. Willock, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahjehanpore, for 6 mo., to Eur.

**General Dept., March 30.**—The serv. of Mr. J. S. Campbell, dep. commissioner of Jhujjur, are placed at disposal of the gov. of N. W. Provs.



Appointment.—Mr. J. S. Campbell to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad.

Asst. surg. W. R. Rice, appd. civil asst. surg. of Saugor.

Allahabad, April 14.—Mr. G. A. Wright to be coll. of customs, Allahabad.

Mr. G. M. Jones to be coll. of customs at Jhansi.

Mr. W. O. Bell to be coll. of customs at Saugor.

The above appointments to have effect fr. Feb. 17. April 15.—The unexpired portion of the last extension of 6 months' leave, granted to Mr. G. A. Wright, coll. of customs, granted by the home govt., is cane.

Allahabad, April 13.—Leave of absence.—Lieut. D. Shaw, adjt. Allahabad div., mil. police batt., for 8 weeks, fr. April 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Dept., dated March 31.—Mr. D. F. McLeod, financial commissioner of the Punjab, has 1 mo.'s leave, fr. April 15.

Mr. A. A. Roberts, commissioner of Jhelum, will perform du. of financial commissioner, in addition to his own, dur. Mr. McLeod's abs.

General Dept.—Rev. C. W. Cahusac, chaplain of Kussowlee, has leave to Simla.

Rev. F. Farrer, chaplain of Simla, has leave to Kussowlee.

Dated April 2.—Mr. J. Beames, asst. commissioner, has been appd. sec. to local fund committee of Goojrat.

No. 754, April 4.—Transfers.—The servs. of Capt. R. H. D. Tulloch, asst. commissioner, Peshawur, placed at disposal of the chief commissioner in Oude, as a temp. arrangement.

Nos. 761-3.—April 5.—The transfers of the Rev. J. K. Stuart to Mean Meer, and Rev. H. Murray to Rawul Pindie, notified March 30, are hereby cane.

Nos. 783-4.—April 6.—Mr. C. E. Bernard, asst. commr., fr. the Hooshiarpore to Jullunder dist.

Sir A. H. Lawrence, bart., asst. commr., fr. Lahore to Kangra dist.

Nos. 788-90.—Mr. W. G. Lennox, extra asst., fr. the Hooshiarpore to Sirsa dist.

Nos. 791-3.—Mr. C. Burton, extra asst., fr. Sirsa to the Kunal dist.

April 6.—Mr. W. B. Jones, asst. commr., is app. to be sec. to Local Fund Committee at Lahore, in succ. to Capt. R. Young, transf. to another dist.

Nos. 781-2.—Mr. F. E. Moore, to be an extra asst. of 2nd class, fr. the date of his relieving Mr. W. G. Lennox, extra asst., at Hooshiarpore.

The hon. the lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following promotions from date of Mr. R. P. Jenkins' departure from India on furl.—

Capt. A. L. Busk, dep. commissr. of 2nd class, to be dep. commissr. of 1st class.

Capt. H. W. H. Coxe, dep. commissr. of 3rd class, to be dep. commissr. of 2nd class.

Capt. R. Young, asst. commissr. of 1st class, to be dep. commissr. of 3rd class.

Mr. R. W. Thomas, asst. commissr. of 2nd class, to be asst. commr. of 1st class.

The hon. the lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following prom., with effect fr. the date of Mr. H. B. Henderson's departure from India:—

Mr. R. E. Egerton, dep. commissr. of 2nd class, to be dep. commissr. of 1st class.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, April 2.—Hd. Qrs., Camp Agra, March 23.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appts., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

12th Foot.—Capt. C. A. S. Dickens, fr. 38th foot, to be capt., v. Martin, who exch., March 23, 1859.

38th Foot.—Capt. D. W. Martin, fr. 12th foot, to be capt., v. Dickens, March 23.

60th Foot.—Lieut. F. A. Campbell, of 1st, and Lieut. J. O. Young, of 2nd batt., are perm. to exch. batts., March 23.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Etamadpoor, March 21.—The exchange between Lieuts. J. D. Brocknan, 86th, and J. H. Waterfall, 95th foot, announced in G.O. No. 46, of March 16, has not taken place.

Leave of absence:—

29th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. J. R. Wheeler to precede the regt., to England, by the overland route.

Staff Asst. surg. R. Henry will proc. to Nichloul, for du. with 34th foot.

Asst. surg. Hearn, R.A., will proc. to Lucknow for the purpose of taking med. ch. of No. 5 compy. 13th batt. of the R.A.

Staff Asst. surg. Hopkins, on being relieved of med. ch. of No. 5 compy., 13th batt., roy. art., will proc. to Cawnpore.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Sonma Gunge, March 30.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

87th Foot.—Brev. maj. C. F. Campbell to be maj., by purch., v. Lea, who ret., March 29; Lieut. J. R.

Simpson to be capt., by purch., v. Campbell, March 29; Ens. R. Throckmorton to be lieut., by purch., v. Simpson, March 29.

99th Foot.—Lieut. T. H. Clarkson to be capt., by purch., v. Molson, March 29; Ens. A. Gray to be lieut., by purch., v. Clarkson, prom., March 29; Lieut. W. A. Bond to be adjt., v. Clarkson, prom., March 29.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Kundoolie, March 25.—The undermentioned officers have passed in the vernacular language:—

Lieut. G. Mylne and Ens. E. S. Mason, 82nd foot; Capt. H. Mitford and Lieut. H. S. Simson, 27th foot; Lieut. W. B. Armstrong, 7th drag. gds.

Capt. Oldfield, who has been posted to the 2nd batt. 5th foot, will proc. to the Mauritius to join his batt.

Capt. McGrigor, who has been posted to 2nd batt. 8th foot, will proc. to Gibraltar to join his batt.

Order confirmed:—

Lieut. S. T. Sargent, H.M.'s 43rd L.I., has leave on m.c. to Calcutta.

Leaves of absence:—6th Drag. Gds.—Paymr. C. Sewell, to Simla, for 6 mo. Royal Horse Art.—Maj. Middleton, to England, for 14 mo. fr. date of embarkation. 3rd Foot.—Maj. H. S. King, to Neigherry hills, fr. Mar. 22 to July 7; Capt. P. J. Dunbar, to England, fr. May 4 to May 4, 1860. 7th Foot.—

Lieut. C. E. Hope, to Bombay, on m.c., for 2 mo. 8th Foot.—Lieut. F. A. Stebbing, to Simla, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15. 13th Foot.—Lieut. O'Neil S. Segrave, to Calcutta for 6 weeks, on m.c. 16th Foot.—Capt. H. S. Cochrane, to Australia for 9 mo., on m.c. 19th Foot.—Capt. H. F. Massy, to England for 18 mo. 20th Foot.—Capt. T. C. Lyons, to Mussoorie, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15. 20th Foot.—Lieut. the Hon. A. E. P. Vereker, to England, for 18 mo. 23rd Foot.—Ens. J. H. Tulloch, to hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c., to Oct. 12.

24th Foot.—Lieut. T. Airey, to Bombay, on m.c. 27th Foot.—Lieut. J. S. White, to Simla, for 6 mo. 38th Foot.—Maj. J. S. H. Farrer, to England, for 18 mo.; Brev. maj. H. P. Vance, to England, for 18 mo. 43rd Foot.—Capt. F. M. Colville, to England, for 18 mo. 53rd Foot.—Brev. maj. J. Maycock, to Madras, fr. March 15 to May 31, m.c. 64th Foot.—Capt. Clarke and Barnett, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, fr. April 1 to June 30. 61st Foot.—Capt. E. T. Wickham, to England, for 18 mo. 70th Foot.—Brev. col. E. L'Estrange, to remain at Landour, fr. Jan. 18 to July 15. 71st Foot.—Ens. R. Kane, to Mussoorie, on m.c., for 6 mo. 74th Foot.—Col. G. Monkland, to England, m.c. 77th Foot.—Asst. surg. G. C. Hyde, to Calcutta, on m.c. 80th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. Jackson, to England, via Cape of Good Hope, m.c. 81st Foot.—Capt. W. B. Browne, to England, for 18 mo. 88th Foot.—Maj. Hon. J. J. Bourke, to England, for 15 mo.; Lieut. W. Birch, to England, for 15 mo. 99th Foot.—Lieut. G. Clayton and Ens. H. R. Sayce, to Hazareebagh, fr. March 15 to June 15; Lieut. col. P. Smyly, to Neigherry Hills, fr. March 22 to Sept. 22; Lieut. A. W. Atkinson, in ext., fr. May 15 to June 15.

The leave granted to Ens. Hodgkinson, 37th foot, of 11th March, is cancelled.

The following medical officers will accompany the first detachment of H.M.'s troops proceeding to Upper Provinces:—

Asst. surg. Leslie, 48th regt., en route to join his corps; Staff asst. surgs. Armstrong to Cawnpore and Walker to Bareilly.

Hd. Qrs. Camp Chaproulah, April 2.—The Com. in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

57th Foot.—Lieut. A. F. A. Slade to be capt. by purch., v. Bird, who retires, April 1.

Ens. C. M. Clarke to be lieut. by purch., v. Slade, prom., April 1.

Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Simla, March 29.—Deputy inspector generals Doctors Gammie and Currie, will proceed to England and report themselves to the adjutant gen., Horse Guards, and the director general army med. dep.

March 31.—Ens. W. Magill, 24th foot, to act as provisional instructor of musketry to the battalion from March 1.

Lieut. C. D. Barwell, 90th L.I., to act as instructor of musketry to regiment from March 2.

Ens. P. Dwyer, 88th foot, is to act as instructor of musketry to regiment from March 17.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, April 14, Hd. Qrs., Camp Delhi, April 5, 1859.—No. 57.—The following officers have passed their examination in the vernacular language:—

Capt. P. Withington, 7th drag. gds.

Capt. G. W. Muriel, Lieut. R. Brocas, and Asst. surg. A. Lithgow, H.M.'s 75th ft.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, dated 21st and 23rd Feb., 1859, granting leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—

To England, under new rules, m.c.—Col. H. Smyth, c.b., 68th ft.

Capt. A. de M. Fleming, 44th ft.

Capt. H. B. Brady, 69th ft.

Appg. Lieut. H. R. Martin, adjt., and Lieut. Wyllie, qr. mr., to R. art., Madras, with effect fr. Aug. 27.

To England, under new rules, m.c.—R. art.—Lieut. Guillo. 28th ft.—Lieut. col. Butler. 83rd ft.—Col.

Johnstone. 60th ft.—Lieut. col. Muter. 87th ft.—Lieut. col. O'Brien; Surg. Banon. 94th ft.—Lieut. A. Chute. 95th ft.—Ens. E. Chapple; Staff surg. J. Hoffman.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. Slade, 57th ft., 6 mo., Nynsee Tal, m.c.; Capt. Welsh, 8th ft., to March 15, Bombay.

The following officers have passed their examination in the Vernacular language:—

Capt. O. De L. Priaulx, Lieut. G. L. Hedley, 94th foot.

Capt. W. H. Cooper, 70th foot, has passed his exam. as a surveyor.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, April 7.—Leave of absence:—

Military Train.—Capt. A. Williams, to precede the batt. to England.

Orders confirmed:—

By Maj. gen. Sir J. Inglis, com. Cawnpore div.:—

Dated March 1.—Appg. Staff asst. surg. Wilks to take med. ch. of volunteers of 9th lancers, proc. to Meerut, and directg. Asst. surg. Spence, 82nd foot, to proc. to join at Shahjehanpore.

By Col. C. Riddell, com. roy. art in Oude:—

Dated Feb. 12.—Appg. Lieut. M. H. Fitzmaurice, of Maj. Longden's comp., to be qr. mr. roy. art., v. Young, app. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. roy. art. in India.

By the officer com. 70th foot:—

Dated March 17.—Appg. Capt. P. F. de Quincy to act as interp. to the corps.

Asst. surgs. Pearson and Venour will proc., the former to Allahabad, and the latter to Cawnpore, and on arr. they will report themselves to the senior med. officer Q.T. for duty.

Hd. Qrs. Delhi, April 5.—By Maj. gen. Sir J. Inglis, comdg. Cawnpore div., dated March 4th, 7th, and 12th, directing Asst. surg. Collins, 87th ft., to take med. ch. of troops en route to Meerut, after which he will proc. to join his regt. at Jullunder.

Surg. Moffat to proc. to Sasseram, and assu. med. ch. of 77th regt.

Asst. surg. Longheed to proc., at the govt. expense, to Bareilly, where his serv. are urgently required, reporting himself, on arrival, to Surg. Furlong, 42nd ft.

By Brigdr. Herbert, comdg. at Allahabad, dated March 5th, 9th, and 14th, appg. Capt. hon. W. Herbert, 84th ft., to com. invalids proc. to presidency.

Surg. Longheed to proc. to Cawnpore for duty.

Surg. Hession to proc. to Setapore, to relieve Surg. Rhys in med. ch. of E. trp. R.H.A.; the latter officer proceeding to Benares to take med. ch. of depot hospitals at that station.

Asst. surg. Davie to proc. to Kirwee, v. Futtehpore, to do du. with H.M.'s 97th ft.

By Maj. gen. Bradford, comdg. Meerut div., dated March 11, directing Staff asst. surg. E. Wilks to be attached as a temp. measure to H.M.'s 75th ft.

By the officer comdg. at Allahabad, dated Feb. 27, directing Staff asst. surg. Wilks to relieve Asst. surg. Ramsay, 37th ft., from med. ch. of volunteers from 84th and military train; the latter officer returning to his own regt.

Appg. Staff asst. surg. Smith to do du. with 5th ft.

Dated March 1st.—Directing Staff asst. surg. Stewart to take med. ch. of detach. proc. to Fyzabad, and to return to Allahabad.

By Capt. Hume, comdg. left wing, 80th ft., dated Dec. 18, 1858, directing Asst. surg. Frank to take med. ch. of left wing, v. Miller, on leave.

By Maj. gen. Campbell, comdg. Dinapore div., dated March 6, appg. Staff asst. surg. Turton to do du. with 77th ft., at Sasseram.

The servs. of the undermentioned officers are placed at disposal of Govt. for employ. in Punjab levies:—

Lieuts. O. J. Travers and R. Whigham, 70th foot; T. L. Roberts, 87th foot; T. Gardiner, 98th foot.

The undermentioned officers of the roy. art., now do. du. with that branch of the service in Bengal, will proc. to join their own troops at their respective Pres.:—

Lieut. W. J. Hall, D. tr.—Bombay; Lieut. E. C. Vaughan, H. tr.—Madras.

Lieut. W. S. Brown, 8th batt. roy. art., is posted to Maj. Smith's fd. batty., No. 7 comp. 14th batt., v. Whynates.

Leaves of absence:—

37th Foot.—Capt. F. J. N. Ind to England, for 18 mo.; Ens. A. Jones to Darjeeling, fr. April 1 to Sept. 30. 73rd Foot.—Maj. W. L. Peto, Capt. W. C. O'Brien and F. Reeve, to England, for 18 mo.

Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers, recently promoted, have been posted to battalions as follows:—

4th Foot.—Lieut. col. Wilby, 1st batt.; Maj. Gamble, 1st batt.; Capt. Maule, 2nd batt.; Lieut. Holt, 1st batt. 13th Foot.—Major Jones, 2nd batt.; Capt. Segrave, 1st batt. Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Tottenham, 2nd batt.

The undermentioned officer, 18th foot, is rem. to the batt. specified against his name, with the view to his being app. instructor of musketry:—Lieut. Willy, 1st batt.

**The 84th Foot.**

*Fort William, April 8.*—No. 483.—H.M.'s 84th regt. of infantry will embark from Calcutta on their return to England.

Of all the regiments of the royal army which, in 1857, were drawn to Bengal from distant stations, the 84th is that which was first in the field.

The good work of this regiment is recorded in many gazettes, from the first outbreak of mutiny, through the capture of Lucknow, and finally, in the arduous and exhausting campaign of Behar, during the summer of last year.

The Governor General in Council requests the officers and men of her Majesty's 84th regiment to accept his best thanks for their valuable and protracted service, and he cordially congratulates them upon having closed their career of seventeen years in India with marked distinction and honour.

The 84th regiment will be saluted from the battery of Fort William upon leaving Calcutta.

**Allowances of Chaplains.**

*Fort William, April 8.*—"Read an endorsement from the Home dept. No. 806, dated the 23rd ult., forwarding for consideration and orders a despatch from the Government of Fort St. George, No. 86, dated the 3rd idem, submitting a question connected with the leave of absence to chaplains and assistant chaplains."

Resolution.—With reference to the order of the late Hon. the Court of Directors, dated August 15, 1855, o. 23, which directs that no deduction be made from the allowance of a chaplain or assistant chaplain in the Provinces during the leave granted anterior to embarkation on sick certificate, provided that the extent of the leave is in proportion to the distance to be travelled to the presidency, the Madras Government now inquires whether chaplains and assistant chaplains stationed at the presidency, and proceeding home on medical certificate, are entitled to leave preparatory to embarkation, and if so, on what terms.

The Gov. Gen. in Council considers it reasonable in such cases to allow chaplains and assistant chaplains preparatory leave for fifteen days on full pay.

**Farewell to H.M.'s 9th Lancers.**

*Fort William, Mil. Dept.*—No. 502 of 1859.—April 13.—After a long and brilliant career in India, the 9th "Queen's Royal," lancers are on the eve of leaving Calcutta for England.

From the beginning of the hostilities in which the British army in India has recently been engaged, this regiment has held a foremost place in the contest.

Its name is inseparably connected with the siege of Delhi, during which the services rendered by its officers and men were various and most important; and in the later campaigns in Rohilcund and Oude it has closed its term with much honour.

In taking leave of the 9th lancers, the Viceroy and Governor Gen. in Council desires to offer to this distinguished regiment his hearty thanks, not only for its good service before the enemy, but for the admirable example which it has presented to the young soldiers of the Indian army by its perfection of discipline, conduct, and efficiency.

The regiment will be saluted by the guns of Fort William on its departure.

By order. R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. General,  
Sec. to Government of India.

**H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons.**

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, March 31.*—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 14th light drags. being perm. to bear upon their cap-plates the word "Persia," and of the 64th and 78th regts. being perm. to bear upon the regimental colour the following words:—

64th regiment.	78th regiment.
"Persia."	"Persia."
"Reshire."	"Koosh-ab."
"Bushire."	
"Koosh-ab."	

in commemoration of the Persian campaign of 1856-57.

**MADRAS.****BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.**

*Fort St. George, April 21.*

Rev. J. Vivian Bull, B.A., jt. chaplain of Bangalore, has privilege leave for 1 mo., fr. 25th inst.

April 21.—No. 156.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Maj. gen. G. Grantham, inf., on furl., under old regts.

Maj. J. Stewart, 49th N.I., dep. mil. aud. gen., on m.c. for 15 mo.

Returned to duty:—

Maj. W. J. Church, 17th N.I., arr. at Calcutta on April 1.

The serv. of Asst. surg. G. Bidie, in med. ch. of 1st inf., Hyderabad contgt., have been replaced by

Govt. of India at disposal of this govt., for civ. employ.

*Judicial Dept., April 21.*—Asst. surg. W. A. Jacob, perm. to resign his appt. as zillah surg. of Cuddapah, and his serv. are placed at disposal of C. in C.

*Revenue Dept., April 21.*—Asst. surg. G. Bidie, to be civ. surg. of Guntoor, v. Fletcher.

April 27.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. F. H. Crozier, civ. and sess. judge of Nellore, for 3 mo.

Mr. W. Knox, coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, in ext. for 2 mo.

April 25.—Mr. C. R. Pelly, to be sub. judge of zillah of Vizagapatam.

Mr. J. Ratliff, to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Nellore, dur. abs. on leave of Mr. F. H. Crozier.

Mr. W. S. Hooper, to offic. as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore, dur. employ. of Mr. Grenfell, on other duty.

April 27.—Mr. R. B. Swinton, actg. sub. judge of Cuddapah, delivered over charge of the Court to Mr. W. Elliot, civ. and sess. judge, on the 21st inst.

Mr. J. W. Reid, actg. sub. judge of Cuddapah, assd. charge of the sub. court fr. Mr. Elliot, on 23rd inst.

*Public Works Dept., April 27.*—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the C. in C., for regimental duty, as they are no longer required in the public works department:—

Capt. R. C. Babington, 4th N.I.

Lieut. W. Syme, 11th N.I.

The serv. of Lieut. W. C. Hamond, engr., are placed at disposal of Govt. of India, for employ. in dep. of public works at Hyderabad.

April 27.—Capt. H. F. Siddons, 3rd L.C., to be commandant of cavalry volunteer guards, with honorary rank of maj., v. Raikes.

April 27.—No. 158.—Promotions:—

Infantry.—Maj. T. McGoun, fr. 6th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Davidson, dec.; date of comm., April 21.

6th N.I.—Capt. J. W. Coates, to be maj., Lieut. G. Atkinson, to be capt., and Ens. E. H. Prother, to be lieut., in succession to McGoun, prom., date of comm. April 21.

32nd N.I.—Ens. R. C. Kinchant, to be lieut., v. Carnell, dec.; date of comm., March 18.

6th L.C.—Corn. J. G. D. Walker, to be lieut., v. Faber, dec.; date of comm., April 12.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. W. H. Horsley, engr., arr. at Madras April 25.

Capt. E. Gage, 15th N.I., arr. at Bombay April 5.

Surg. J. Sanderson, garrison surg. Fort St. George, has leave to Eur., m.c., for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854.

April 23.—The undermentioned officers are app. to do duty with the corps of sappers and miners:—

Lieut. A. T. Rolland, 8th N.I.

Lieut. C. J. Jennings, 15th N.I.

Lieut. W. J. Seaton, 23rd L.I.

Lieut. A. R. Clephane, 24th N.I.

Lieut. T. R. Griffith, 48th N.I.

April 25.—On the recommendation of the Director General Med. Dept., the following orders are issued:—

The undermentioned medical officers are perm. to enter on the general duties of the army:—

Asst. surg. W. Farquhar.

Asst. surg. G. H. Alexander.

Asst. surg. W. F. Davis.

**REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.**

Asst. surg. J. Ratton, fr. 23rd L.I., to 6th N.I.

Asst. surg. H. J. H. Griesbach, fr. 6th N.I., to 23rd regt. L.I.

Asst. surg. P. G. FitzGerald, fr. 50th N.I. to 27th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. W. A. Jacob, 49th N.I.

Asst. surg. C. Robertson, fr. do. du. 1st Madras fus. to 42nd N.I.

Asst. surg. G. H. Alexander, fr. do. du. 1st Royals, to do. du. supering. surg. dept. N. div., temp. to be in ch. of Eur. details at Masulipatam.

Asst. surg. W. F. Davis, do. du. with 2nd Eur. L.I., will proc. to Tranquebar, and assume med. ch. of that station, and do du.

Cornet A. L'E. H. Holmes, H.M.'s 12th lancers, Madras, qualified as interpreter.

The Moonshiee allowance is to be disbursed to Lieut. G. N. Johnstone, 1st N.I., passed for "general staff," date March 10.

April 26.—Capt. C. R. W. F. Harris, 8th L.C., is relieved fr. being interp. to H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles, and appd. to do du. with 1st L.C.

Capt. G. Harkness, 25th N.I., to act as inter. to H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles.

April 27.—Leave of absence:—

Maj. gen. B. Budd, cong. S. div., fr. May 4, for 60 days, Ootacamund, priv. leave.

Capt. A. S. Findlay, 30th N.I., fr. date of departure, till April 15, 1860, Neilgherries, m.c.

Lieut. F. D. Faber, 5th L.C., fr. April 25.

**BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.**

*Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, April 20.*

Lieut. col. R. Shubrick, 3rd Eur. regt., is perm. to join his corps, via Calcutta.

Capt. R. W. H. Leicester, 19th N.I., is perm. to join his corps, via Calcutta.

Capt. W. Weldon, 47th N.I., is perm. to resign app. of acting qmr. of 7th N.I., and will rejoin his regt. at Secunderabad.

Lieut. W. Hill, 18th N.I., is app. qmr. and interp. of that regt.

April 21.—Ens. H. Porteous, 44th N.I., is app. to do du. with 44th foot.

**BIRTHS.**

BABINGTON, wife of Capt. J. H. M., 48th Madras N.I., daughter, at Ootacamund, April 19.

CODD, wife of Capt. P. L. 49th Madras N.I., daughter, at Secunderabad, April 18.

CONROY, wife of G. H. W. son, at Chinsurah, April 18.

CORBETT, wife of R. J. daughter, at Madras, April 18.

MACINTYRE, wife of Capt. J. M. son, at Madras, April 17.

MAJOR, wife of R. O. son, at Shanghai, March 29.

MORTON, wife of E. son, at Surat, April 8.

O'HARA, wife of H. daughter, at Madras, April 20.

PATTON, wife of Col. H. M.'s 74th Highlanders, son, at Bellary, April 19.

RICHARDS, wife of H. S. son, at Allahabad, March 29.

SPARROW, wife of W. P. son, at Coonoor, April 12.

STEELE, wife of Capt. A. L. son, at Rangoon, April 1.

**MARRIAGES.**

GODSON, Lieut. J. 52nd Madras N. I. to Lucy J. daughter of the late D. Richardson, April 18.

LIGHTFOOT, T. B. to Lucia E. daughter of Col. Pooley, at Madras, April 20.

SANGSTER, A. to Katherine J. daughter of W. Crawford, at Byculla, April 16.

THOMPSON, R. to Georgiana, daughter of E. Currie, at Calcutta, April 14.

**DEATHS.**

CONROY, inf. son of G. H. W. at Chinsurah, April 18.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. Col. James, 36th Madras N. I., at Kuruool, April 20.

FABER, Lieut. G. F., 6th Madras L. C., at Nagode, April 12.

HALL, John, at Madras, April 11.

HARRISON, inf. daughter of F. at Calcutta, April 19.

LAING, George, aged 28, April 3.

MACLEAN, H. at Ceylon, April 16.

McWILLIAM, Mrs. Mary, at Madras, aged 56, April 17.

O'HARA, inf. daughter of Mr. at Madras, April 21.

OLLIFFE, Right Rev. Dr. Roman Catholic, Bishop of Calcutta, at Naples, May 14.

SELLON, John M. at Dharwar, April 11.

**WAR OFFICE.**

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
May 24.

2nd Drag. Gds.—Acting Regimental Serg. maj. A. Deane to be cornet, without purch., and adj. in succ. to Lieut. Calvert, prom.

6th Drags.—Paymaster T. Smales, fr. 9th Lt. Drags., to be paymaster, v. Mahon, who exchanges.

9th Lt. Drags.—Paymaster M. H. Mahon, fr. 6th Drags., to be paymaster, v. Smales, who exchanges.

7th Foot.—Lieut. J. K. McAdam to be capt., by purch., v. Carpenter, prom. Ens. D. Flood, to be lieut., by purch., v. McAdam.

8th Foot.—Maj. A. C. Robertson's prom., without purch., to bear date July 23, 1858, instead of Aug. 24, 1858, as previously stated.

13th Foot.—Maj. H. V. Mundell, fr. 96th foot, to be maj., v. Cathcart, who exch.

19th Foot.—Lieut. G. Forbes to be capt., by purch., v. Sheaffe, ret. Ens. R. Biscoe to be lieut., by purch., v. Forbes.

20th Foot.—Capt. C. Lutyens has been permitted to retire fr. the service by the sale of his commission.

Lieut. E. A. Patrickson to be capt., without purch., v. Davies, dec. Ens. W. Unwin to be lieut., without purch., v. Patrickson; May 5.

37th Foot.—Asst. surg. I. Hoystead, fr. 80th foot, to be asst. surg., v. Inkson, who exch.; March 12.

50th Foot.—Surg. J. Fraser, fr. the Staff, to be surg. v. Crerar, app. to the Staff; May 24.

52nd Foot.—Ens. C. M. Prendergast to be lieut., by purch., v. Hon. F. Le Poer Trench, prom. to an unatt. comp.; May 24.

54th Foot.—Surg. W. M. Dowding, fr. the Staff, to be surg., v. Grant, app. to 84th Foot; April 15.

70th Foot.—Ens. A. S. Gilbert to be lieut., without purch., v. Hilton. Surg. J. McPherson, fr. 93rd regt., to be ens., without purch., v. Gilbert.

84th Foot.—Surg. J. M.G. Grant, M.D., fr. the 54th foot, to be surg., v. La Presle, whose app. has been can.; April 15.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. P. F. Gooch to be capt., by purch., v. Elphinstone, who ret.

95th Foot.—Ens. E. Chapple to be lieut., by purch., v. Crealock, prom.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, May 28, 1859.

### EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

A CERTAIN Proprietor of India Stock appears to entertain a very gloomy opinion of the probable state of Indian affairs between the 1st of September next and the year 1874. We know not what may be the precise nature of the danger he apprehends, but it is evident that he anticipates nothing short of national bankruptcy. Moved by these dismal forebodings, he has given notice of a Motion to the effect that a Special General Meeting of Proprietors be convened for the purpose of discussing the advisability of calling upon the Government of this country to pay, within three years from the above date, the sum of £200 sterling for every £100 of East-India Stock. The value of this Stock at the present moment is £215; so that in order to allay the terrors of an individual alarmist, the Proprietors generally are invited to forfeit  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on their capital, in addition to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest for the next fifteen years. Surely it would be a more simple and natural proceeding on the part of the panic-stricken gentleman in question to take his own shares upon 'Change and dispose of them at the current price of the day, instead of exciting groundless disquietude in the minds of his fellow-Proprietors. We can assure the latter, however, that the worst that can befall them is to go on receiving £10. 10s. on every £100 Stock until the year 1874, when the Government will either pay them the same amount as they could now claim, or enter into an arrangement still more to their advantage. In any case it is in the power of every Proprietor to dispose of his shares without having recourse to the absurdity of asking the British Parliament to give £15 less on every share than he can obtain in the market. We cannot, therefore, imagine that the Proprietary will be so blind to their own interests as to entertain for a moment the proposition of this extremely timid shareholder.

### LORD CANNING AND THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

In a recent number we published an address to Lord Canning from an association calling itself the British Indian Association, congratulating his lordship in very high terms of praise on the termination of the rebellion in the Northern Provinces of Hindostan. This address is signed by the president, vice-president, and members of the British Indian Association, and nearly fifteen hundred other inhabitants of Bengal. In it they tender their congratulations to his lordship on the magnitude of the results obtained, which "reflect the highest credit upon those in whose hands lay the direction of active and administrative measures." They further say that this success is "in no small degree due to the soundness of the policy which, uniting firmness with dis-

crimination, reassured the timid, fixed the wavering in their allegiance, and proved to the population of the revolted provinces that resistance to constituted authority was certain ruin and destruction, while ready submission thereto ensured safety." Lord Canning, in reply, said he was "Glad to know that the policy that has been pursued by the Government of India in the suppression of rebellion has been appreciated" by them. His lordship adds, "Justice and mercy have been the guides of it, and no other policy would have been worthy of England."

The English reader who remembers the recorded disapproval of the policy of Lord Canning by the European inhabitants of Calcutta, and the severe criticisms on his overstrained clemency, which to the present day appear in nearly all the European papers of the Bengal Presidency, will hear with wonder of this apparently extraordinary change in the opinions of his countrymen. Nor will he be less surprised at the gracious complacency with which the address has been received and noticed by the Governor General, when his marked hostility to Europeans is borne in mind. This surprise, however, will cease when we inform him that the British Indian Association is composed entirely of natives of Bengal. It does not include among its members, as far as we have been able to learn, a single European. Whether Lord Canning's policy has been right or not we do not propose at present to discuss, but we think it proper that it should be known that the British Indian Association does not represent the English community of Calcutta or Bengal, or any section of it.

### "PALMAM QUI MERUIT, FERAT."

THE *Friend of India* takes great credit to itself for having advocated the creation of an allodial tenure throughout India so far back as five years ago. The fact is unquestionable, but not so the inference desired to be drawn, that the proposition was an original one. Our contemporary, we observe, claims to have been in advance of his age. He speaks, like a martyr, of the ridicule to which he was subjected for recommending a measure which a mature experience has since pronounced to be both expedient and practicable. The old school laughed at him as a visionary, and even the new school hesitated to run counter to institutions that had existed for three thousand years. But our far-seeing contemporary was not thus to be discouraged. Wisdom had not cried to him in vain from the corners of the streets. He felt assured that in the fulness of time he would be understood and appreciated, and so, possessing his own soul, he patiently waited till the inevitable course of events should open the eyes of obstinate and purblind rulers. The redemption of the land-tax accordingly became one of the five points of his policy, and the quintessence of his scheme for the regeneration of India.

But if any credit is due to the man who anticipated the judgment of his fellows by five years, to what honour and glory is not he entitled who was eighteen years in advance? If our excellent and much-respected contemporary will turn to the last volume of the *Asiatic Journal* for 1841 he will find many cogent arguments set forth, in a letter bearing the signature of

"Verus," in favour of "the redemption of the Indian Land-tax, at twenty or twenty-five years' purchase, by the zumeendars," who would thus be converted "from the character of perpetual leaseholders to a body of independent freeholders." The writer of that letter—Major Munro, of the Bengal army—further insists upon the accession of strength that would accrue to the Government from the formation of a powerful middle class. Identity of interests, he says, would unite them firmly and indissolubly to that Power on whose duration alone would their tenure depend. The objection, that if the tax on land were redeemed by purchase, the prospective rights of the Crown would be compromised, is summarily disposed of by showing the impossibility of the immediate redemption of a tax producing fifteen millions *per annum*, which would require for its purchase no less than three hundred millions sterling, at the lowest computation of twenty years.

In vol. xxxvii. Major Munro recommends the extension of the privilege "to such European gentlemen of respectability and capital as might be induced to invest their funds in land." He points out the advantage of inducing European capitalists to settle in the country, in order that their enterprise and intelligence might be directed to the increased cultivation of sugar, silk, and cotton, and the improvement of their quality. This he thinks might best be done by allowing them to redeem the tax on such portions of land as they may select for their speculations, and by assigning to them grants of waste, uncultivated lands. The benefit to the native community from enjoying free intercourse with Europeans permanently residing in the midst of them, he justly estimates at a very high point, and particularly alludes to the restraint their presence would exercise on the native police.

In a third letter Major Munro advocates the policy of giving these European landowners "commissions of the peace, with power to commit offenders, to take depositions, and forward them direct to the magistrate, reporting to him any instances of oppression or corruption on the part of the darogah, or native officer of police."

It thus appears that the gallant major whose name we have taken the liberty to divulge, rather than our self-complacent contemporary of Serampore, is entitled to the honour of having anticipated by many years a measure which is now promulgated with considerable ostentation and blowing of trumpets.

### REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

SIR GEORGE CLERK having retired, Lieut. col. T. L. Harington presented himself for examination. In his opinion one-fourth of the troops in the Bengal Presidency should be Europeans, and, on service, one-third; natives might do duty as sappers and miners, but not as artillerymen; 100,000 natives quite sufficient, namely, 60 regiments of regular infantry, 40 irregular, and 20 veteran battalions—corresponding to Sir George Clerk's "reserve regiments"—consisting of men unfit for service in the field, but still capable of garrison duty and of escorting treasure and guarding gaols; of Europeans there should be 30,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 10,000 artillery; native

princes to have only a gun or two, to fire salutes; the natives would not attempt to fight if they had no guns, for they place their chief dependence on the artillery; in action, regular cavalry are superior to the irregular, for the latter spare their horses; formerly the irregular horsemen were enlisted from the native cavalry who had fought against us, but latterly they have been taken from the same class as the regulars; the irregulars are usually involved in debt to their regimental bankers—a corps disbanded at Peshawur last year owed £10,000; the irregulars not so well horsed as the regulars; in a cavalry regiment of 500 sabres there should be always five or six officers present, in addition to commanding officers and staff; there should be a distinct staff corps, though it would be difficult to form; never heard any objections to the uniform, though the natives would certainly look better in their own dress; regulars manage their horses better than the irregulars, who, after a charge, are often scattered like a flock of sheep; recruits should be enlisted without reference to caste; nationalities, such as Sikhs and Punjab Mussulmans, to be kept in separate regiments—the others distributed promiscuously; not in favour of low-caste men; on foreign service, the commissariat must provide for the irregulars also, but they find their own tents and carriage; irregulars not equal to the regulars in action, because of the paucity of European officers; in the field a regiment of 500 sabres should have one lieutenant colonel, one major, six captains, eight lieutenants, and four cornets; irregulars very good for outpost duty; their dress should be fixed by regulation, and not left to the whim of commanding officers; their appointments, arms, &c., should be in conformity to native, not European, taste; the regimental banks should be abolished, and the pay of the troopers increased to Rs. 25 a month; would do away with regiments of regular cavalry, but would attach one squadron of native to three of European; the experiment has been tried at Peshawur, and found to answer; in hot weather the natives would thus save the Europeans from exposure; would give to the native horse as good a carbine as to the European, only lighter; the regulars are mounted too expensively, the irregulars being quite good enough for native cavalry; an irregular horseman costs the State Rs. 20 a month, or Rs. 1,440 in six years, including every charge, while, in the same time, a regular horseman costs Rs. 2,170, exclusive of clothing, tents, arms, pensions to syces and grasscutters; the items are, a horse Rs. 600, net pay, at Rs. 9 a month, Rs. 648, a syce for three horses Rs. 96, grasscutter Rs. 252, grain 4½ seers, at 30 seers the rupee, Rs. 328, contract for shoeing, stable gear, &c., at Rs. 3, Rs. 216, saddle, Rs. 30; commanding officers should have more power; would not enlist for service beyond sea; would still call for volunteers, as the natives have such a deep-rooted antipathy to the sea; would make them serve anywhere on the mainland, in Afghanistan, or elsewhere; present allowances quite sufficient; the Bengal army should not be divided; non-commissioned officers of inferior caste have little influence over the men; remembers a Brahmin private threatening a non-commissioned officer, who was of the Bunya caste, with the licking of the shoe as soon as he left the cantonment to go home, and the Bunya was afraid to report the Brahmin to his commanding officer; selection alone would not answer, because of favouritism; native soldiers generally forty to forty-five before they become officers; the annexation of Oude displeased the soldiers because they lost the privilege of having their law cases recommended by the British Resident at Lucknow to the Prime Minister, who settled them free of all charges; after the annexation they had to appoint attorneys, petition on stamped paper, and wait till their turn came round, like other subjects; religious feelings of the sepoys always respected; since Lord William Bentinck's time commanding officers

have had no power, not owing to the regulations, but to circulars from the Adjutant general's office; a confidential letter three years ago from the Commander in Chief confined flogging to cases of theft and such like offences; the native officers gave no information whatever regarding the mutiny; there should be no native officer for the future above the rank of havildar, and if he did not keep the European officers well informed as to the feelings of the sepoys he should be reduced again to the ranks; two European non-commissioned officers quite sufficient for each regiment; was altogether in favour of flogging; in former times if a man misbehaved on parade, he was dismounted, and a trumpeter called from the ranks, who laid on a dozen cuts or so with a cane, and it had the very best effect; Europeans and natives should be mingled by squadrons in the cavalry, and by regiments in the infantry.

Major W. L. Merewether had served fifteen and a half years with the Scinde horse; would recommend 12,000 Europeans for Bengal, and 20,000 for the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Scinde; would make the native troops equal in number to what the Bengal and Bombay armies now are together, and then divide them into three equal parts, one for Bombay, one for Scinde and the Punjab, and one for Bengal; good native army indispensable; the Europeans not required to keep the native soldiers in check; if native army is not to be trusted, India cannot long be held; European army only necessary for supervision, and as an example to the others; moral power must be used more properly for the future; the neglect of moral power before the outbreak rendered necessary the application of physical power; the system must now be improved; the officers must have more power, and be looked up to by the sepoys as their real benefactors; the weakness of the European force rendered the mutiny possible, but did not cause it; the present outbreak has been suppressed by physical force, but a moral influence must be brought into play to prevent the new army from falling into the same state as the last; is of opinion that 50,000 Europeans are enough for the whole of India, exclusive of artillery; considers the organisation of the Indian army an imperial, not a local question; the irregular system should be adopted, both for infantry and cavalry; there are three regiments of Scinde horse, and four European officers to each regiment, the commanding officer, the second in command, the adjutant, and assistant surgeon; each regiment is 800 strong, divided into four squadrons and troops, as usual; each troop is commanded by a native officer, called rissuldar, or rissaidar; the commanding officer is supreme; the native officers feel that they hold important positions and are strictly responsible for the efficiency of their men; in case of neglect of duty the rissuldar is reported to head quarters, and summarily dismissed the service; promotion entirely by selection and merit; the commanding officer selects the men and officers for promotion, and his recommendation is always complied with; the native officers all rise from the ranks; owing to the smallness of the pay there are not many native gentlemen now-a-days in the Scinde horse; thinks the Bengal irregular system very objectionable; the pay of the Scinde horse is Rs. 30 a month, or Rs. 10 more than the Bengal pay; they never spared their horses in action; 250 of them charged, broke, and dispersed 4,000 of the flower of the Afghan cavalry at the battle of Goojerat; they have been under artillery fire at Mooltan and Goojerat, and at Meeanee they were exposed to a heavy fire while the army formed up behind them; the Government pays a certain sum towards mounting and arming the corps, and the deficiency is made up by stoppages from the pay of the men; their arms are a double-barrelled carbine, and a curved sabre made at Birmingham; the sowars are

delighted with the sabre; it is worn in a wooden scabbard covered with leather, which preserves the edge from being blunted; the double-barrelled carbine had been found very effective; on one occasion 132 men engaged 700, who resisted manfully, but were all shot down except 120 who surrendered, and a few who made their escape on horseback; the lance a useless weapon in war; Scinde horse are enlisted for unlimited service; there is always a body of "expectants" at head-quarters, and when a vacancy occurs, the commanding officer examines their thighs and sinews; having passed thus far, the expectant is mounted on a bare-backed horse, and made to gallop over a course in which are several sharp turnings; if he rides boldly, and without falling off, he is admitted as a recruit; he is then taken to the orderly room, and agrees to obey all orders whatsoever, to pay all stoppages required by the commanding officer, and to submit to the forfeit of these stoppages if at any time he be dismissed the service; the only cases of desertion have been where two men fled after committing murder; if a horse dies the owner receives 100 rupees from the regimental fund, and makes up the difference from his own means; he goes into the market, buys a horse, and brings it to the commanding officer for approval; the price of a horse used to be 175 rupees, but last year it went up to 300 rupees; the regulars are better mounted than the irregulars; would recommend a greatly-increased pay, to cover everything; the regular cavalry are too expensive, each trooper costs 82 rupees per mensem; if better pay were given the Scinde cavalry would get their horses from the Persian Gulf; offenders are tried by regimental punchayets, consisting of five native officers; these record their finding, and recommend such or such a sentence to the commanding officer; most of the men come from the Delhi district; the artillery is such an expensive arm that it should be of the very best, and therefore confined to Europeans, with the exception of a small native force to serve in such unhealthy places as the north-western frontier of Scinde; there should be a company of gun lascars to each company of artillery; the native troops should be as well armed as the European; a man should be enlisted for his thighs and sinews, and not because he is a Brahmin or a Patan, a Sikh or a Ghorka; a soldier must be a soldier and nothing else; a man's feelings may be respected, and yet the service of the State perfectly executed; much mischief has been done by investigating and discussing little peculiarities of the sepoys, and so giving them an undue importance; men of all nationalities and creeds should be mingled together indiscriminately; the enlistment should be for general service; the present Articles of War not suitable to the Indian army, the commanding officer should be absolute; his position should be patriarchal, like that of an Arab chief; very advisable to form a fourth presidency, and therefore to divide the Bengal army; all commanding officers should be appointed by selection; there should be an indiscriminate list of officers, from which the best men should be selected for commands; in the irregular corps the commandant should rank as colonel, the second in command as lieutenant colonel, and the adjutant and quartermaster as captain. Europeans and natives should not be further intermingled than by being brigaded together; the irregular infantry should have 10rs. a month and pay for their own arms; very desirable to add to each regiment of Scinde horse a rissuldar major, the same as subadar major in the line, and a kote duffadar major, corresponding with our sergeant major.

Lieut. colonel R. A. Master had hardly given the subject a thought, but supposed that 40,000 to 50,00 Europeans would be necessary for the future in the Bengal Presidency; sixty regiments of native infantry will be quite enough; a native army is necessary on account of the climate; the native sappers and miners are



equal to any in the world; irregular corps could do all the duty that would be required of regulars, besides being less expensive; five European officers, independently of the surgeon, enough for any regiment—namely, a commandant, an adjutant, and three squadron-leaders; the native officers unfit to command squadrons; the horses of the irregulars not very good—the Government might supply them with stud animals that are too slight for the regular cavalry; a squadron of native cavalry attached to three squadrons of European would save the latter much exposure in the hot season; the irregular horseman is a better soldier than the other; the irregulars are apt to plunder when on active service, because they have to find themselves; would enlist all castes, but only a limited number of Brahmans in every corps; objects to national corps, as constituting a sort of clique; sepoy for the future should be enlisted to go anywhere and everywhere; perhaps a good many might desert when ordered to embark on board ship, especially Brahmans; sepoy often addressed complaints and petitions to the O. in C. direct, without the knowledge of their commanding officers; would certainly not mix Europeans and natives in the same regiment; five commissioned and twenty non-commissioned native officers were annually allowed to go to their homes, besides ten men per troop.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

May 19. Lord Warriston, Loch, Batavia.—20. Patna, Rogers, Foochow-foo; Ellen Bates, Ellwood, Bombay; Danube, McAuley, Bombay; Tasmania, Litten, Bombay; Cathcart, Smith, Mauritius; Agnes, Milne, St. Helena.—21. Lady Valiant, Montgomery, Mauritius; Chimera, McDonald, Calcutta; Come On, Nowell, Portland Bay; Flatworth, Gourley, Mauritius; Jane, Ahier, St. Helena; Akbar, Leon, Calcutta; Early Bird, Box, Mauritius.—23. Triton, Arling, Adelaide; White Cloud, Apear, Algoa Bay; Echo, Orr, Calcutta; Heather Bell, Ockenden, Batavia.—24. Lord Dalhousie, Mitchell, Bombay; Sarah Ann, Lindsay, Van Diemen's Land.—26. Carl, Cochin.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Behar, May 27; to proceed per str. Madras, from SURZ.—For BOMBAY.—Messrs. G. Fox, Lattley, G. Glover, H. T. Farren, Hockin, Randall, and Sefton.  
Per str. Nepal, June 6.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Sassoon.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BASHFORD, the wife of Frederick, of Bengal, of a daughter (stillborn), at 43, Porchester-square, Hyde Park, May 25.  
HOGG, the wife of Lieut. colonel, 1st Life Guards, of a daughter, at 5, Chesham-street, May 25.  
JOHNSTON, the wife of W. Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Carlton Lodge, Cheltenham.  
SHAW, the wife of Lieut. col., R.S., Bombay Army, of a son, at Hampton, May 18.

## MARRIAGES.

SLADEN, Captain J. R., Bengal Artillery, to Maria A., daughter of the Rev. J. R. N. Kinchant, at Lanfair, Waterline, Shropshire, May 19.

## DEATHS.

DUNCAN, General Alexander, Bengal Army, at Gattonside House, Melrose, May 14.  
FIELD, Henrietta M., daughter of the late Maj. Chas., Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Romford, Essex, aged 14, May 15.  
GARRETT, Frances C., wife of William N., late Bengal Civil Service, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 43, May 17.  
KNAPP, Mary O., wife of James M., Bombay Medical Service, at Farnham, May 12.  
OLLIFFE, Right Rev. Dr., Roman Catholic Bishop of Calcutta, at Naples, May 14.  
THORNTON, Rear Admiral Samuel, drowned at sea, on his voyage from Malta to England, by falling overboard from the steamship *Nipon*, aged 62.  
WROUGHTON, Florence A., widow of the late John C., Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, and daughter of the late Lieut. col. Thomas A. Cobbe, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Paris, May 16.  
WYLLY, Robert John, son of E. M. Wyll, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at Cheltenham, aged 8 years, May 20.

APPOINTMENT, MAURITIUS.—(Downing-street, May 18).—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Newton, Esq., to be Assistant Colonial Secretary for the island of Mauritius.

## East-India House,

May, 25 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. J. Daniell, Mr. B. J. Colvin, retired, Mr. G. H. Lawrence.

Madras Estab.—Mr. M. Norman, Mr. G. Banbury, Mr. M. Murray.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. D. Davidson, Mr. H. B. Boswell.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. S. Taylor, Eng.; Capt. C. V. Bowie, Art.; Capt. H. Mackenzie, 20th N.I.; Major W. H. Rickards, 14th N.I.; Lieut. col. R. Ramsay, 74th N.I.; Capt. J. Reid, 37th N.I.; Lieut. R. Bradford, 86th N.I.; Capt. C. P. Lane, 3rd Cav.; Capt. E. Magnay, Invalids; Sup. surg. J. Greig, Surg. J. Row, Surg. G. Saunders; Col. J. Coke, 10th N.I.; Maj. F. O. Salusbury, 1st Fus.; Maj. J. S. Browne, 46th N.I.; Capt. W. S. Row, 33rd N.I.; Capt. R. Murray, Art.; Lieut. J. H. Speke, 46th N.I.; Lieut. T. W. Graham, 11th N.I.; Lieut. C. M. L. Clarke, 87th N.I.; Lieut. H. L. Carnegie, Eng.; Lieut. J. Hind, 26th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. J. Vizard, 1st Fus.; Capt. C. S. Elliot, 1st Fus.; Lieut. W. R. Shakespear, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. E. M. Hare, 28th N.I.; Maj. gen. D. Macleod; Capt. F. C. Barber, 29th N.I.; Lieut. W. J. Vizard, 35th N.I.; Surg. W. Evans; Assist. surg. S. J. Wyndowe.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. Hodgson, 3rd Eur.; Capt. G. Scott, Eng.; Capt. J. Nicholson, 23rd N.I.; Lieut. C. J. Griffith, 17th N.I.; Lieut. F. Stephens, 1st Cav.; Lieut. W. Blakeney, 18th N.I.; Lieut. N. B. Thoyts, 30th N.I.; Surg. R. D. Peile; Assist. surg. J. G. Fraser; Col. P. M. Melvill, 13th N.I.; Col. A. P. Le Messurier, 12th N.I.; Major R. H. Keatinge, Art.; Capt. W. N. Dyett, 8rd Eur.; Lieut. R. F. Burton, 18th N.I.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. G. B. Hewett.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. H. Henderson, 4 mo.; Mr. H. C. Raikes, 6 mo.; Mr. T. Braddell, app. to Res. Councillor, Penang, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. Wedderburn, original furl.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. E. Warrand, Eng., 6 mo.; Capt. R. Warburton, Art., 6 mo.; Capt. H. Stokes, 12th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. L. H. Williams, 3rd Eur., 6 mo.; Surg. J. R. Withecombe, 6 mo.; Ens. H. T. James, 31st N.I., 6 mo.; Major H. Forbes, 1st Cav., 3 mo.; Capt. R. D. Macpherson, 15th N.I., 8 mo.; Capt. P. G. Scott, 12th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. A. Wauchope, 57th N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. M. Mallardet, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. H. Pears, Eng., 6 mo.; Capt. W. Shakespear, 3rd Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. J. Elliott, 11th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Parker, 4th Cav., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Forbes, till Oct.; Lieut. col. H. B. Turner, Eng., 4 mo.; Lieut. W. Ferguson, 1st N.I., 2 mo.; Lieut. hon. W. A. Hobart, 3rd Eur., 6 mo.; Capt. M. J. Battye, 31st N.I., 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. James Vallings, 19th N.I.; Surg. C. R. Francis; Capt. J. Eliot, Art., Overland; Capt. H. J. Hawes, Eur., ditto; Capt. J. Ruggles, 41st N.I., in Oct.; Lieut. J. Moore, Inv.

Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. the hon. H. Arbuthnot; Capt. G. R. Pinder, 2nd Eur.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. O. H. Clay; Capt. C. Hodgkinson, 28th N.I., Overland; Lieut. C. E. Naylor, 19th N.I., ditto.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. G. E. Yate, Rev. H. Thomas.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major E. Aphorpe, 41st N.I.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS, No. 2 of 1859.

## BENGAL.

## ENGINEERS.

To rank in the following order:—  
Oliver Beauchamp Coventry St. John. To rank from Dec. 12, 1856; quitted Chatham Feb. 25, 1859; proceeded overland May 4, 1859.  
Arthur Herbert Bagge. To rank from Dec. 12, 1856; quitted Chatham Oct. 23, 1858; proceeded overland Jan. 20, 1859.  
Henry Ravenshaw Thuillier. To rank from June 12, 1857, the day on which he passed his public examination; quitted Chatham Feb. 11, 1859; proceeded overland March 20, 1859.

Alexander John William Cumming. To rank from June 12, 1857, the day on which he passed his public examination; quitted Chatham April 6, 1859.  
Thomas Claridge Manderson. To rank from June 12, 1857; quitted Chatham April 6, 1859.

## CAVALRY.

To rank from date of departure, and in the following order:—

Arthur William Roberts; overland, Feb. 20, 1859.  
Clement Edward Benthall; overland, Feb. 20, 1859.  
Frederick Elliott Farquharson; overland, March 4, 1859.

## INFANTRY.

To rank from date of departure, and in the following order:—

Charles Harley Bridges; overland, Feb. 4, 1859.  
Hugh Gilliat Oldham; overland, Feb. 4, 1859.  
Steuart Colquhoun Maetier; overland, Feb. 4, 1859.  
Ives McLean Urquhart; overland, Feb. 4, 1859.

To rank from Feb. 12, subject to passing prescribed examination:—

Alexander Bishop Chalmers (abroad).

To rank from date of departure, and in the following order:—

Adam Wilson Graham; overland, Feb. 20, 1859.  
Edward Maximilian Bethune; overland, Feb. 20, 1859.

Hugh Wilson Williams; overland, Feb. 20, 1859.

Astell Harrison; overland, Feb. 20, 1859.

John Watson Munro; per *Undunted*, Feb. 26, 1859.

Francis Monro Newbery; overland, March 4, 1859.

Charles Mercer; overland, March 4, 1859.

Thomas James Quin; overland, March 4, 1859.

Rank from March 12, subject to passing prescribed examination.

James Salisbury Tait (abroad).

Henry Bathurst Hanna (abroad).

To rank from date of departure, and in the following order:—

Christopher Middlemass; per *Ida Ziegler*, April 9, 1859.

Neville Fraser Parker; per *Ida Ziegler*, April 9, 1859.

Charles William Riggs; per *Canning*, April 20, 1859.

Charles Nisbet Hodgson; overland, April 20.

Thomas Fraser Bruce; overland, April 20.

Walter Robert Hamilton; overland, April 27, via Bombay.

Arthur Cortlandt Anderson; overland, May 4, 1859.

Mr. John Munro Sym, who proceeded to India on the 4th of December last without the certificate of his appointment, is to rank next below Mr. J. Ferris (vide List No. 1 of 1859), provided no inconvenience arise from previous postings.

## MADRAS.

## ENGINEERS.

To rank from June 12, 1857.

Alexander Jerome Filgate; quitted Chatham, March 26, 1859.

## CAVALRY.

Victor Edward Law; to rank from April 20, 1859.

## INFANTRY.

To rank from date of departure, and in the following order:—

Loudoun Francis Campbell; overland, Feb. 4, 1859.

John Dalrymple Sandys; overland, Feb. 4, 1859.

Alfred George Hutchins; overland, Feb. 20, 1859.

Charles Bean Smith; per *Earl of Hardwicke*, March 2, 1859.

Edward Persse; overland, March 4, 1859.

Elphinstone Waters Begbie; overland, April 4, 1859.

Charles Rawson Oxley; overland, April 4, 1859.

Frederick Alexander Stoton; overland, April 4, 1859.

William Lancaster Ranking; overland, April 4, 1859.

Herbert Alfred Bishop; per *Queen of the Ware*, April 8, 1859.

Charles Maturin; per *Southern Cross*, April 19, 1859.

## BOMBAY.

## ENGINEERS.

Keith Alexander Jopp; rank, June 12, 1857; quitted Chatham, Feb. 19, 1859; proceeded overland April 12, 1859.

## CAVALRY.

Charles Willoughby Gabb; rank, March 27, 1859; proceeded overland March 27, 1859.

## INFANTRY.

To rank from date of departure, and in the following order:—

Charles Eustace Evans; overland, Feb. 12, 1859.

Alfred William Lucas; overland, Feb. 12, 1859.

Frederick Fitzwilliam Conyn; overland, Feb. 27, 1859.

Robert George Stratton; overland, Feb. 27, 1859.

John Hibbert; overland, Feb. 27, 1859.

Mowbray Lettson Elliot; Feb. 27, 1859.

Henry Adolphus Hobson; overland, March 12, 1859.

Richard Westmacott; per *Helen Lindsay*, March 19, 1859.

Thomas Young; overland, March 27, 1859.

John Mellish Madden; overland, March 27, 1859.

William Arthur Salmon; overland, April 12, 1859.

Henry Tolfrey Christie; per *Haddington*, April 14, 1859.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

MILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 0½. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	63½ 19 11
Bombay	2s. 0½. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2½d.	—

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per cent. East-India } Sieca Rs.	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 9½
4 per cent. Loan of 1852-53 .....	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 .....	—	—	—
4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....		217 to 220
	India Loan Debentures .....		93½
	India Scrip (2nd issue) .....		92
	New India Loan Scrip .....		92½ to 93
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		25s.
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		15s. to 10s. dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	15½ to 16½
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	6	2½ to 2 dis.
18	Ditto B .....	4½	2½ to 2 dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	1½ dis. to par
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7	1½ to 2 dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	2½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	97 to 98
20	Ditto E. Ext. .....	15	1 to 1½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures .....	all	98 to 100
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	95 to 96
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	2½ to 1½ dis.
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	all	16½ to 17½
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	all	17½ to 18½
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	all	16½ to 17½
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	2½ to 2 dis.
2	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	2½ to 2 dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	4 to 2 dis.
20	Scinde 5 per cent. .....	all	18 to 19
20	Ditto (New) .....	10	2½ to 2 dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	2½ to 2 dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	2½ to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	68½
40	Australasia .....	all	82 to 84
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	19 to 21
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	12	2½ to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	36 b. done
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	14½ to 15½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Eur. and Ind. Jn. Tel. Co. .....	10s.	— dis.
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. .....	2	—
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	1½ dis. to 1½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	1½ to 5½
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	1½ to 1½
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1½ to 1½
1	Ditto New .....	15s.	1½ to 1½ dis.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. .....	6	—
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. .....	all	79 to 81
50	Ditto New .....	10	10 to 12
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	8	1½ to 1½ dis.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	1½ to 1½
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	1½ to 1½

**HONOURS TO INDIAN OFFICERS.**—(War-office, May 21.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Esq., the Resident in the Province of Scinde, and Robert Montgomery, Esq., lately the Chief Commissioner in Oude, to be ordinary members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C., late Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s naval forces in the East Indies and China, to be an ordinary member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CONVEYANCE OF MARINE BOYS TO INDIA.

India-office, London,  
27th May, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 3rd JUNE next, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Conveyance of TWENTY MARINE BOYS from England to Bombay, on board a Ship of 400 Tons registrar and upwards; and the Boys must embark between the 18th and 25th June.

Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be payable in India, at the Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

Every Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, accommodation, and medical attendance on the Boys for the whole voyage, and must be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Department in this Office, with Terms and Conditions annexed.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 24th May, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Madras, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

61 Tons of Dead Weight.  
111 Tons of Measurable Stores.

Also, sundry Pieces and Packages of Machinery, weighing about 42 Tons, and comprising some heavy pieces. A specific Sum to be named for this Tonnage, to include all expense of cutting decks, &c.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 24th May, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

26 Tons of Dead Weight } Being Machinery, and  
15 Tons of Measurable Stores } including some large and heavy pieces.

A lump Sum to be named for the whole, to include the expense of cutting decks, &c.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 27th May, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 3rd JUNE next, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Madras, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

74 Tons of Measurable Stores (Drugs, including 1 Ton of Oil of Turpentine).

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 27th May, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 3rd JUNE next, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

120 Tons of Dead Weight (Barrack Iron).

J. COSMO MELVILL.

India-office, 24th May, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 3rd JUNE next, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

SERGE FLANNELS;

And that the Conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 3rd day of JUNE, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

India-office, 27th May, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on or before TUESDAY, the 7th day of JUNE next, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

PIG LEAD; also,  
STATIONERY;

And that the Conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 7th day of JUNE, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

East-India House, 21st May, 1859.

## THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE.

That a COURT of the said Company will be held as above, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of JUNE next, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, for General Business, and that the By-laws of the Company, as approved by the Court held on the 4th Inst., will be submitted for confirmation.

A Proprietor has given notice of the following Motion:—

"That the Court of Directors be requested to convene a Special General Court of the East-India Company, at a convenient time and place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of making application to Parliament for the Redemption of the Dividend on the Company's Stock before the right to claim such redemption from Parliament shall expire, on the 1st of September next, and that Notice of the intention to hold such General Court be communicated by Circular from the Court of Directors to every Proprietor of East-India Stock entitled to be present therein."

C. CRAFTURD, Secretary.

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## ESSAYS

ON

## THE INDIAN ARMY AND OUDE.

BY THE LATE

SIR HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.,

Chief Commissioner of Oude.

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4. CHRISTMAS PIECES.
5. THE HOMELESS POOR.
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8. PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE.
9. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.
10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

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8. THE FRENCH IN ITALY—A NATIONAL AND TRADITIONAL POLICY.
9. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The second number of this new candidate for public favour is unquestionably an improvement on the first. This is, in itself, a merit to be appreciated, as it augurs that the organisation on which the future of the "Review" depends has within it the elements of that completeness which can alone ensure stability. We have only space to direct attention to the articles on "Philosophy as an Element of Culture," on "Realistic Novelists," and "Christianity in India;" but we venture to say that the whole number is well worthy of thoughtful consideration. In this addition to our periodical literature there is every mark of careful conduct, and there is every reason in the present number for a prediction that it is destined not merely to an existence, but to a useful and enduring life.—*Illustrated London News*, April 9, 1859.

The third number of the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" may be pointed out as an excellent specimen of that which a publication should be—learned, witty, powerful, and occasionally caustic, but always devoid of pedantry, slang, ponderosity, or personality. It may be said to supply a long-existing and widely-felt want in periodical literature. Its politics are Conservative—not the rabid, blatant Toryism which roars and bellows in the pages of certain publications, from *Blackwood* downwards, but Conservatism of a liberal and comprehensive spirit (the terms are not misapplied), such as guides the principles of many thinking young men of the present day. In their literary likings the conductors of the new "Review" are singularly catholic, welcoming every disciple of any "school" who shows originality and talent. There are ten articles in this month's number; all are readable, and most are interesting, which is saying a great deal. The first article does tardy justice to the memory of a most excellent man, the late Rev. F. W.

Robertson, of Brighton, an earnest, single-minded, clear-headed, upright clergyman, whose life was made a burden to him, and who was hunted to death by the persecutions of his religious brethren, because he pursued his own straightforward course, preaching a healthy doctrine with singular vigour and effect; and because he would not give in to the vagaries of either of the sects whose open conflicts are the disgrace of that hotbed of religious fanaticism in which Mr. Robertson's labours were cast. "Women neither Nice nor Wise" is a well-stricken blow at the noisy trumpeting of the advocates of "Woman's Cause," and comments very sensibly on many of the absurdities prevalent among that class of strong-minded foolish women of which the two ladies who have recorded their travels as "unprotected females" may be taken as types. The writer touches the whole sense of the question when, after mentioning the now-prevalent desire of women for manly employment, he says, "What we now wish our countrymen to believe is this—that it is far more important to the whole world that women should be good wives and mothers than that they should excel in any one art or science, which men can achieve as well as they. If for no other reason than this obvious one, that though men can do at least as well as women in the capacity of doctors, lawyers, &c., yet they could never do at all as wives and mothers." The other pleasant papers in the number, to my mind, are the review of M. Michelet's "L'Amour," and a most sound, judicious and clearly-written article on "French Dramatists and English Adapters." The writer is, however, mistaken, I think, in supposing that critics do not make a point of exposing the origin of any adaptation, if they happen to be acquainted with it.—*Literary Lounger* in the *Illustrated Times*, May 7, 1859.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 396.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	May 2	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	April 6
Madras .....	April 26	Bombay .....	May 12
Agra .....	May 7	Ceylon .....	April 18
China (Hong-Kong) .....	April 31.		

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE tranquillity of India, as we learn by the Bombay mail of the 12th May, continues to be interrupted by local and partial disturbances. Several small engagements have taken place on the frontiers of Oude, invariably resulting in the discomfiture of the rebels and in the capture of numerous prisoners. In Central India, again, Adil Mahomed Khan has been roughly handled by the Hoshungabad military police under Lieut. Foote, and his followers destroyed or dispersed. A rebellion on a minute scale is stated to have broken out in the Nuggur Parkur district, a small peninsula jutting into the Runn of Cutch. At first it was reported that Mr. Chatten of the Electric Telegraph department had been murdered, but it is now believed that that gentleman is alive and well, though a prisoner. A body of troops was immediately despatched to quell the disturbance, and no doubt with complete success. The Nana has once more put himself forward prominently as a leader of the disaffected. Summoning courage from the desperate state of his affairs, he ventured within twenty miles of Major Richardson's camp, and sent in a paper couched in the following terms:—

"To Officers, civil and military, of the British Government; to Governors; to the Council of India; to the Governor-General; to the Queen of England and the British Parliament.—It is well known that the rebellion was caused by the sepoys of the British army, who have done all the mischief they could. It is also known that when the mutiny broke out in Cawnpore the Government treasure and magazine

had been forced into my keeping. It was only on this account, and the preservation of my family, that I did not go with the Europeans into Gen. Wheeler's entrenchment. It is also known that I had no power over the mutinous sepoys or my own troops, as they were not my countrymen, and that I had nothing to do with the murder of the Europeans at Cawnpore. Nevertheless, it is singular, that, with the large British army in the field, and with Jung Bahadoor for their ally, they have not been able to do anything against me. The British Government has pardoned all mutineers—all chiefs—even the Nawab of Furruckabad; yet I will not give myself up, but will rather die, and am therefore determined to fight it out. In a short time I will have such an army to fight the English that will make their blood flow; and the men who are now fighting for them will fight against them, and then what will the British do?"

The erratic movements, however, of rebel chiefs and their disorganised followers are of little importance in comparison to two great facts—a money panic at Bombay, and a mutiny of European troops at Meerut.

"Trade," says the *Bombay Times*, "is at a stand, from the spasm which has seized the currency; and there seems nothing left for the place, but to fall back upon a system of barter, and weigh out silver by the shekel. The mint certificates are issued at fifty days' date, but the tenderer of bullion has to wait a fortnight or three weeks before the certificate is granted, on the ground, or the pretence, that the mint authorities are unable to weigh it earlier. It is useless to sell to the bazaar, for the native buyer is unable to redeem his purchase. The stream has dried up and disappeared, and the currency is nowhere. The losses entailed upon holders of securities or goods, in these circumstances, are perfectly crushing, and the extent to which prices have been affected may be estimated from the fact, that cotton has fallen fifteen rupees a candy within the last ten days without finding buyers; while securities are unsaleable at any price. The paroxysm may subside in a few days, but there can be no effectual relief, while the Home Government is remitting silver to this country. The operation makes exchange business so hazardous, that the banks could only buy upon a large margin, even had they funds at command; while the bullion importations are so far in excess of the coining power of the mints, that they only embarrass us with riches we are unable to use."

But the most serious and even alarming intelligence which has reached us for some months past is, undoubtedly, the announcement that English troops have been driven into Mutiny by the inconsiderate conduct of the Indian Government. An impartial and perfectly trustworthy correspondent has favoured us with the subjoined letter which demands the attention of the Home Authorities. It is dated the 5th of May:—

"I have been at Meerut the last four days. On muster day the whole of the artillery and the 2nd European cavalry mutinied, refused to obey their officers, and demanded their discharge. The best men, the old soldiers, heartily joining. The men have been angry a long time. They showed their teeth when the Royal Proclamation was read. Their officers have denied the existence of any bad feeling, and the Government ignored it. The correspondence, however, has extended, and all the Company's European troops on this side are in concert, and the Bombay 3rd Europeans are known to be similarly disposed. They allege that they were enlisted by the East India Company, and insist either on their discharge, or a new enlistment and a bounty. The Government have been lately informed of the temper of these Europeans, and Lord Canning referred their claim to the law-officers of the Government, who pronounced it to be

illegal and inadmissible. The men declined to accept this answer, and loudly declared their intention not to submit to such treatment, while the Pandies were pampered and petted. A few words of compliment would have satisfied them at the time of the transfer of their services to the Crown, but as this was not done they objected to being handed over like "a lot of horses." So, on Monday, the 2nd of May, they refused to go to parade, and when the officers went to the barracks they found them looting on their charpaees, and determined to take the matter into their own hands. The artillery, 1,000 strong, proposed to start off to Delhi with their guns, and join the 2nd Europeans and artillery there. The Royal regiments appear to sympathise with them, and think they are quite right. At Meerut the authorities are afraid to employ the 75th against them, and it is said that they refused to load. On the 3rd Gen. Bradford was obliged to station pickets of native sowars at different points, to prevent the Europeans straying into the city and pillaging, or dispersing and going off to Delhi. The electric telegraph has been tabooed to the public, the dakhs stopped, and the press requested to be silent. Up to the present time the men are quiet enough, and perfectly respectful to their officers; but there is imminent danger of their breaking out any moment into a row with the natives, and plundering Meerut. The fact is, they are exasperated by the preference shown on all occasions for the Pandies, and constantly say, 'If those fellows had been Europeans, they would not have been so well treated.' This mutiny settles the question as to whether the European forces in India shall all be royal regiments, and under the Horse-guards. There must be no more local European corps. Unless your politicians take more pains to understand India, it will be the ruin of Great Britain. At present all is confusion, blundering, and haphazard, finance worse than ever, and all classes dissatisfied. Our rulers here are unequal to the occasion, and the support they receive from England makes matters still worse. Even the Royal army is irritated at the favouritism shown in sending back certain regiments that have only been a short time in the country. In this they are unreasonable, but their irritation is not the less dangerous."

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Surg. Stewart, H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders May 11.

BENGAL.—Lieut. gen. W. H. Kinn, Bengal army, at 9, Terrace, St. Heliers, Jersey, aged 76, May 25.  
BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Henry Vincent, 2nd Bombay N.I., at Bombay, aged 42, May 1, Ensign C. H. Blein, 11th Bombay N.I., at Ahmedabad, April 23, Lieut. Robert Litchfield, 30th Bombay N.I., at Dhoolka, aged 27, April 13, Mr. C. E. Evans, cadet, Bombay army, attached to H.M.'s 72nd highlanders, at Camp Mhow, April 20.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSHFIELD.—Lieut. Richardson, Capt. Reid, Mr. Larken, Mr. and Mrs. Bickersteith, Mr. Faviell, his Excellency Baron Le Gros, Viscount de Contances, M. de la Tour Manbourg, Viscount de Flagny, Marquis Trevis, Capt. and Mrs. Holland and four children, Capt. Ashburner, Capt. Whitehill, Lieut. and two Misses Smyly, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Coshy, Col. Trevelyan, Maj. McMahon, Capt. Attwood, Capt. Sumil, Capt. Oldfield.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, June 9.—Mrs. Adamson and infant, Capt. Ingfield, Capt. Brougham, Commander Drought, Mrs. Moyle, Capt. and Mrs. Kemphorne, Mrs. Wright, Col. Naylor, Lieut. Hall, Maj. Haselwood, Mr. G. Scott, Mr. Child, Mr. and Mrs. Pinky and four children, Brigadier Blood, Mrs. Hawkins and three children, Mr. Grier, Lieut. Sharp, Mrs. Mead and two children, Mr. Peat, Mrs. Westall, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Jewett, Mr. Rames, Miss Nimmo, Messrs. Smith, Kerr, Louey, Strawberry, Murphy, Haines, Drinkwater, Wash, C. Grierson, S. Forrest, J. Foreman, J. Mason, J. McCurdy, J. Flockhart, and forty-five European crew of str. *Emu*, Capt. Smallpage and Low, Cornet Scott, Mr. Deakin, Lieut. Elliott, Maj. Bethune, Maj. St. John, Mrs. Kemphorne, and Mr. Jewett, who died.



## BENGAL.

## INSULTS TO THE NATIVES.

From the *Delhi Gazette* of the 30th April:—

"By general orders just arrived as we were going to press, we observe that Lieutenant Allen, H.M.'s 82nd foot, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Agra Gaol, for the crime of manslaughter, for killing a native, his syce. He was tried at Shahjehanpore, on the charge of murder, but found guilty of the lesser offence. The sentence may be a just one, but it is unusually severe, and we suppose there must be some aggravating circumstances in the case that do not appear on the face of the proceedings. Four years' imprisonment in the Agra Gaol we should think tantamount to a sentence of death."

The punishment is very severe, all precedents considered, but we suppose with our contemporary, that there must be some aggravating circumstances in the case. It is wonderful to find a court martial sentencing an officer to such a punishment, and we suspect Lieutenant Allen must be a bad subject altogether, or he would not have been visited so heavily. Severe examples of this nature, however, are much required to check the barbarous habit of striking and maltreating natives, often at the expense of their lives. Indignant as we may all be at the charges preferred by Russell, Layard, and others of limited Indian experience, against the Anglo-Indian community, as to the way in which its members regard and treat the natives, it is not to be denied that the accusation is not altogether unfounded. There are features in the native character provoking enough even to the most patient of us; but it is only low and cowardly natures that retaliate these provocations by violence, which they would never think of using even under exactly parallel circumstances to an European. They dare not assault the European; they can assault the native without the least fear of retaliation,—hence the difference. No better than these are they who profess to hold all natives in the same contempt because they are natives, or because of their colour, and who think as little of insulting a man respectable in position and intelligence as of giving gallee to a coolie. We heard of one of these the other day, in appearance a "gentleman," and possibly a military officer, who, at the public dinner table of one of the hotels in the fort, summoned the parsee manager to his side for the purpose of asking, in a very audible voice, a most insulting question regarding the domestic usages of his "caste." The parsee, very properly, showing no disposition to submit tamely to this insolence, the indignation of the "gentleman" burst all bounds, and he continued for some time to abuse him and all his race as "a parcel of d—d black fellows," and so forth. These are the unworthy members of the Anglo-Indian community who bring it into evil repute both here and at home; a repute which, as a body, it does not deserve. Not only should the courts of justice severely punish in every proved case of maltreatment, but society at large should steadfastly discountenance those who are guilty of insolence to the natives. Only thus can we hope to put down in any degree these barbarous habits of low and vulgar Europeans.

In connection with this subject we may extract the following from the *Bengal Hurkaru*:—

"The same journal (the *Hindoo Patriot*) contains a violent article against what is said to be a class of Europeans introduced into this country by the progress of public works, 'in whose conduct is often realised the worst fears of those who deprecated the unrestricted admission of Europeans into the interior parts of India.' We are told that it is 'no wonder that a simple tribe should be driven into rebellion by the outrages of lustful road-makers; that hundreds of villages should be thrown into misery by the location in their neighbourhood of a single European.' After referring to certain recent events on the Bombay side, and to a case which occurred very lately in Beerbhoom, the writer, speaking of the latter case, says:—'The engineer had the audacity to write to the magistrate himself of his intention to commit further violence. The previous story was,

that the Zemindar of the village had threatened to kill the engineer unless he removed. We can believe it. We hope no Bengal Zemindar has yet fallen so low as not to risk his all for the protection of his tenants from such insolence and oppression as this.' Really very pretty and spirited language this for a mild Hindoo! And so is the following, which is the concluding sentence of the article from which we are quoting. 'We submit that the strongest measures are necessary to coerce and keep within bounds violence of the kind habitually practised by the class of Europeans whom a native orator has fitly denounced as the sweepings of Europe.'

It appears to us that there is in this rather too much of the spirit which we have been reprehending.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## RAILWAY PROGRESS.

India is waiting for permanent way. Until the great triangular system is completed, and the three Presidency cities are united, we can have no perfect sense of the security of our empire. With the power of planting a thousand Europeans in any district of India within six hours, and of pushing on reinforcements from the great military centres at fifty miles an hour, successful revolt will become an impossibility, and the Asiatic cease even to dream of that anarchy to the hope of which he yet clings, notwithstanding his utter defeat. However important, therefore, the speedy and extensive development of our railway system may be to the settler, the landowner, and the merchant—however anxious an advocate and promoter of public works like Lord Stanley may be to see the iron horse in every valley of Hindostan—it is primarily as a state necessity, as a movement essential to the very existence of our sovereignty, that the railway system must be looked at and carried out. If we are unable to cover every large producing district of India with railways at once—if capital is raised so slowly and only under a guarantee—if labour is found with such difficulty and is often so inefficient—then it ought to be our object to complete the great lines of communication between Calcutta and Bombay, and Madras, &c we attend to the smaller branch and extension lines which must ultimately become the great feeders of the triangular system. A line from Calcutta to Dacca, with a branch to Jessore and Pubna, may be most profitable, and it may be most desirable to carry it out at once; but a through line from Calcutta to Allahabad, Agra and Bombay would save the empire in the event of a second mutiny. We do not say, stop all extensions until the main lines are complete. But we urge that in the impetus given to the former because they will pay large dividends, and in the increased interest taken in them by the moneyed classes at home and the non official classes here, the State should not lose sight, as Lord Stanley seems to do, of the necessity, the pressing obligation, to carry out and complete the great triangular system.

From the half-yearly report of the East Indian Railway just issued, we are enabled to see the progress already made, and to form some idea of the time when we may be able to travel by rail from Calcutta to Peshawur on the north and Bombay on the south. That time depends wholly on the supply of permanent way. On this side of Benares the rail has been opened only to Beddiah, a village twenty-one miles from the Burdwan junction, from which the branch line runs to Raneegunge. Starting from that point, let us take the whole district by district. In South Beerbhoom, containing forty-five miles, four great bridges with the necessary earthworks over the Adjai, Copai, Backersal and More, will be completed by the end of the year. In North Beerbhoom, of thirty-three and a-half miles twenty-six are ready for the permanent way, but it is not expected that trains will run over the district till June, 1860. The south and middle Rajmahal divisions of fifty miles bring the line to the Ganges, but the whole will not be ready for traffic till after July, 1860, and that depends on

the speedy supply of permanent way. The engineers on the North Rajmahal, Colong, Bhagulpore, Jehangeerah and Monghyr divisions, covering a distance of 134½ miles and terminating in the Monghyr station, record progress as "lamentably slow;" of the tunnel at the last place, which is to be 900 feet long through quartz, 666 have been completed. From Monghyr to Patna, a distance of fifty-five and a-half miles, the mere preliminary brick-burning, brickwork, and earthwork are going on. In the Soane district, notwithstanding the ravages of the Behar rebels, much more energy has been shown, so that forty-three out of seventy-eight and a-half miles will be ready for rails before the rainy season, and yet only seven miles of rail have been delivered. The universal cry is for permanent way—for a supply of rails. Of the 371 miles from the More to the Kurrumnassa, 174 are ready for the rails, and ready they will probably remain for the next three years, unless rails are despatched from England in greater quantities, and when they have reached Howrah, sent up country with greater speed. We may go by rail to Rajmahal and so reach Darjeeling by the beginning of 1861; but cannot hope to reach Benares in the same way till 1862, with the present careless indifference to forwarding supplies from England and Howrah.

Beyond Benares the same story has to be told. In the Benares district "everything is ready for laying in the road" for fifty-six and a quarter miles. So in the Mirzapore districts for ninety-one and a half miles. The Touse and Jumna bridges and the works up to Allahabad are heavy, and will cause delay. At Allahabad a great railway city is fast progressing, covering an area of 150 acres, to which seventy more will probably be added. There will thus for a long time be a break in our railway communication from Rajmahal to Allahabad. From Calcutta we may go to the former in 1861, but we fear the old river steamers and dāk gharrees must for some years yet continue to outrage civilisation as the only means of transit from Rajmahal to the latter. The section of 126 miles from Allahabad to Cawnpore is completed. From the Kurrumnassa to Delhi there are 282 miles perfectly ready for the permanent way, of which 130 are below Allahabad and 152 above Cawnpore. But no permanent-way materials have reached the N. W. P. division since July, 1857. Except a bridge for the Sutlej, the line from Delhi to Lahore and thence to Peshawur has yet to be surveyed.

On the Bombay and Madras side matters are worse. In Madras the cry is for extensions to Vellore and Bangalore, for the union of the Coromandel and Malabar coasts. But of the main line to the North only forty-two miles have been completed. At the present rate of progress our grandchildren may see the completion of the triangular system, but not we. While the wealth and resources of the empire may be best developed by local lines in large producing districts, let us not forget that we can have no empire at all in a state of permanent peace and security, without complete main lines. For them the chief want is a supply of permanent way, which ought to be furnished with a hundred times the speed and energy now manifested. Are there no colliers in Sunderland or tubs in Glasgow, that material cannot be despatched?—*Friend of India*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXAMINATION MANIA.—A Calcutta paper gives an amusing account of the agony of mind endured by an unfortunate Baboo who went to the Town-hall for the purpose of appealing to the Commissioners against the rate at which his house had been assessed. This unhappy individual accidentally got into the wrong room—that in which the University examinations were going on—and found himself suddenly pounced



upon by a Sahib, who, giving him a printed paper of questions, commencing with "Define satiric poetry," desired him to sit down and write his answers. Little less distressing must have been the position of some of the candidates who went in recently for the B. A. Pass Examination, especially when they came to deal with the "English" paper. The only wonder is, that they did not one and all write after each of the "English" questions, as the Baboo we have alluded to, did after the one about satiric poetry and those which followed it—"Sir, I am a poor man, and cannot answer this question."

**OPPIUM.**—The Board of Revenue is said to have received a statement of the produce of the Opium crop of the year 1858-59, which is reckoned at 35,000 maunds, or 20,500 chests of Patna; and 14,000 maunds, or 8,000 chests of Benares; total 28,500 chests. Out of this produce 2,000 chests are to be kept apart for the Abkaree Department, so that there will remain 26,500 chests for the market. This account shows a deficit of 1,000 chests from the out-turn of the drug of the year 1857-58. This report was laid on the Board's Table prior to the 14th instant, the day on which the last Opium sale took place. It had, however, very little effect in raising the price of the drug on that day, as the Mohajuns believed that the produce would be larger than that of the last year. Since that day the price has greatly advanced in the market, and will advance further as the report of the deficiency of this year's out-turn spreads.

**BEHAR, April 17.**—Another storm is fast approaching. I am not a political weather-cock, but still, when the horizon is daily becoming gloomier around us, I must say my say. I should be glad to know what has become of the Jugdespore jungles. We were once told that they were in the act of being cut down. Is it entirely destroyed? The rebels are returning to Shahabad. True it is that they come in small bands; but as they continue pouring in, we cannot but fear that their number ere long will again become formidable. This is the state of affairs on the right bank of the Ganges. On the left, our troops are returning from the frontiers, and blind politicians imagine that the back of rebellion is broken; that the rebels are entirely discouraged, and that with the submission of one of the obscurest Begums, the partial defeat of Bala Row, and the capture of Tantia Topee—the mutiny is in its last stage. I would ask, where is the Nana and the principal Begum of Oude? Report says in the Goorkha Fort of Bathuck, beyond Bootwal. Where is Deboe Baksh? Gone to the west again. Where is Ummer Singh and Ally Kurreem? Here, there, and everywhere. Where is Bala Row? With 2,000 men at Ruheempore. Where is Seedha Sing? Slipped from Shahabad, and gone to the Terai, crossing the Gunduck by giving out that he and his party were sent on Government service. Do all these show that the rebellion is over? Far from it. In Chaprah itself, in Pergunnah Chowbarah, the enemy is in force. Tirthoot is not quite safe. A hot weather campaign has already commenced in Behar; when will it end? Weather strange, now a storm, now a shower, and now as warm as ever.—*Hurkaru.*

**FYZABAD, April 14.**—The events of the day show that the body of rebels who were advancing on Fyzabad have been turned westwards, from the impracticability of their getting here without interception. They cut off our telegraphic communication with Goonda, but it has been restored since. The fair at Ajoodya has terminated peaceably, and thousands of men, women, and children are now streaming back to their homes, carrying a delusive belief of being purged of their sins. The assemblage has been a monstrous one, and as is common in such masses, petty crimes of an irregular character seemed to be rife; if such were purse-cuttings, bundle liftings, in fact every act in the way of larceny was not left unattempted, and not a few of the women had their noses actually torn, for the sake of the ring worn by them. Summary punishment of a corporal character was administered by the judi-

cials on the spot, so as to deter the cut-purse craft; but withal their attachment for it seemed unconquerable, and the temptations too great for them to forego, as on the second morning the list exhibited a large number of delinquents. That notable rebel, Nurput Sing, of Binra reputation, arrived here yesterday afternoon, under an escort of some Sikhs. I presume he has surrendered under the amnesty, when he found that he could no longer struggle against his reverses. Discomfited on all sides, he does not consider it unwise to throw himself on the clemency of the Government, who will no doubt fix an annuity on him, although he inflicted such heavy loss on us at the capture of his fort. The extremities and straits the rebels are reduced to seem to run parallel with our own desire to quell this rebellion at any cost and pardon, though the atrocities of '57 be still so painfully fresh in our memories and convulse one's frame to think of them.

**April 27.**—The rebels appear to have been totally driven away from this quarter, but as the eyes of the public will still be on them, the following might be of interest. Remarkable to say, that after they have been dispersed, beaten and almost annihilated on this side, it now oozes out that their descent is attributable to information supplied them by some very loyal native doctor, a true Moslem, who represented that we were entirely without troops, and the coast free of every danger. This luckless fellow by some means has had his letters intercepted, the whole conspiracy has been unmasked, and he now awaits the result of his trial. Our crochety Government will, perhaps, after all find nothing in his conduct to visit him with condign punishment; the door for an escape will be thrown wide open, and though a searching examination will expose the wretch's perfidy, yet he will in all likelihood get off. It is no use to rail, so we will cheerfully bow with submission to the will of our gracious Government, and acknowledge its infinite wisdom; but there may be a day when this clemency act will have become extinct, and an after generation will no doubt lament the cause of its benevolence. Small bodies of runaway sepoys are reported to be escaping from all sides, and returning to their homes unwatched and unmolested. A body of some fifteen men attempted the passage of the Gogra a few days ago; seven were lost by drowning, but the others being expert swimmers got over, and crossed our district to their homes, without any let or hindrance. All sepoys now at their homes should be made to present themselves to the district commandants of police, who ought to prove their identity with their pass certificates, or have some satisfactory reason given for their being abroad. Begum Shiko Mehal died here the day before yesterday, and was interred in Soojad Dowla's cemetery, at Fyzabad. This great lady appears to have been harassed out with the Oude Begum, and had been so prostrated by it that shortly after her arrival here she expired. The news of the day is the report of the capture of the Bhang Rajah's karinda, Guzadur, a rebel captain, and some 200 sepoys. After laying waste a number of villages in their flight, they seem to have been intercepted by a detachment of our troops from Toolsepoore.—*Lucknow Herald.*

**CAMP DUKHUREE, GORUCKPORE, April 20.**—We were disturbed from our slumbers last night by a report brought in by spies, that it was the intention of the rebels to attack our camp, and that their main body was approaching and their advanced guard was within a few miles of us. Two patrols of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry were sent out to reconnoitre in different directions, under the commands of Cornets Watkins and Phillott, the former returned saying that he could neither hear nor see anything of the rebels, but the latter officer heard from the villagers, that five hundred armed men had left the hills, and were marching south. So I suppose we may say they are gone. Colonel Smith heard at Toolsepoore that our camp was to be attacked and sent off to Brasyer, at Bishwa, near Siswa, to go back to Dukhuree sharp with his Sikhs, the Bengal Yeomanry, and Garrett's two bullock guns; he has not yet made his appearance, and we are

not much alarmed if he does not come. It is highly amusing, though very detrimental to the efficiency of our force on the Goruckpoore and Oude frontier, to hear the question daily asked who is in command? And if, as the Scriptures say, we cannot serve two masters, how in the name of goodness are we to serve six? I will give you their names, and when I tell you their orders are always at variance one with the other, you can easily imagine the game of cross purposes we are playing. First comes the big man General Sir Hope Grant, second Brigadier Horsford, third Colonel Smith, fourth Colonel Pinkney, fifth Brigadier Rowcroft, harmless enough, who tells us, through his Brigade Major Morgan, to "keep our heads cool and feet warm," a thing impossible under canvass, and last, but not least, General Campbell, who hopes we shall keep our heads above water during the coming rains, and to eschew rum, which causes toothache, and marriage, which is a subaltern's ruin. The truth is we have no proper head to the force, no systematic plan for the capture or repulse of the rebels, and this, no doubt, accounts for the large force which lately entered Baraitch and Gindan, and for the five hundred that left the hills yesterday for the south. I am so disgusted, that unless we come across the Nana I shall scarcely think it worth my while writing to you again. One word more. In a tank close to our lines, and where our fellows bathe, they this morning caught an otter, described as follows:—colour, black and shiny, like a Paris gossamer hat, body, three feet long, with a tail the same length, immense teeth, and eyes and head like a tiger. Remember I have not seen it.—*Mafussilite.*

**GONDAH.**—Information having been received that the rebels were in some force at Bunkussia, a column composed of 200 H. M.'s 20th, 280 Hodson's horse, and 3 horse artillery guns, all under command of Captain Vaughan, H. M.'s 20th regiment, was marched out on the 16th of April. The rebels, who were in the jungles on the banks of the Biswee Nuddee, were taken by surprise, but owing to the density of the jungle managed to effect their retreat. The horse artillery guns from the same cause could not be brought into play; but the cavalry, who were sent round to cut off their retreat at Dutowlee Ghat, pursued for some distance, and cut down a few, without suffering themselves. Sir Hope Grant reports from Gonda, on the 28th of April, that the force sent to the jungles, met with complete success. Surda Sing, with 150 of his men, were killed. The remainder all dispersed. The following is supplied by Government to the Calcutta Press:—"The rebels are reported to be retreating westward up the banks of the Gogra; they amount only to about 400 men, many having dispersed. General Sir Hope Grant is following them up. 127 sowars, with forty-five horses in wretched condition, and seventy-six camp followers, gave themselves up to Major Henry at Lotun on the 21st April, and more are expected to come n."

**GORUCKPORE FRONTIER, April 26.**—News arrived this morning that a body of armed sepoys had robbed our gram carts at Bisheawa, a village fourteen miles from our camp, and stripped and plundered the Baboo in charge. The quantity lost is 45 maunds, which the sepoys put on elephants and took away. I heard one loyal Briton say that he wished it had been a Government treasure chest, with lacs of rupees in it, as that would have convinced the authorities of the insecurity of the roads. It is to be hoped that the next mutiny will bear on its rolls of killed a governor general, a member of council, and a bishop—a prince of the blood, too, would not be amiss. Then, possibly, the Government would see the necessity of punishing murderers, instead of forgiving them. A tent was despatched for one of our officers from Allahabad, on the 1st of the month, on camels, and was to have come *via* Sultanpoore and Fyzabad to Siswa, but nothing has been heard of it since, so that this also must have fallen into the hands of the rebels, as the distance is easily travelled by a cart in fifteen days, and by camels in twelve. A letter from

Siswa states that twenty-seven sowars and seven sepoy have given themselves up to Colonel Brasyer. The sowars brought their arms and horses with them. A sepoy of the late 53rd native infantry, which mutinied at Cawnpore, came to our camp this morning, and surrendered himself to Major Richardson.—*Lucknow Herald*.

JUBBULPORE, April 30th, 1859.—The last instalment of the 3rd Madras European regiment marched into this station two mornings ago, after having been out for eighteen months, and having gone over upwards of 4,700 miles. Few regiments, perhaps, have had severer marching than that one has had, and whenever they have had the chance have shown the Pandies what British bayonets are made of. Men and officers have both suffered much, but did it with a will as long as there was a chance of revenging their beloved country, women and children. For the last eight weeks a part of this corps has been lying idle on the burning plains of Nagode, scorched with sun and smothered with dust. That useless exposure is now telling severely on the men, as the hospital roll now shows nearly eight inmates. Two days ago the regiment lost one of its best sergeants, another poor lad is in the last stage of liver complaint contracted in the field. The men are now under shelter, though somewhat crowded; but far better off than in tents; they have to thank their good old Colonel (now Brigadier) Apthorp, and the field surgeon of the division who never rested till they induced the general to send the men into quarters. They well remembered the scenes that were enacted this time last year at Banda, where so many sank under exposure, but then all knew it was necessary, and bore it with a will. The officers of the third are doubled up in houses as well as they can, but protected from the sun; but the general thinks this is too good for officers who have worked with a will, and been exposed to all weathers for the last eighteen months, who this time last year were obliged to sit all day with wet towels on their heads, with a thermometer ranging at 120 degrees. He has been obliged to yield and let the men into quarters, and now he has ordered all the officers married or single to pitch their tents in the vicinity of the barracks, and live in an open plain covered with deep sand, not a tree to be seen. He can give no excuse for this, for the houses are but little farther away from the barracks than houses usually are in cantonments, so that that excuse cannot be pleaded. The Third has a very large number of young officers who have never yet felt an Indian sun in the hot weather; what will it be to them? Surely the commander-in-chief will never allow such things to go on, and if this meets his eye he will at once call for an explanation. It would be well, too, if he called for a roll of the officers present with the regiment—he would open his eyes a little. Four captains present—all the rest away. The regiment gave a grand farewell dinner to their late colonel as he passed through Jubbulpore to take up his brigade. All the ladies and gentry of the place honoured the regiment with their presence. Brigadier Apthorp was much beloved and respected by all ranks of the corps.—*Delhi Gazette*.

ALLAHABAD, 4th May.—The weather has again become very hot, and cholera appears to be on the increase, having appeared among the non-military Christian residents of the station, though at present almost entirely confined to those living in the entrenchment near the fort; unless some change takes place in the condition of the atmosphere, it is to be feared it will soon become general. I understand that cases have become much less numerous in the Chatham and Wellington barracks, where it first made its appearance; but many have lately suffered from it in the Clydesdale and Mansfield barracks. The long-expected notification regarding reductions of salary has just appeared in the *Government Gazette*. It is applicable only to future appointments in the civil department, although this proviso is omitted in the garbled version published by the Government North-West Provinces in the local *Government Gazette*. So anxious was

the Governor General to communicate this bad news to all concerned, that the purport of the notification was telegraphed to our Lieutenant Governor, with a view to its being published here forthwith; the clerks of the telegraph department have, however, made sad havoc of its sense.

THE BEGUM.—By letters from the Shahjehanpore district we learn that it was reported that the Begum had gone to Katmandoo, and that two parties of rebels had proposed to give themselves up. Major Hughes, 1st Punjab cavalry, had gone to meet them. If they did not come to terms they were to be attacked in the Nanpara jungle the next day. Sir Hope Grant had requested Brigadier Horsford to push the rebel fugitives in his neighbourhood into the Khyreeghur jungles.

THE NANA.—A letter from Chumparun mentions that the Nana was said to be at Souraghat between Deokaree and Bootwal, with a force equal to that of the Begum in fighting men, but encumbered with women and children. The rebels are greatly in want of food, and suffering much from sickness. Several sowars belonging to the rebel cavalry had come in, and said that others were anxious to come, but were prevented from leaving the rebel army. Several officers were still making efforts to communicate with the rebels. The districts of Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Sarum were perfectly quiet, but the presence of the rebels on the frontier caused considerable uneasiness, and gave rise to many absurd reports. It has been commonly reported on the frontier that Jung Bahadoor has assisted the rebels with supplies, and that he is by no means anxious to drive them from Nepal. These reports are not supported by any evidence.

CAWNPORE, 5th May.—The Cawnpore station has been enlivened with a serious fracas between Captain Musgrave's Hazara horse and Captain Cadell's Cawnpore police; the former are newcomers, en route to Sasaram. It commenced with some men of Hazara horse being imprisoned by the Sikh police for making a disturbance at a shop in the police lines. The wild Hazaras (Mooltanee) on hearing this, came down from their camp with sticks, stones, and swords; a serious row ensued; the police were soon hard to hand with their swords, and before the officers heard of it, two or three men were killed and seven or eight wounded. The two regiments soon mounted, and were on the point of charging each other, when Captains Cadell and Franks were on the ground and stopped their men, and Angelo, who lived near the spot, kept the Mooltanee back. The General was soon on the field of action, and has ordered a court of inquiry. I believe the Hazaras took their encamping ground near the police, contrary to orders. This, as you may imagine, caused a sensation among the protected females, who were seen flying to the fort with their fond masters.—*Delhi Gazette*.

COLONEL RICH'S COLUMN, May 4, 1859.—Sixty-one rebels, chiefly Mahomedans and Sowars of the 5th irregular cavalry, came into camp this morning and gave up their arms, comprising carbines, pistols, and tulwars, with ammunition; it is evident that percussion caps were not so scarce at Delhi as has been represented so often, for good serviceable caps were given up by those who had firearms, and in no small quantities either. It is said that other rebels (Hindoos) will also come in, and that Feroze Shah has a thought of following the example of the Resaldar, who, by the way, came in at their head this morning, and has promised to bring in the whole of the Baghees composing his force. Report says that these are the last of the rebels who have been giving such annoyance in the jungles, and it is therefore to be hoped that our general will move into quarters. The native general court martial has not come off yet. Two companies 92nd highlanders, mounted on camels (Barras's corps), joined the column yesterday morning; troops healthy.

CAMP SEOHUR, May 2.—The force under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon returned here on the 31st April, after several days' dour, beating up the

Bhinga and Terai jungles, in the vicinity of Musher and Chuipore. A detachment of our cavalry at the latter place had a skirmish with a party of rebels, who had looted and burned Chuipore; they killed the leader of the party and wounded seven or eight. Your (*Delhi Gazette's*) correspondent from Toolseepore is quite right in what he says with regard to the difficulty of obtaining intelligence; there cannot be a doubt but that the inhabitants of this part of the country are to a man heart and soul with the rebels. We have just heard that some 180, the remnant of Gurdjada Singh's force, passed about fourteen miles to the westward, en route for the Nanpara jungle. They are described to be in a miserable plight, wholly disorganized and frightened at their own shadows.

BOWANNYUNGE, May 2.—A small force, consisting of No. 14 battery royal artillery, 300 of H.M.'s 34th, 240 3rd Sikhs, and a troop of Hodson's horse, are clearing the Goruckpore and East Gonda districts of rebels, and driving them well to the westward. On the 27th April Captain Renny, commanding the 3rd Sikh infantry, gained information that the Nusseerabad brigade was in the jungles on the banks of the Biswa river, some four miles from his camp; leaving the camp standing, protected by the guns, one company of the 34th and one company of the 3rd Sikhs, Captain Renny entered the jungles with the remainder of the infantry, attacked and totally defeated the "fighting brigade;" after firing a few shots they fled in the utmost disorder, and the ground was strewn with their arms, accoutrements, clothes, food, &c., &c. Our force pursued them for five miles, killing and wounding a very great number.

KUSSOWLIE, May 1.—The storm lately noticed in your paper (*Delhi Gazette*) extended as far as Kalka. At Umballa it did considerable damage, and, amongst other things, split the roof of the church. All along the road are branches stripped from trees; and the thatched roofs of houses bear evident marks of its violence. A public garden is in course of formation at Umballa, at present it is in embryo—the only thing prominent being the "gardener's house," a sort of Swiss cottage, where the officers of the garrison assemble at Chota Hazree; and band time. There are now plenty of troops at Umballa. The range of barracks destroyed a month or two ago by fire are undergoing repair; but they present a melancholy picture. It was in these very barracks that the fugitive ladies and children were sheltered during the perilous time of 1857. A new range is fast approaching completion. The telegraph posts form a new feature in the scenery of these hills. The wire has taken a line of its own, and scorning both the new and old road, runs across khuds and up precipices in the most eccentric manner. Every two or three hundred yards a coil of wire lies at the roadside; but after ascending the hill some two or three thousand feet, all traces of posts and wire disappear, until they may be seen in the distance forming white streaks on the hill side, terminating with one post at the turn into Kusowlie, whence they take cross country again to Simla. The artificers appear to have commenced at Simla, and gone down to Kalka, as the wire is actually laid down a portion of the distance. The commander-in-chief met with another accident at Pinjore. It seems that the Puttealla Rajah's troops, with artillery, were drawn up to do honour to his lordship, and, as usual, the honour was neither required nor expected. Just as the chief, who was in advance of his staff, got abreast of the guns, the salute commenced. The chief's horse started, and threw his rider, who appeared at Kalka with sundry patches of plaisters across his forehead; fortunately it was no worse.

REBEL BANDS.—We heard yesterday, April 19th, that a large body of rebels was encamped on the left bank of the Gogra, opposite Ajoodia, and that another party of them, believed to be under Bani Madho, had burst into the Seetapore or Lukunpore division, and attacked some of the police chowkees. This latter item requires confirmation. It is, however, a fact that the several

parties of rebels licked by our troops formed a junction in the Gonda jungles, and marched to within a few miles of Fyzabad, where it was expected they would have been attacked by Colonel Simpson's column on the 16th or 17th. They are said to be about 2000 strong, and in wretched condition. It is thought that they have two guns, which they are supposed to have dug up somewhere in the Baraich district. It was believed to be their intention to cross the Gogra and enter the Doab. The ghauts were guarded by small parties of our police only. The rebels who had been engaged by Colonel Cormick's column are said to have fought very desperately—moving along in column of sections, and not losing their formation even when swept by the fire from our guns. They were at length charged by the Sikh cavalry which, under Captain Jones, cut up the sepoys, of the late 53rd Native Infantry especially, almost to a man—capturing their standards and elephants, &c. Captain Jones lost sixteen men and a number of horses killed, and was himself slightly wounded. The rebels then fled westward, and were last heard of near the Goruckpore frontier. A force has moved out after them, and it is said that another body of troops is marching from within the Goruckpore boundary to intercept them. I have just seen three rebels captured by some of our police beyond the Gogra, opposite Durriabad, and if they may be taken as average specimens, the whole lot cannot be very formidable. They are apparently starving, and say they have suffered dreadfully in the Nepaul hills.—*Lucknow Herald*.

MEERUT, May 2nd.—Yesterday a man reported to the authorities that a meeting of Bengal Artillery and Cavalry had been held upon the subject of the attestation and fresh bounty money from the Queen, upon the transfer to her services of John Company's troops. A second meeting was reported to be intended for last night, which duly came off. I don't know what transpired at the meeting; suffice it to say it was arranged to test their loyalty this morning; good men and true were called upon to come forward, when two in three advanced to the front in the artillery. The General, Brigadier and Staff, then went to the 2nd cavalry, when few besides volunteers from old corps came to the front. The dissatisfied men are directed to confine themselves to their barracks, and hourly roll-calls have been ordered. The affair has been reported to head quarters, and Colonel Johnson, Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery, has gone to represent matters. The men behaved perfectly respectfully, some did not like being made over like a "lot of ground," whilst others disliked to be transferred like a "horse;" some sea-lawyer has been putting them up, and they have not the sense to see their folly. Had they been called upon at the outset when the Proclamation was made to transfer their services to the Crown, they would have felt highly proud, and none of this business would have occurred.—*Delhi Gazette*.

CENTRAL INDIA, April 29.—On April 17 a body of between 500 and 600 rebels, mounted on tattoos &c., under Adul Mahomed Khan, crossed the Nerbudda, and were met and defeated near Futtehpoore by the Hosungabad military police under Lieutenant Foote. On their passage being known, the Kamptee column under Major Savage, consisting of two guns horse artillery, squadron 7th Madras light cavalry, and one company her Majesty's 91st, and one company 32nd Madras native infantry, were pushed up to Mooltye. At the same time the Nagpore irregular cavalry under Captain Shakespeare marched by forced marches to Amla—another small column under Lieutenant H. Dowker of 100 sabres Hyderabad Contingent, and 200 infantry Hyderabad Contingent, came to Sawulmainda. Captain Saunders, executive engineer Chindwarra district, with a force of the Nagpore Contingent, posted himself at the Doosawmy Ghat, and blocked up both that and the Mortoor Ghat with stone breastworks. The Baitool military police, under Lieutenant Twyford, 200 foot police and sixty sabres, marched towards Bindai, but learning that the passes had been blocked

up, and that Mooltye was occupied by the Kamptee column, struck off through the hills to Shahpoor to prevent the rebels making their course westwards. There are 150 foot police at Sohajpoor in the Hosungabad district, and so we are all hoping to bone Adul Mahomed, who has some influential Mahomedans also in his camp. This morning news came in that a reinforcement had reached the rebels from the other side of the Nerbudda, which made their number up to 2,500, hitherto the small number which crossed on the 17th inst. had been lying concealed in the hills near Puchmurry. Now they are so large a number they must come out or starve. I have also just heard from Ellichpoor that a trooper of the 2nd cavalry Hyderabad Contingent had run a muck and wounded Captain Macintire, the Ressuldar major, and three troopers. He was instantly cut down and tried by a drum-head court-martial, and hanged whilst gasping.

Lucknow, May 1.—When I last addressed you (*Delhi Gazette*), I had no idea that the exactions, if not the downright extortions of the money-changers here would have grown into an evil of such magnitude as they have at present. They commenced by deducting half an anna on each rupee, then one and two annas, and yesterday the discount on silver amounted to three annas per rupee, equal to nearly nineteen per cent. The causes of this imposition are said to be various. The principal are, scarcity of copper coin, and the great demand for it to pay the vast concourse of coolies who are employed at the new barracks, under construction at the Dilkoosha. I cannot account for copper coin being more scarce now than before. For a contingency of this sort ample provision should have been made in time by the Treasury office here: somebody must be made responsible for this state of things, and I dare say if the matter were properly represented to the Chief Commissioner, he would soon obviate the evil, by one of those prompt and determined measures, for which Mr. Wingfield is already gaining a reputation. Payment of coolies can hardly be the cause, for since the bombardment, myriads of them were employed in the town and suburbs, in the work of demolition on the one hand and in that of raising fortifications on the other. So that if this was really a tangible cause, the evil complained of now would have existed a year ago. Moreover, what the coolies receive cannot be retained by them. It is their necessities that induce daily payment; and their daily wants, by the same token, throw their receipts daily into the market, and the copper coin consequently must be in circulation. I dare say, if the truth were known, the evil might be traced to a league entered into by the money-changers amongst themselves, aided, perhaps, by the collusion and connivance of certain ministerial native subordinates,—otherwise the cause is unaccountable. However, I understand that one step has been taken by our active deputy commissioner towards checking the nuisance, and that is that he has indented on some stations in the North West Provinces for 50,000 rupees worth of pice. But by the time they arrive, the money-changers here will have amassed a small fortune each, at the expense of the community at large. What with this depreciation in the value of silver, the new tariff and the high rates of articles consequent on its introduction, it is as bad as imposing a tax of 25 per cent. on one's income. It has more than once occurred to me that both at Delhi and at Lucknow, but more especially at the latter place, it would not be a bad plan to give English names to streets, lanes, and houses. While the extensive alterations and improvements here have in a great measure altered the oriental character and aspect of this immense city, we might go further and substitute Havelock-street, Neill-street, Outram-street, &c., for Huzrut-gunj, and such like Gunjes, by which fine and spacious streets are now known. The extensive entrenchments and fortifications around "Muehee Bhawun" and further on, might be styled Fort Lawrence (after the lamented and brave Sir Henry) or that castle itself, which, during the

mutiny, was blown up under his directions, might be styled "Lawrence Castle," and by his name also let the stand be called, leading as it does by the Baillie guard to the said castle, with both of which places his name will be imperishably allied. The "Iron Bridge," as it is now called, might also be dignified by being designated Lawrence Bridge, for one can hardly have his name associated with two many places or things. Other heroes might likewise have their names linked with the numerous buildings and lanes. I mean heroes who have taken a prominent part in the relief of the Lucknow garrison, and in the subsequent bombardment, not forgetting Lord Clyde, by whose name or title the Kaiser-bagh might be denominated "Clyde-square," and the street leading from the Dilkoosha to the residency, might be called Clyde or Campbell-street. These are merely hints, on which I could amplify if I thought it essential. Houses should also be numbered, and the one occupied by the commissioner might not inappropriately be called Abbey-ville, occupied by abbots who are deservedly held high in the esteem of the Christian community at Lucknow. The Chief Commissioner's mansion is already known as "Banks's house," for after the annexation, it was occupied by Major Banks, the then Judicial Commissioner of Oude, and who was killed in the Baillieguard during the siege. The Barracks at the Dilkoosha are progressing well and rapidly, and the demand for labour and materials is immense. The horse artillery, now lying in the Civil lines, are frequently out in that direction for practice. As soon as the Military lines are ready, they will of course remove.

FUTTEGHUR.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) have been requested to draw attention to the fact that the house belonging to the late Mr. Madden at Futteghur near the butts, and now in ruins, in which the Eurasians were cut down when the ladies were shot, on the parade ground, is still left standing. The well into which the bodies of the poor ladies and children were thrown is in the compound of this house and within ten or fifteen yards of it, the house and compound being close to the barracks. It has been suggested to have the spot enclosed and made into a soldier's garden or grounds for their recreation. A decent monument should be erected over the remains of our slaughtered fellow-countrywomen; both here and at Cawnpore. As yet we have not paid that token of respect to the victims of the mutiny at Futteghur and Cawnpore and other places, that old Prince Llewellyn did to the mortal remains of his faithful bound Gelert.

COL. SMITH'S COLUMN, SISWAH, OUDE, April 12.—Col. Smith's column, composed of the Lahore light horse, under command of Capt. Jackson; 7th Punjab infantry, under command of Capt. Stafford; and Vivian's Pathans, arrived at Siswah on the 7th, from Dhukuhree. Two companies of Her Majesty's 73rd and two guns Bengal horse artillery, joined the above force on the 10th. Col. Brasyar with his Sikhs and troop of Bengal yeomanry cavalry is at Bussorah, two koss north-west of Siswah. The Ranees of Gonda (aunt of the present Rajah Dabee Bux) gave herself up at Bunniah Barree to Capt. Jackson, when on his way with the 7th Punjab infantry to join Col. Smith's column at Dhukuhree. The Ranees had with her about 300 followers, but no regular sepoys. She appeared very pleased at the prospect of returning to her home, and was treated with every consideration in camp, which she accompanied to Dhukuhree. She is said to be upwards of 100 years old. Amongst her suite were some handsome women, but their countenances showed signs of having suffered from the effects of the erratic life they have of late been leading. One of Dabee Bux's wives was also with the Ranees, but being "young and beautiful" she kept herself studiously behind the purdah. The weather at present is cool and pleasant, and the troops are healthy enough. The villagers, however, give a very bad account of the sickness that prevails in this neighbourhood at some seasons of the year. Dabee Bux, with several thousand men, is within ten miles of Siswah; strong hopes are

entertained of his coming in and giving himself up to Colonel Smith. A patrol of the Lahore light horse surprised a party of the rebels a short distance from camp a few days ago, and succeeded in capturing two prisoners with arms, who proved to be sepoy of the 2nd Oude local infantry.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CAMP BARAITCH, April 30.—On the 25th Brigadier Horsford, with a small field force, found a number of the rebels napping in the vicinity of Pudinahat, and killed about 200. I have not been able to ascertain the particulars, however, nor can I give you a detailed list of his force. On or about the 27th a Pathan soldier in our service obtained leave from Gonda to go to Toolseepore, to recover some lost pony or other property of his. While on his way he either heard of or saw himself the encampment of some rebels under the leadership of Gujud Singh, at a village surrounded by a bamboo hedge. These were to the number of 500, and had been living here some days, supplying themselves with food and other necessities of life from villages lying in the vicinity. Very properly, the worthy Pathan immediately returned to Gonda with the information. General Grant moved out (with a force not known), surprised them, and, as precautions had been taken to cut off their retreat, there was no alternative left but to fight it out, and this at close quarters with bayonet at work. The consequence is that report gives the enemy's casualties at 350, while we had only fourteen *hors-de-combat*. Colonel Gordon's field detachment, from near Bingah, moved on to Musha on the 24th of April, and it is presumed is beating up some jungle lying between Bingah and the extensive plain which separates this part from the great belt of the Terai. That bugbear the Begum is in company with the Nana, who with 5,000 followers is still supposed to be lurking somewhere in that neighbourhood. Captain Cleveland's field detachment is still at or near Akowna, this side of the Kaptee. Baraitech is defended by three companies rifles, six companies Kumaon battalion, and about 100 police cavalry.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE HON. JOHN PETER GRANT, member of the Legislative Council, has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, subject to the approbation of her Majesty. We believe the appointment a good one. The *Calcutta Phoenix* of the 29th of April asserts that the salary of the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal, just vacated by Mr. Halliday, is to be reduced from 100,000 rupees a year to 80,000 rupees.

DELHI, 5th May.—While disturbances have disquieted the public at Meerut, it is more satisfactory to observe what is going on here in its neighbouring station, where all is calm and peaceable. Our officiating brigadier having two medals for long service and good conduct to deliver to Sergeant Major Monks, and Provost Sergeant Corker, of the 2nd fusiliers, had the regiment out early this morning, and after presenting the medals, and commenting on the individual services of these two meritorious veterans, which, however, he said, he need not particularise, as they were better known to the whole regiment than to himself, proceeded to avail himself of this opportunity to compliment the regiment upon their orderly conduct during the present unsettled state of affairs, owing to the behaviour of some misguided persons at Meerut. He dwelt forcibly upon the folly of their proceeding, pointing out that even if a body of Europeans, such as those who are disaffected at Meerut, could get away with their arms, they could not survive in India without the support of Government in the shape of rations, pay, &c.; even the sun would be an enemy almost more than a match for them. As he had daily intercourse with Meerut, which was probably more than the men of the 2nd fusiliers had, he would tell them all that had taken place there, and he had the pleasure first to mention that all the old soldiers, the transfers from the 9th lancers, and other regiments, and the men of Tomb's troop, of world-wide renown, had stood faithful to the Government, and declined to mix themselves up with the disaffected. It was the recruits principally who had got some erroneous notions into

their heads, and he was happy to know and to see that the 2nd fusiliers were of an age not to be misled by such follies. They had all the privileges of pay and pension which they had ever enjoyed, and much more than they would have had had they enlisted for her Majesty's service only, and he was very glad to see that they are content and happy. It had further afforded him much satisfaction to say (when called upon by the general commanding at Meerut to report how the troops, artillery and infantry of the late company stood at Delhi,) that they were as loyal and peaceable as could be desired. He added a good deal in praise of the discipline and orderly conduct of the men, and the fine body of non-commissioned officers which the regiment has the good fortune to possess; and he left the regiment gratified by his confidence and good opinion, and they proceeded to prepare for their sports, which had been fixed to come off to-day and to-morrow for the last ten days or so. We hear that it is all quiet again at Meerut. The discontented are content to sit still, and repent, no doubt, by this time, that they ever committed themselves to any open speeches, for their acts, we hear, have not been violent. At the same time, they might have led to bloodshed, and therefore are not to be commended.—*Delhi Gazette.*

GOOD SERVICE PENSION.—A good service pension of £100 per annum has been conferred upon Major-General M. C. Johnstone, late of the 87th Foot. He has been thirty-six years in the service, and was much employed in the Kafir war. Why did not the authorities add "and displayed unusual activity and gallantry in the pursuit of the Jullundur mutineers?" There only remains, as far as we can immediately call to mind, one other officer to be rewarded with some such trifle as a K.C.B.-ship, and that is Major-General Hewitt, "who extinguished the Meerut conflagration in the blood of the mutineers," or some such equally truthful remark. Officers who are desirous of advancing with speed up the ladder of promotion must make up their minds to blunder like Ellice, or creep like Johnstone, or run like Walpole.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

CAMP, BHIRTAPORE, *via* GONDA, April 30.—Followed the rebels to prevent their collecting boats and crossing the Kowreela river into Khayraguri jungles. Surprised between two and three thousand cavalry and infantry under Oomrao Sing between Kowreela and Gurwar river at their junction. Dispersed rebels with loss of upwards of two hundred men. Oomrao Sing, with two hundred sowars and one hundred infantry, escaped towards the hills. Casualties not numerous. No European officer wounded.

CAMP BENEPORE, *via* FYZABAD, April 20, 10 A.M.—We attacked the rebels, chiefly of the Nusseerabad brigade, under Dabee Dean, about one thousand in number, in the Chitanea jungle, to-day, about five miles north of Buniaon. Cavalry pursued and cut up some fifty of the rebels, and took two colours, killing two native officers. No loss on our side. Rebels driven south.

HOSHUNGABAD, April 25th.—On Sunday afternoon the 17th April, intelligence was received at this station that a large body of rebels had crossed over during the day from the Bhopal territory into the Hoshungabad district by a ford on the Nerbudda, some forty miles up the river. The military police (about fifty sowars and one hundred and fifty infantry) commanded by Captain Foote, started from Hoshungabad the same evening, accompanied by our Commissioner Captain Wood, and reached Sohajpore (thirty-two miles) next morning. The rebels had got a start, and crossed the Hoshungabad and Nursingpore road, a few miles beyond Sohajpore. It was reported that Adil Mahomed Khan, a relation of the Regent, of Bhopal, and brother of Fazil Mahomed Khan hanged at Rahutgurh, was in their camp. Our force pushed on that day (the 18th), and on the 19th came up with the rebels in the jungles near Futtelpore at the foot of the Mahadeo Range. Their picket fired upon the cavalry who were in advance, and the main body of the rebels three hundred yards farther on hearing the firing, at once sounded a retreat. The cavalry drove in

the picket and pursued the fugitives so rapidly, that the rebels left their camp standing. About a hundred horses and ponies were captured; their baggage too and ammunition, numbers of arms of all sorts were picked up in the jungle. Several of the rebels were killed, and ten prisoners were taken. The rebels, about 500 in number, fled in the direction of Puchmuree in the Chindwara district. Among them were some of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, the 15th Irregulars, and the 7th Regular Cavalry. The position taken up by the rebels was a most formidable one. The "bund-mashes" were encamped on the south bank of a nullah, and were attacked from the north side at noon. There were large rocks in the river, the passage of which was rendered very difficult for horsemen. Had the rebels recovered from their surprise and resisted the attack, our loss would have been severe. As it was, one of our sowars and four horses were wounded. The cavalry were very ably and gallantly led by Cornet Durnford. As the rebels fled over the hills in all directions, it was impossible to keep our cavalry together. The infantry were a short distance behind, at a bend of the nullah, but were quickly brought up by Captain Foote. The rebels, however, escaping on horseback, and getting the start on comparatively good ground, it was useless to pursue on foot. A part of the cavalry joining, Captain Foote rode after the fugitives for two miles, but as the force was so much scattered in the hills, and the heat was great, further pursuit was abandoned. Cornet Durnford got a sunstroke, but happily recovered soon. Adil Mahomed Khan's tent fell into our hands. It was a sort of awning made with "durees." Amanut Khan Bukhshee was his right-hand man.

MUSSOORIE.—I see that somebody who evidently knows more of his neighbour's affairs than they do themselves, has stated that Captain Hutton has gone to Jeripanee, under instructions from Government, to superintend the rearing of silk-worms. As I believe I am quite as much behind the scenes, as a correspondent who signs himself "Visitor," I will undertake to inform you that Captain Hutton went to Jeripanee partly because he has an estate there, and partly to be free from the prying intrusion of visitors. He is moreover, not rearing silkworms under Government instructions, but is simply forming a mulberry plantation; while lastly, I can assure you on the very best authority that it has not yet been ascertained that the mulberry silk worm will feed upon the oak-tree, but on the contrary it is perfectly well ascertained that it will not touch it. So much for the correctness of "Visitor's" information.

CAMP SECORRA, 27th April.—"General Sir Hope Grant's arrival in this district has been the means of dispersing the rebels, and showing them and the zemindars that we have force to coerce the refractory, and will maintain our power by the sword if necessary. On the 24th a body of rebels under a noted Talookdar Guljadhur Sing crossed the Secorra and Gonda road, having been driven north west by the General. The Secorra force under Colonel Walker, Queen's Bays, pursued them until dark. The rebels got into a dilapidated fort, surrounded by a dense jungle. This place is called Bunganon fort, about eight miles from Secorra and twelve from Gonda. The General on his arrival at Gonda on the 26th immediately ordered out a force to Lalgunge on the Gorruckpore border, where it is supposed a body of 1000 rebels are. The force to consist of her Majesty's 20th regiment, two guns, and some of Hodson's horse. About seven p.m. an order was sent to form another column, under Major Duck, her Majesty's 53rd regiment, viz. 400 her Majesty's 53rd, two guns royal artillery, and 150 sabres, head-quarters 1st Sikh irregular cavalry, to march at midnight to attack the rebels, in conjunction with Colonel Walker, Queen's Bays, at Bunganon. They were reported to muster 400 or 600 regular sepoy, and the numbers on their arms and buttons showed that some of them had been engaged in the frightful scenes at Cawnpore. I hear the plan for surrounding the jungle with bays and 1st Sikh cavalry was perfect; indeed the whole



force assembled at the several points assigned them after their long march. And about 2 P.M. the attack on the enemy's position commenced, the artillery opened, 53rd advancing under cover of the guns; there was a lull of a few minutes, and then you heard the cheer of that fine body of men, the fort was in their possession, the rebels driven into the jungle, and their leader Gudjadhur Sing lying a corpse on the ground. The 53rd then skirmished through the jungle, cavalry on the alert; numbers were killed by the infantry. A body of sepoys, well armed, tried to make their escape from the jungle. The 1st Sikh irregular cavalry, under Captain Jones, gallantly charged into them, killed numbers, and inflicted a severe punishment, a few made their escape into back ground, and into a deep nullah; they received no mercy from the 53rd skirmishers. The result of these operations reflect great credit on all concerned, and it is only by the summary punishment of the rebels (few escaped to tell the tale) that we can restore order and govern our possessions in Oude. There are some three or four columns now out in the Gonda district, and I trust we shall soon hear of peace again. We certainly shall, if we have such men as Colonel Walker, Queen's Bays, in command. It is much to be regretted more energy is not displayed in the dismantlement of these forts, and there ought not to be one in existence here, and yet here we have one not twelve miles from the Sudder station. Our loss is eight European soldiers wounded, six Duffadars and sowars 1st Sikh Cavalry ditto, and some twelve horses killed and wounded."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 23. Str. Governor Higginson, Macmillan, Liverpool.—26. Java, Jordan, Akyab.—27. Beuro Pessita, Estape, Point de Galle.—28. str. Candia, Curling, Suez; Tasmania, Norse, Melbourne; Monarch, Delahia, Penang; William Stevenson, Morice, Rangoon.—30. Hamburg, Muller, Alcoa Bay; Selah Jehan, Bethune, Mauritius.—May 2. Jason, Irvin, Gravesend; Morayshire, Mathews, London; Glen Isla, Parker, Sydney; Angela Burdett Coutts, Wilson, Liverpool; Henry Reed, Matheson, London; Union, Small, New York; Sumatra, Korrisson, Liverpool; Marseilles, Manley, Gravesend; Nussacer Sultah, Page, Bombay; Anne Longton, Cowell, Liverpool; Kildare, Witburton, London; Marian, Murry, Colombo.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Governor Higginson.—Mr. A. B. Dolah, Mr. and Mrs. Garrick.  
Per Tasmania.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee and child.  
Per Jason.—Lieuts. Jackson, B.A., Douglas, 2nd B.C.F., Currie, 5th B.E., Dr. Feraunder, surg., Mrs. McKechnie and child, Mrs. Brown.  
Per Monarch.—H. Godthier, apothecary.  
Per William Stevenson.—Mr. Morice and family.  
Per Hamburg.—Lieut. Forn, H.M.'s 8th regt., Mrs. Forn and infant.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 2, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	12 4 to 12 5	
Company's Rupee 4 do.	25 0 to 25 8	
Sicca Rupee 4 do.	25 0 to 25 8	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	8 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	9 per ct.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	2350 to 2400
Agra Bank	500	130 to 140
North-Western Bank	400	130 to 140
Delli Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	2300 to 2325
Ganges Company	1500	1800
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1550 to 1600
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	700 to 725
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	par.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	325 to 330
Calcutta Docking Company	700	650 to 675
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	200	325 to 330
East-India Railway Company	£30	Rs. 5 dia.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	20	par.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 1/2 to 2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 85
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 95
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.		

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-5-6	to 10-6-0
Doubloons	"	31 0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	"	22 0 to 22 2
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	2 to 16 4
Gold Dust (Australian)	"	16 0 to 16 2
Sicca Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 8 to 104 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 221	0 to 221 8
Mexican do. (none)	"	223 0 to 223 8

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 12s. 6d. To Liverpool, £1. 7s. 6d.

Exports (Calcutta, May 2).—Scarcely any change has taken place in the produce market. Supplies and stocks continue light, and prices keep up to almost their former figures, whilst great caution is used by shippers in their operations.

Imports (Calcutta, May 2).—The market continues favourable for *Mell Teest*, and almost all descriptions of *Grey Cottons*; and last week, and in the early part of the present, extensive sales of *Grey Shirtings*, *Madapolans*, and *Jaconets* had been made; but during the last two or three days, the money market having become rather tight, especially amongst the dealers, sales have fallen off, and prices have somewhat declined. In *White Cotton*, business has been done to a moderate extent throughout the week. *Cotton* has improved in demand and price. *Iron* without improvement. *Swedish Steel* and *Spelter* have slightly improved.

## MADRAS.

### AMALGAMATION OF THE COURTS.

The following Minute by the hon. the Governor, dated 25th April, 1859, relates to the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts:—

The question relating to the establishment of a proper system of judicature for India has reached a point which renders immediate action necessary.

The key to the settlement of this question is the consolidation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts into a single High Court and the establishment of Provincial Courts of sufficient authority to protect the natives on the one hand, and, on the other, to secure European settlers, especially in criminal proceedings, against the consequences of the perjury and fraud which are unfortunately too rife in this country. All our hopes of improvement for India depend upon the satisfactory attainment of this object. Although what were the East India Company's Courts are now as much her Majesty's Courts as the Supreme Court itself, the old antagonism arising from the separate and often conflicting jurisdiction remains—and instead of the learning and independence, and admirable activity in the discharge of accepted duty of the English bench and bar being brought to the aid of the intimate acquaintance with local interests possessed by the officers of the Indian Governments, the powers of both are exhausted in mutual disparagement. When a combined homogeneous system shall once be established, every portion of the community, European and native, will be equally interested in its improvement.

The Legislative Council at Calcutta has lately passed a Bill to simplify the procedure in the Sudder and its subordinate Courts without making any provision for uniting the Supreme and Sudder Courts, or for extending the improved procedure to the Supreme Courts. It is to be hoped that her Majesty will be advised to disallow this Act, the confirmation of which would be a practical adoption of the old divided jurisdiction into the new *regime*, and would indefinitely postpone the establishment of an united system of judicature. It is, indeed, intolerable that an administration of justice should be considered good enough for the great majority of her Majesty's subjects in this country which falls short of the standard insisted upon for the minority, and that if the proposed alterations in the Code of Procedure are conducive to speedy and economical justice (which I believe they are), the inhabitants of the Presidency cities should not have the benefit of them in lieu of the present antiquated and expensive processes in use in the Supreme Courts.

In the Madras Presidency we have some advantages for the early establishment of an united judicature which do not exist elsewhere. The controversies arising out of the divided jurisdiction have never risen to the same height here as they have in

the other Presidencies; in the Neilgherries and the Wynaud, as well as at Madras, there is a well-constituted European society living on neighbourly terms both with the European officers of the Government and with the natives, and there is no adequate occupation for the large and expensive establishment of the Supreme Court within the limits of the Presidency town. If the Supreme Court were consolidated with the Sudder into a single High Court, the judges and the greater part of the administrative establishment would have ample employment.

I have fully conferred on this subject with Sir Adam Bittlestone, my colleague, Mr. Morehead, Mr. Strange, of the Sudder Court, the Advocate general, and Mr. Norton; and we are all agreed that the best practical measure will be to appoint a small Commission, composed partly of experienced judicial officers of the Madras Presidency, and partly of officers of the Supreme Court, to prepare a statement of the arrangements under which the union of the Supreme and Sudder Courts and the remodelling of the Provincial Courts may with the greatest prospect of public advantage be effected, and to send this statement, with the opinion of the Madras Government and of the judges of the Supreme Court upon it, to the Secretary of State for India, in order that the plan, if it shall be approved by her Majesty's Government, may be embodied in an Act of Parliament.

Mr. Morehead, who is universally allowed to be one of the ablest and most experienced of the judicial officers of the Madras Presidency, has kindly consented to act on the Commission, and I propose that the other members of it should be Mr. T. L. Strange, one of the Puisne Judges of the Sudder Court, the Advocate general, and Mr. John Bruce Norton.

A copy of this Minute should be sent to the judges of the Supreme Court, and if they concur, the Commission may be at once appointed.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The inhabitants of Madras are about to memorialise Lord Stanley for the re-organisation of the Legislative Council, so that Bombay will be the only one of the three Presidencies that has not done this. The Madras memorial is a very plain-speaking address. It does not mince matters when it discusses the merits or demerits of the Council in its constitution and operation. It asks more, however, than is likely to be obtained, a Legislative Council for each Presidency, as well as a Supreme Legislative Council, sitting, we suppose, at Calcutta. We doubt if the home authorities would sanction such an arrangement, however carefully the subjects of legislation might be divided into imperial and local. Nor are we quite sure that it would be well to have, say, looking to the future, some five or six councils making laws for different sections of the country, the boundaries of which might not always be well defined, or might be subject to constant changes. We fear, then, that pleasant as it would be to have our own special law-makers, especially when many of them were chosen from among ourselves, it is not a thing to be hoped for yet. But how otherwise shall Madras and Bombay share in the honour and advantage of supplying independent members to the Legislative Council,—if it is to sit at Calcutta only? We confess we cannot surmise; this is a problem the solution of which we must leave to time and circumstances. The inhabitants of Madras propose to ask that the Legislative Council shall consist, in addition to the official members, of three European members, one East Indian ditto, one Hindoo, and one Mahomedan, nominated by the Government, but not to be removable except by the unanimous vote of the Council. All things considered, we think this a fair proportion. The natives will probably assert that they ought to be more largely represented; but, setting aside our right to make use of our might in such a matter, we think we need only refer to the jury lists to prove that the relative proportions assigned to them and to the Europeans are pretty nearly correct.—*Bombay Gazette*.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—Major Macintyre, of the Madras artillery, and commandant of the 2nd cavalry Hyderabad contingent, has been providentially preserved from assassination. Having for upwards of eighteen months past done good

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"THE OLD BUFFER."—The *Poona Observer* tells a good story, "characteristic" of the Superintendent of telegraphs, Sir William O'Shaughnessy, but which our contemporary warrants to be "five years old at least." On one occasion, Sir William had telegraphed down a long distance from the station house at Bangalore, to Mr. —, an employé in his department. Mr. —, it appears, was not aware of the rank of the personage who was corresponding with him, and whose messages or questions he believed to be of a "chaffing" nature. He accordingly telegraphed the query,—"Has the Old Buffer returned yet?" to which the Superintendent returned the following,—"Yes, the 'Old Buffer' is here, and fines you ten rupees for your impertinence!"

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 23. Shakespeare, Morocco, London.—24. Martaban, Bohn, Cochín; Bellairs, Swinson, London.—25. Felicie, Grosset, Marseilles; Maria Gray, Garrick, Calcutta; Sarah, Shaw, London; Thomas Fielden, Martin, Kooria Moorla.—28. Engishun, Thomson, Liverpool; P. and O. Co.'s str. Madras, Dundas, Su-z, Meteor, Porter, Melbourne; Admiral Lyon, Acock, Sydney.—29. Gryn Castle, Eves, Liverpool; Montrian, Brun, Cardiff.—30. Langdale, Brown, Liverpool; H. M.'s str. Pleiad, Nixon, Beshire; P. and O. Co.'s str. Emen, Small, Sydney; Union, Ferran, Marseilles; Persian, Crowell, London. May 2. Catherine, Leighton, Cape of Good Hope.—3. Fanny Forsyth, Campbell, Liverpool; Johan Cesar, Moller, Cochín; P. and O. Co.'s str. Aden, Bernard, Hong Kong; Melbourne, McNish, Adelaide; Ocean Ranger, Knolles, Kurrachee; Athletic, Potter, Mauritius.—4. Felix Bernabo, Fassey, Mauritius; Edmund, Cousin, Mauritius; Matilda Wattenback, Denkin, Kurrachee; Crescent City, Murray, Liverpool.—6. Lion, Cooper, Newport.—8. Str. Audacious, Vignaud, Galle; H. M.'s steam frigate Assaye, Adams, Zanzibar; Admiral de Ruyter, Roster, Batavia.—9. H. M.'s str. Niger, Colville, Galle; Xulla, Black, Aden.—10. Str. Sir J. R. Carnac, Wullen, Malabar Coast; Areguipa, Pasquion, Pondicherry; str. Scindian, Beys, Kurrachee.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Emen.—Col. Atkinson.  
Per Catherine.—Mrs. Cumming.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Madras, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Webb, Lieut. and Mrs. Ostrichan, Mr. Gosset, Mr. Wallace, Col. and Mrs. Sutton, Mr. Gubb, Mrs. Alban, Capt. and Mrs. Philips, Miss West, Mrs. Harper, Messrs. D. Campbell, Young, Burnes, and Melver. From MARSEILLES.—Sir J. and Lady Arnold, Lieut. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Messrs. Bromley, Sillar, Fairleigh, Denny, Dalton, and Bryant. From SUZ.—Lieut. and Mrs. Urnston and infant, Mr. Ronteloup, Mdles. Melanie and St. Mary Hillene, Mr. Rummel, From ADEN.—Lieut. Warham, Mr. Smith, Mr. Gilder.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Bombay, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Keays, Miss Bennett, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Stratford, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mrs. Mellis, Miss E. Johnstone, Miss Simmons, Mr. Birdwood, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Hunter, Mrs. Brown, Mr. H. Brown, Mrs. Strange and daughter, Messrs. Baird, Nash, Maxwell, Culverhouse, Brown, and Rawlinson. From MARSEILLES.—Lieut. Haig, Mr. Holme.

## DEPARTURES.

April 23. Kennington, Edwards, London; Accelere, Delmolins, Mauritius; Lewis Henry, Dawernon, Falmouth; Joseph Andre, Jeanseime, Marseilles.—24. Catherine Glen, Hurdy, China.—26. Brunette, Brown, Liverpool.—27. Ali-gator, Mayor, Colombo.—28. Venus, Patelow, Liverpool; Albatross, McBurnie, Liverpool.—29. E. P. Strenger, Windsor, Liverpool; Martha, Sampson, New York; Uncas, Beedie, Liverpool; Essex, Hart, Liverpool; P. and O. Co.'s str. Norna, Dundas, China, &c.—May 2. Northumberland, Smyth, London; H. M.'s schooner Mahi, Whish, Persian Gulf.—3. Helena, Cotter, London; Belcarrigg, Beaton, Bremen.—4. Dewa Gunghadur, Elsworth, Liverpool; Adeline, Tarras, Marseilles.—5. Sultana, Rice, Coast and Calcutta; Hants, Murphy, Liverpool; Elizabeth, Lane, Marseilles; Clifton Belle, Corbett, Liverpool; Alma, Bourrelly, Marseilles; Sovereign of the Seas, Cruikshank, Liverpool; Glenalva, Muir, London.—8. Charles Holmes, Bowly, Liverpool; Duke of Wellington, Campbell, Liverpool.—9. Neptune, Filton, Calcutta; McLeod, Johnson, Liverpool.—10. Excelsior, Crowley, Gibraltar; Hambourg, Barber, Falmouth; Bhutia, Dawson, Koorla Moorla.—12. P. and O. Co.'s str. Salsette, Mathern, Suz.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Salsette.—For SUZ.—Capt. and Mrs. Bayley, Messrs. Treacher, Bordes, McGluehy, Smart, Nichollet, Roper, Maitland, Stevenson, Irvin, Ashburner, Capt. Briggs and Oldfield, Maj. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Dale, Mr. and Mrs. Poolman, Miss Poolman. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Chester, Pratt, Brown, Bruce, Messrs. Harner J. Cobylin, Juce, Mr. and Mrs. Angelina. For MALTA.—Maj. St. John. For MARSEILLES.—Lieut. Richardson, Capt. Reid, Ashburner, Whitehill, Attwood, Small, Messrs. Larken, Faviell, Shepherd, Cosby, Mr. and Mrs. Bickersteith, His Excellency Baron Le Gros, Viscount de Contodes, Count de la Tour Maubourg, Viscount de Pavigny, Marquis de Trevisse, Capt. and Mrs. Holland and four children, Lieut. and Miss Smyly, Col. Trevelyan, Maj. McMahon. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Adamson and infant, Capt. Inglefield, Brougham, Commander Drought, I. N., Mrs. Moyle, Capt. and Mrs. Kemphorne, Mrs. Wright, Col. Naylor, Lieut. Hall, Maj. Haselwood, Messrs. G. Scott, Child, Grier, Peat, Jackson, Iewth, Rawes, Smith, Kerd, Loucy, Strawberry, Murphy, Haines, Drinkwater, Wash, C. Grierson, S. Forrest, J. Foreman, J. Mason, J. McCauley, J. Flockhart, Mr. and Mrs. Penby and four children, Brigadier Blood, Mrs. Hawkins and three children, Lieut. Sharp, Mrs. Mead and two children, Mrs. Westall, Miss Nimmo, Sergt. Thompson, 86th foot.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, May 12, 1859.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan	Rs. 78	100 Sa.
4 per cent. Transfer Loan	1832-33 Rs. 78	100 Sa.
4 " " "	1835-36 Rs. 71½	77 100 Co.'s
4 " " "	1842-43 Rs. 71½	77 100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 71½	77 100 do.
New 5 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	Rs. 85½	100 do.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	37 pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	53 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	par.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	5 per cent. pm.
N. W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	prem. 32 per cent.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	— 6 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 20,000
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 25,000 ex. div.
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,600 do.	3,000
Hydraulic P. Com.	2,000 pm.
Cotton Spinning Com.	1,900 do. per share 400 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spin-	10,000 do. 8,400
ning Com.	500 do. 310 Rs. per S.
Colaba L. Com.	500 do. 310 Rs. per S.
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. 310 Rs. per S.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £20	prem. in England—Rs. 12 per share discount.
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—2 pm.	

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d. for Doc. Bills.
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	95½
" " " " " "	96½
" " " " " "	97
On Madras, at 30 days' " " " "	97
" " " " " "	97
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 211 per 100 dols.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	per Rs. 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 227
Republic Dollars	" 220½
German Crowns	" 213½
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 102
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 5s. 6d. to £1. 12s. 6d. per ton.  
To Liverpool, £1. 5s. to £1. 1s. per ton.

IMPORTS (Bombay, May 11).—*Cotton Piece Goods*.—The difficulty of obtaining money has operated with great effect upon this branch of our imports, and purchases have lately been almost entirely suspended by the dealers. *Grey Shirtings* have been dispensed of to a very small extent, our closing rates for 40-inch being 6 annas per piece lower for 4½ to 6½ lbs., 8 annas for 6½ to 7½ lbs., and 4 to 8 annas for heavier weights; 45-inch must also be quoted as worth 4 to 8 annas less. Of *Jaconets* hardly any sales are reported, but prices have nominally declined 1 anna for 8 to 10 pick, and 4 annas for 12 to 17 pick qualities. *Madapolams* have been neglected, and a decline has taken place of 2 to 4 annas on all descriptions. *T. Cloths* are worth less by 4 to 8 annas; *Longcloths* have declined to a similar extent; while *Domestics* have sold in small quantities at somewhat falling prices. Nothing, we believe, has been done in *Mulls*. *Bleached Fabrics, Shirtings* and *Madapolams*, which are scarce, have nevertheless receded 4 to 6 and 2 to 4 annas per piece respectively. *Jaconets* have been quoted to a small extent, at only a decline in some instances of 2 annas. *Mulls* of the better descriptions are rather lower. *Turkey Rels* are neglected, and slightly declining. *Cotton Twist*.—A fair demand has existed for *Turns*, but few importers being willing to incur the risk of holding, the arrivals have been freely placed on the market, and only taken off at generally some slight concession in price. The chief sales have, however, been at better prices than our quotations, which it will be seen show a considerable decline for all counts except No. 20s. *Mull and Water*. An easier money market may, perhaps, cause a slight advance again. *Woolens*.—Nothing has been doing, and prices remain unchanged. *Metals*.—Copper has been in little demand. *Brassiers* and *Sheathing* are quoted 8s., and tile R 1 lower. The only sales reported are of the last description, at Rs. 6½ and Rs. 6¾ per cwt. *Yellow Metal* has fallen R. 1. *Iron* has been looking down in consequence of increasing stocks, and only our quotations are at present offered. Sales have been effected of 41 tons Swedish bars at Rs. 55-8, 505 tons British bars, at Rs. 30-8 to Rs. 32, 100 tons square rail rods at Rs. 32-8 per cwt., and 1,500 bundles sheet, at Rs. 5-14 and Rs. 6-4 per cwt. Several transactions have occurred in Swedish steel, and tubs are a trifle lower in price. Pig-lead is largely supplied, and has declined in value R 1 to 1-8. 50 bottles quicksilver have changed hands, at Rs. 47-4 per maund. In spelter sales have taken place at Rs. 13-12 and Rs. 14-2. Tin-plates have been disposed of at Rs. 14-8.

EXPORTS.—*Cotton* has had a declining tendency in consequence of unfavourable advices from England, 1-1½ arrivals, and the great scarcity of money, the last named cause chiefly operating to produce the decline, which has mostly taken place during the last week. There have been fewer purchasers in the market, and a further slight fall is not unlikely. Broach of good quality is rather scarce, and worth Rs. 147 to 148; diolera has to-day sold at Rs. 140; and Oomrawutti is quoted at Rs. 138 to 139. *Ginger* is scarce, and has advanced Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy. *Seeds*.—Linsed is now offered by the dealers at Rs. 4-6 to Rs. 4-8, but without meeting many buyers, and the shipments going forward are chiefly on dealers' account. In Rape few transactions are reported, from a similar cause. Ground nuts have fallen to Rs. 16 per candy.

MESSRS VINAY, FILS, & Co., are said to have retired from business.

## Medical and Commissariat Departments.

No. 423 of 1850.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the accompanying letter from the rt. hon. the C. in C., in which Lord Clyde warmly recommends the Medical and Commissariat Departments to the notice of the Govt. of India.

The Gov. gen. in Council desires to express to the Director gen., Dr. Forsyth; to the Inspector gen. H.M.'s hospitals, Dr. Linton, c.b.; to Col. Ramsay, late comsry. gen., and to Lieut. col. Thomson, c.b., the present comsry. gen. of the Bengal army, and to all the officers of the medical and commissariat departments who have been employed in the field, or who have elsewhere furthered the service by their exertions in providing for the welfare and the wants of the troops, the cordial acknowledgments of the Govt. of India for the important services they have rendered.

To H.E. the rt. hon. the Gov. gen.

Hd. qrs. Camp Lucknow,

21st Feb., 1859.

My Lord,—The military operations in the presidency of Bengal which ensued on the great mutiny of 1857, having happily been now brought to a close, I have the greatest satisfaction in recommending warmly to your excellency's protection two great departments of the military administration to which the troops and the officers who have commanded them in their long campaigns are under real and great obligations. I allude to the medical and commissariat departments.

No. 2.—The former being composed of officers belonging to the two services, has shone equally in the matters of general organisation and of regimental arrangements. The director gen., Dr. Forsyth, and the inspector gen. H.M.'s forces, Dr. Linton, c.b., in Calcutta, have worked successfully to meet the great requirements made on them, and the staff and regimental medical officers have well maintained the credit of their noble profession, and the reputation for self-sacrifice which belongs to the surgeons of H.M.'s armies—a reputation which is maintained in the field on all occasions, as well as in the most trying circumstances of the hospital.

No. 3.—It has been remarked throughout the army that from the time of the slender forces taking the field against Delhi, and from Allahabad in the summer of 1857, the system of the Indian commissariat has been found equal to the tasks imposed on it, in spite of the extraordinary circumstances in which it was suddenly placed, and of the actual loss of the resources, viz., the great contractors and agents, with which it had been the custom to work.

For the system the army is in great measure indebted to the late comsry. gen., Col. Ramsay, and his successor, Col. Thomson. The latter officer being in personal charge supplied the field force of Delhi under unexampled circumstances, when Sir A. Wilson stood before that city almost cut off from the rest of India.

The comsry. gen. has been nobly supported by his subordinates, and I do but speak the truth when I affirm that no department has ever possessed a more efficient staff of officers than those forming the establishment of the Bengal commissariat.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

CLYDE, Gen.,

C. in C., East Indies.

JHANSI PRIZE JEWELS.—The Crown jewels and other valuable ornaments which formed the regalia of the late Ranees of Jhansi, captured by the Central India field force in April last, will be laid open for public inspection in the Town-hall from the 15th June until the beginning of August, after which they will be disposed of either by private or public sale. The prize agent to the Central India field force has invited the agents of the several native princes to attend in Bombay.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Military Dept., Fort William, April 18.*—No. 532.—Superintg. surg. A. Davidson, medical dept., is perm. to retire from the service on the pension of 700*l.* per annum.

No. 533.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. :—

Lieut. col. B. Bygrave, 31st N.L.I., 3 years, under old regs.

No. 534.—Lieut. C. M. L. Clarke, 37th N.I., late offic. sub-asst. com. gen., has leave fr. Feb. 23 to 9th inst., to pres. prep. to Eur. m.c., under old regs.

No. 538.—The undermentioned officers to proc. to Eur., on leave, m.c. :—

Capt. L. Bridge, Madras art., for 18 mo., under old regs.

Lieut. F. Henderson, 16th N.I., for 18 mo., under old regs.

No. 541.—H. E. the gov. gen. in council is pleased to make the following appt. :—

Col. M. Smith, of H.M.'s 81st regt., to be a brig., 2nd class, on the estab., in succ. to Brig. Hon. P. E. Herbert, c.b., proc. to Eur.

No. 543.—The following order issued by the commissioner of the province to the Nagpore irregular force is confirmed :—

No. 6, dated March 30.—With reference to order of 21st ult., Asst. surg. W. R. Grylls will be considered as having assumed med. ch. of lt. fld. batty. and staff of Nagpore irreg. force from that date.

No. 545.—H. E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Asst. surg. A. G. Duff to offic. as garrison asst. surg. of Fort William dur. abs. on m.c. to Eur. of Asst. surg. Anderson.

No. 546.—In consideration of the eminent services of Capt. L. F. C. Thomas, Madras art., commissary of ordnance, Lucknow, and at Alumbagh, the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to confirm that officer, as a special case, in ch. of Lucknow magazine, with rank and allowances of a commissary of ordnance.

No. 547.—The following promotion and alteration of rank are made in the med. dept. :—

Promotion.—Asst. surg. R. W. Macaulay to surg., fr. Feb. 24, v. Leckie, retired.

Alteration of rank.—Surg. C. M. Smith to rank fr. Feb. 21, 1859, v. Morrison, retired.

No. 548.—To be cadets for art. and inf. at Pres. of Bengal, and admitted to the service and prom. to rank of lieut. and ens. respectively :—

Artillery.—Messrs. J. W. Taylor, J. A. S. Colquhoun, W. E. Forbes, and J. F. Meiklejohn; date of arrival at Fort William, April 13.

Infantry.—Mr. F. W. Collis; date of arrival at Fort William, April 13.

No. 549.—The services of Brev. maj. C. Douglas, regt. of art., commissary of ordnance, are placed temp. at disposal of Hon. the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal.

No. 550.—To be Cadets for Cav. and Inf. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at Pres. of Bengal; admitted to the serv. and prom. to rank of cornet and ens. respectively :—

Cavalry.—Mr. F. E. Farquharson, date of arr. at Fort William, April 13.

Infantry.—Messrs. T. J. Quin, F. M. Newbery, and C. Mercer, date of arr. at Fort William, April 13.

No. 551.—Promotions and alterations of rank are made :—

Promotions.—Art.—Capt. D. Reid, to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 23, 1858, v. Macgregor, retired.

Capt. T. J. W. Hungerford, to be lieut. col., fr. Jan. 2, v. Mallock, retired.

Brought on the Estab. of Captains :—

Supy. capt. E. Harrison, v. Reid, prom.

Supy. capt. W. F. Cox, v. Hungerford, prom.

Engineers.—Capt. N. C. Macleod, to lieut. col., fr. Jan. 1, v. Weller, retired.

Supy. capt. H. Hyde is brought on estab. of capt.

Infantry.—Maj. A. P. Phayre, to be lieut. col., fr. Jan. 22.

6th Eur. Regt.—Capt. W. Birch, to be maj. by brev., fr. Jan. 22, and Lieut. J. M. Evans, to be capt. by brev., fr. Jan. 22. Under the operation of G.O., No. 217 of 1850, v. Lieut. col. T. J. Nuthall, retired.

Ens. H. M. Evans, to be lieut., fr. March 15, v. Lieut. A. Turnbull, dec.

21st N.I.—Lieut. J. G. Sparke, to capt., fr. Sept. 7, 1858, v. Turner, retired.

Ens. W. B. Birch, to be lieut., Dec. 23, 1858, v. Turner, ret.

70th N.I.—Lieut. F. C. Wiggins, to be capt., fr. Jan. 11, v. Capt. R. Robertson, ret.

Ens. C. G. Millett, to be lieut. fr. March 29, v. Capt. R. Robertson, ret.

18th N.I.—Ens. A. D. C. Inglis, to be lieut., fr. Dec. 23, 1858, v. Ellis, ret.

Alteration of Rank.—Art.—Lieut. col. F. Turner, to rank fr. Oct. 11, 1858, v. Channer, ret.

Lieut. col. H. A. Carleton, to rank fr. Oct. 14, v. Sir A. Wilson, Bart., prom.

Lieut. col. W. H. Delamain, to rank fr. Nov. 13, 1858, v. A. Abbott, c.b., prom.

Lieut. col. G. Kirby, to rank fr. Nov. 21, 1858, v. G. F. C. Fitzgerald, ret.

6th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. col. J. C. Stewart, to rank fr. Jan. 22, v. Evans, prom.

No. 552.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave, m.c. :—

Capt. O. Wilkinson, 4th Eur. L.C., and offic. dep. asst. qmrm. gen., for 2 years, under old regs.

Lieut. E. A. C. Lambert, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 559.—Hyderabad Contingent Art.—Lieut. R. A. Baker, Madras art., to offic. as comdt. of 3rd comp., v. Lieut. Chamier.

No. 570.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Eur., on leave, m.c. :—

Capt. S. Rogers, 73rd N.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

Capt. C. Gill, 17th Madras N.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 571.—Asst. surg. J. L. Bryden to the med. charge of the Buxar and Koruntadhee stud depots, v. Asst. surg. Young, proc. to Eur.

Maj. Robert's Regt. of Cav.—Lieut. T. J. Watson, 46th N.I., to be adj.

No. 572.—The serv. of Lieut. C. E. Bates, Madras rifle regt., are placed at the disposal of the com. gen. for the commissariat duties at Raneegunge.

Dr. J. Chisholm, residency surg. of Indore, has 3 mo. priv. leave fr. 4th inst.

*Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., April 20.*—Appointment.—Lieut. E. Swetenham, 45th N.I., is apptd. as asst. engr. of 1st class in public works dept., and posted to Jhansie div., with effect fr. Feb. 8, the date on which he joined his appointment.

April 21.—Leave of absence :—

H.M.'s Sec. of State for India has intimated that he has granted a further ext. of leave for 6 mo., on m.c., to Mr. G. H. Dupuis, Asst. engr., 2nd class Indus canal.

*Milit. Dept., April 20.*—No. 554.—Surg. C. Macdonald, med. dept., superint. surg., perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on pension of £700 per annum, with effect, as a special case, from March 31.

No. 555.—Surg. J. A. Staig, med. dept., garrison surg., Allahabad, is perm. to retire fr. the service on pension of £250 per annum, from this date.

April 21.—No. 556.—The servs. of Asst. surg. Brown not being available, the G. O., No. 412, March 25, placing that officer at the disposal of the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal, is hereby cancl.

No. 560.—The leave to presy., prep. to Europe, on m.c., granted to Lieut. E. A. C. Lambert, 1st Eur. Ben. fus., in G. O. No. 494, April 12, is to be held to have effect fr. Feb. 23, to the date of his departure for Europe, instead of for the period previously stated.

No. 561.—The undermen. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur., on furl. :—

Capt. A. P. S. Moncrieff, 44th N.I., jun. asst. to comr. of Chota Nagpore, for 6 mo., under new regs.

No. 562.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the undermen. to be an asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted to the service :—

*Med. Dept.*—Mr. J. Fawcus; date of arrival at Fort William, April 1.

No. 563.—The following order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is confirmed :—

*Dated March 25.*—No. 265.—Permitting Capt. W. Metcalf, 35th N.I., to proc. to Australian colonies, on m.c., for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 564.—The undermentioned new appts. to great trigonometrical survey of India will take effect from April 1 :—

Mr. H. N. C. Williams, 3rd class sub-asst.

Mr. F. Ryall, 3rd class sub-asst.

*Home Dept., Fort William, April 19.*—Mr. J. Watson, civil service, is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl., 3 years.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, April 21.*—Promotions and appts. in Oude military police :—

Lieut. Rawlins, district adjt., to be divisional adjt., v. Boileau, res.

Lieut. A. Soppitt, 10th Bombay N.I., to be district adjt., v. Lieut. Rawlins.

Mr. J. Cossarat, attached to Bengal yeomanry cav., to be district adjt., v. Ensign Pve.

Lieut. C. H. Clay, 30th Bombay N.I., is apptd. to act as adjt. of Meena regt., fr. March 1.

Capt. A. P. W. Orr, district comdt., Oude mil police, has leave, m.c., fr. 1st inst. to Oct. 15.

*Home Dept., Fort William, April 26.*—Mr. E. Currie is perm. to resign H.M.'s Indian C.S., from May 1.

Mr. W. A. Forbes, C.S., is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl., for the remainder of the 3 years to which he is entitled.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, April 23.*—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following transfers :—

Mr. H. W. Lewis, extra asst. comr. of Pegu, fr. the Twantay to Prome district, with effect fr. Jan. 4.

Mr. B. P. Doyle, offic. extra asst. comr. of Pegu, fr. Prome district to that of Twantay, with effect fr. Jan. 7.

Brev. maj. A. L. McMullin, offic. asst. gen. superintend. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, at Agra, made over charge of his office to Mr. G. B. Pasley, offic. mag. at that station on 5th inst.

April 26.—Dr. K. Burr, in med. charge of the Jey-pore agency, res. charge of his duties on 14th ult.

Maj. W. F. Eden, political agent at Jeypore, received charge of Rajpootana political agency fr. Brig. gen. G. St. P. Lawrence, on 10th inst.

Sir R. Hamilton, bart., agent to the Governor gen. for Central India, reported his departure fr. Bombay, on str. *Northam*, on 12th inst.

Lieut. W. R. Shakespear, 1st asst. to agent Gov. gen. for Central India, reported his departure fr. Bombay for England, on str. *Northam*, on 12th inst.

The services of Mr. G. E. W. Couper, comr. in Oude, are placed at disposal of Govt. of N.W.P.

*Public Works Department, General Establishments, April 21.*—Appointment.—Capt. R. D. Dansey, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is apptd. a special asst. engr. in public works dept. and posted to Gwalior div.

April 25.—No. 574.—Capt. C. M. Young, art., to Eur., under new regs., for residue of furl., on same account granted to him in G.O. No. 1,300, Oct. 20, 1856.

No. 575.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Eur. on furl. :—

Capt. A. Irvine, 24th N.I., for 2 years, under new regs.

Capt. A. I. Shuldham, 20th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

April 29.—Mr. P. A. Humphery, C.S., reported qualified for public service, to Bengal div. of Pres. of Fort William.

April 30.—Appointments :—

Col. Sir R. Shakespear, knt., to be agent to Gov. Gen. for Central India.

Maj. W. F. Eden, 1st Madras N.I., to be political agent in Meywar.

Maj. R. L. Taylor, 18th Bombay N.I., to be political agent at Jeypore.

Maj. R. Morrison, 52nd N.I., to be political agent at Harrowtee.

Capt. J. P. Nixon, 25th Bombay N.I., to be political agent at Joudhpore.

Maj. P. A. P. Bouverie, 35th N.I., to be political agent at Bhurtpore.

Capt. A. B. E. Hutchinson, 13th N.I., to be political agent at Bhopal.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

April 7.—Capt. G. H. Thompson, rev. serv., Hazareebaugh div., is vested with the powers of a coll., under Reg. VII. of 1822, in that div.

April 16.—Lieut. J. M. Graham, to be comdt. of 3rd Bengal police batt.

April 20.—Mr. A. V. Palmer, to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

Mr. R. C. Raikes, to be coll. of Nuddes.

Mr. C. F. Carnac, to be coll. of Dacca.

Mr. C. E. Lance, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly.

Mr. C. Jenkins, to be mag. of Mymensing.

Mr. S. H. C. Taylor, to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

April 21.—Capt. H. Raban, to be comdt. of 6th Bengal police batt., but to cont. to act for the present as priv. sec. and A.D.C. to the lieut. gov.

April 14.—Mr. G. N. Cheek, civ. asst. surg. Bannoorah, has the usual prep. leave to proc. to pres. to appear before the standing med. com.

April 16.—Mr. G. C. Fletcher, judge of Chittagong, has leave for 3 mo., fr. 1st inst.

April 19.—Mr. E. Jenkins, add. judge of Tirhoot and Sarun, has leave for 12 mo., on m.c.

April 20.—Mr. J. P. H. Ward has leave for 2 mo.

April 19.—Mr. J. Mackenzie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, is transf. to Shahabad, where he will exercise powers of an asst. to a mag.

April 21.—Lieut. G. J. Reeves to be comdt. of 2nd Bengal police batt., but to continue in ch. of irreg. cav. at Chota Nagpore, until fur. orders.

Mr. J. B. Pratt to be dep. mag. under Act XV. of 1843, and dep. coll. under Reg. IX. of 1833, and to exercise the powers of covenanted asst. to a mag. under Reg. XIII. of 1797, and IX. of 1807, in Dinagopore.

April 23.—Lieut. W. Vincent to be 2nd in com. and offic. adjt. 2nd Bengal police batt.

Lieut. C. J. D. Arbuthnot to be 2nd in com. of 4th Bengal police batt., but to continue for the present in com. of Shahabad European mounted police.

Mr. R. M. King to be 2nd in com. and offic. adjt. of 5th Bengal police batt.

Lieut. W. P. Davis, Bengal yeomanry cav., to be 2nd in com. and offic. adjt. of 10th Bengal police batt.



Lieut. C. P. Waller is transf. from the 2nd to the 9th Bengal police batt.

Lieut. A. N. M. MacGregor is transf. from the 1st to the 10th Bengal police batt.

The following gentlemen to be sub-lieuts. of the 1st grade in the Bengal police batt., mentioned opposite to each, viz.:

Mr. R. S. O'Conner, in the 2nd batt.

Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury, in the 3rd batt.

Mr. H. A. Coombs, in the 4th batt.

Mr. H. Baker, in the 5th batt.

Mr. A. Howard, in the 6th batt.

Mr. W. Edmondes, in the 7th batt.

Mr. J. A. Dolmaye, in the 8th batt.

Feb. 11, 1859.—Mr. H. H. Robinson to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, and to ex. the powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that district.

April 25, 1859.—Brev. maj. C. Douglas to offic. as professor of natural philosophy and astronomy in the presidency college.

Mr. H. C. Richardson to be sec. to the local comm. of public inst. at Sarun.

April 26, 1859.—Mr. E. Jackson to be civ. and sess. judge of Shahabad, but to continue to offic. until further orders as add. sess. ju. of 24 Pergunnahs, &c.

Mr. A. Money, to be mag., coll. and salt agt. of Pooree, but to cont. to offic., until further orders, as controller of salt chowkies.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst to be mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, but to cont. to offic., until further orders, as jud. of Purneah.

Mr. R. Alexander to be coll. of Purneah.

Mr. W. J. Longmore to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, but to cont. to offic., until further orders, as coll. of Sylhet.

Mr. E. Grey to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. E. W. Molony to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna.

Mr. F. Tucker to offic. as coll. of Jessore.

Mr. M. Magniac to offic. as mag. of Tipperah.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham to the charge of the subdivision of Nattore, and to ex. the powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Rajshahye.

Leave of absence.—April 23.—The Rev. H. H. Harrington, chaplain of Cuttack, has leave for 1 mo.

April 25.—Mr. G. F. Cockburn, commiss. of Cuttack, has leave for 1 mo.

April 15.—Mr. W. Meyers, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bowsee, rejoined his offic. Feb. 28, from which date the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Jan. 5 last, has been cancelled.

The services of Lieut. M. Elliot, art., asst. rev. surv. in Hazareebaugh, are placed at the disp. of the gov. of India, mil. dep., at his own request.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Allahabad, April 16.—Appointment.—Mr. H. W. Hammoud to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, dur. abs. on leave of Mr. G. P. Money.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. G. P. Money, mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, for 1 mo., from 6th proximo, prep. to availing himself of the unexpired portion of his furlough.

Mr. R. Spankie, offic. civ. and sess. judge of Saharunpoor, for 1 mo., fr. 20th proximo.

Mr. S. Thornton, dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Cawnpore, has 2 mo. priv. leave.

Lieut. E. C. Corbyn, adjt. of Boolundshuhur mil. police batt., for 30 days, fr. 2nd prox., to Bareilly.

Lieut. G. L. Smith, adjt., Shahjehanpore milit. pol. batt., has priv. leave for 2 mo., from 1st prox., to visit Nynce Tal and hills in Kumaon.

Lieut. F. B. Foote, com. Hoshungabad dist. police batt., has priv. leave for 60 days, fr. 2nd prox., to Puchmurree and Chilkulda hills.

April 9.—Mr. J. A. Cragie, civ. and sess. judge of Sangor and Nerbudda territories, reported his return to India, fr. leave to Eur., on 31st ult.

April 9.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. J. A. Cragie has leave under absentee rules, to rejoin his appt. as civ. and sess. judge of Sangor and Nerbudda territories.

Appointment.—Asst. surg. J. Wise is app. to med. ch. of civ. station of Muttra, fr. 4th inst.

April 23.—Mr. H. P. Faue, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Agra.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

##### Public Works Dept.

Nos. 740-2.—Dated April 9.—Appointment.—Mr. H. A. Lawrence, probationary asst. overseer, public works dept., posted to Sealkote div.

Nos. 766-7.—April 12.—Appointment.—Lieut. A. C. Paddy, probationary asst. eng., public works dept., posted to 2nd div. of Barce Doab Canal.

No. 811.—April 15.—Maj. F. M. Baker, asst. to chief eng., Punjab, has 2 mo. indulgence leave.

General Dept.—Nos. 877-9.—April 16.—Mr. G. R. Elsmine, asst. comsnr., fr. Loodianah to Jhelum dist.

April 15.—Promotion.—Lieut. T. F. Forster, asst. comsnr. 3rd class, to be an asst. comsnr. 2nd class.

No. 844.—April 13.—Appointments.—Capt. R. R. Adams, dep. comsnr. of Goojrat, to offic. as dep. comsnr. of Hazara dur. abs. of Maj. Becher, on special duty at Cashmere.

No. 86.—April 15.—Mr. H. B. Hardinge, asst. comsnr., Rawul Pindee, to offic. as dep. comsnr. of Goojrat, v. Capt. Adams.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adjt. Gen's Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, April 16.—Hd. Qrs., Camp Delhi, April 7.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion and apptmts., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

2nd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. W. C. Grant to be capt., without purch., v. Blair, dec.; March 29, 1859.

7th Drag. Gds.—Surg. E. J. Franklyn, fr. 14th Lt. drags., to be surg., v. Arden.

14th Lt. Drags.—Surg. W. Arden, from 7th drag. gds., to be surg., v. Franklyn.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Feb. 21.—Confirming the order by the officer com. 44th foot, app. Lieut. E. C. Pigott to act as adjt. to corps, with effect from 8th inst.

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

March 11.—Granting leave of absence to Brev. Lieut. col. G. C. Vialis, 95th foot, to England, on m.c., under new rules.

By the gen. officer com. Presy. division:—

Feb. 27.—Permitting Staff surg. D. D. MacDonald to proc. to England, on m.c., under new rules.

March 1.—Permitting Dr. J. Dunlop, 88th foot, to remain in Calcutta 1 mo., on m.c.

By the officer com. at Allahabad:—

March 19.—Directing Staff Assist. surg. Woods to proc. by train to Cawnpore, and take med. ch. of a detach. proc. up country, returning when that duty is performed.

By the officer com. 75th foot:—

March 22.—App. Lieut. and adjt. Justice to act as interp. dur. absence of Ens. Singer.

By the officer com. 70th foot:—

Jan. 1.—App. Lieut. R. Whigham to act as instr. of musketry.

By the officer com. roy. art. in Bengal:—

March 17.—Directing Lieut. col. Christie to proc. to Benares, and assume com. of royal art. in Dinapore and Cawnpore div., v. Maberly, inv.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. T. W. Sneyd, to England, under new rules, for 18 mo. 29th Foot.—Capt. G. A. Ferris, fr. Mar. 31, 1858; to remain in India, after embarkation of his regt., pending his exch. into the 97th foot. 61st Foot.—Capt. B. C. Dudgeon to proc. to England via Calcutta. Staff Asst. surg. Ramsay will proc. to Benares, where his serv. are urgently required.

April 21.—Hd. Qrs., Camp Sonalka, April 12.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following proms. and appts., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

20th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. A. Mackinnon, fr. 29th foot, to be asst. surg., v. Shortt.

29th Foot.—Asst. surg. F. J. Shortt, fr. 20th foot, to be asst. surg., v. Mackinnon.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. A. Henley, to be capt., by purch., v. Heathcote, ret.

Ens. R. G. Wilberforce, to be lieut., by purch., v. Henley, prom., March 30.

15th Foot.—Lieut. R. Wadeson, to be adj., v. Justice, res. March 11.

Leave of absence:—1st Drag. Gds.—Asst. surg. W. A. Davidson, to England, m.c. 12th Lancers.—Lieut. A. Fletcher, to England, for 1 yr. 14th Light Drags.—Lieut. col. A. Scudamore has 2 mo. leave to Bombay, via Calcutta. Maj. W. McMahon, to precede his regt. to England. Maj. McMahon has C. in C.'s permission to start at once. Royal Art.—Col. P. P. Faddy, to Calcutta, on m.c. 1st Foot.—Capt. H. H. Smart, to England, on m.c. 3rd Foot.—Lieut. col. T. H. Somerville, to England. 35th Foot.—Lieut. A. J. Revell, to England, fr. April 15 to Oct. 14, 1860. 42nd Foot.—Lieut. C. Shuttleworth, fr. April 1, to June 30. 53rd Foot.—Lieut. col. W. Payn to remain at Presy., fr. April 16, til arrival of his regt. at Calcutta. 54th Foot.—Lieut. J. A. Wood, to England, for 1 year. 60th Foot.—Lieut. col. W. Butler, to Hills North of Devrah, fr. April 15 to Oct. 14. 70th Foot.—Capt. R. F. B. Cumberland, to Nynce Tal, fr. Jan. 22 to May 22. 80th Foot.—The leave to Col. S. T. Christie, Capt. J. L. W. Nunn, and Lieut. (now Capt. Borrowes, is hereby cancl. 87th Foot.—Maj. A. H. Colbe, to Simla and Hills north of Devrah, for 6 mo., commencing fr. April 16. 10th Foot.—Lieut. G. A. Agnew, to Nynce Tal and Hills north of Devrah, on m.c., fr. March 27 to Oct. 15. 98th Foot.—Maj. G. G. C. Stapylton, to Murree, fr. April 15 to Oct. 14. 98th Foot.—Capt. F. H. Crawford, to Murree, fr. April 15 to Oct. 14. 98th Foot.—Lieut. D. J. C. Jones, to Bombay, on m.c., fr. March 31 to May 30.

Asst. surg. Duncan will proceed to Cawnpore, where his services are urgently required.

#### Elephants.

Milit. Department, Fort William, April 18.—No. 536.—H. E. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to direct that all elephants captured from the rebels by the British

troops on the field which may be recognised and proved to be the property of friendly chiefs from whom they may have been taken by the rebels, shall be restored through the medium of the political authorities.

#### Clothing of H.M.'s Troops.

Adjt. Gen's Office, Simla, April 2.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards (it having been represented that some of the clothing supplied from England has been found to be too hot for the health and comfort of the troops), general officers commanding divisions will exercise their discretion in ordering the serge lining of tunics of H.M.'s troops under their command to be removed whenever regiments are located at stations where such a measure is considered desirable.

#### Deputation Allowance.

Financial Dept., Fort William, April 29.

Resolution.—H. E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to pass, experimentally, for one year, the following rules in respect to the Deputation Allowance receivable by the officers mentioned below:—

When covenanted officers, civil or military, officiate for uncovenanted officers, and when uncovenanted officers act for covenanted officers, civil or military, the Deputation Allowance in such cases will be regulated according to the principle laid down in chap. VI., sections 25, 26, and 27 of the Covenanted Civil Absentee Rules, it being understood, however, that section 27 shall not apply to ministerial officers acting for covenanted officers who are entitled to acting allowance from the date they commence to officiate, and not after the expiration of one month, as in the case of other uncovenanted officers of superior grade.

When an officer of the Uncovenanted Service acts for another of the same service, or when a military officer acts for another military officer, he shall be governed by the rules of the respective service to which he belongs.

In passing the foregoing rules, the Governor General in Council directs that the Audit offices in the several presidencies and governments should submit, at the expiration of the experimental year, for which the rules are sanctioned, a return showing in juxtaposition the amount forfeited by the absentees of the Military (so far as it is concerned with the Civil Department) and Uncovenanted Services, as well as that defrayed in the remuneration of their substitutes in the same manner as is done at present, with regard to the forfeited salary and the Deputation Allowance of Covenanted Civil Servants.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the Civil Auditors, Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay and North-Western Provinces, for information and guidance, and to the Punjab Civil Auditor, in reply to his reference above adverted to.

Ordered further, that a transcript of the resolution be published in the official Gazette for general information.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

#### Court Martial.

LIEUT. WILLIAM HENRY CRAVEN ALLEN,  
H.M.'s 82nd FOOT.

Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, April 25, 1859.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Kumaul, April 15, 1859.—At a general court martial assembled at Shahjehanpore, Feb. 25, 1859, Lieut. W. H. C. Allen, H.M.'s 82nd foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—That he, W. H. C. Allen, on Nov. 24, 1858, at Shahjehanpore, he being then and there an officer serving in H.M.'s Indian territories, at a distance of upwards of 120 miles from the presidency of Fort William, did feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought kill and murder one Bidasse.

Finding.—Guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the words "of his malice aforethought," and of the words "murder," of which words it acquits him, and does therefore find him guilty of manslaughter only.

Sentence.—To undergo an imprisonment, without hard labour, for a term of four years.

Shahjehanpore, 28th February, 1859.

(Signed) EDWARD RAMSDEN PRIESTLEY,  
Lieut. col. 42nd R.I.L., President.

CONFIRMED.

Camp Delhi, 9th April, 1859.

(Signed) CLYDE, General Commander  
in Chief.

#### MADRAS.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, April 23.—Mr. R. D. Parker, resign. serv. from 1st prox.

Leave of absence:—  
Mr. H. Wood, coll. and mag. of Guntoor, for 6 mo., to England.

Mr. F. D. Binny, hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Canara, for 15 mo., to Eur., on m.c.

Mr. H. S. Thomas, asst. to coll. and mag. of Canara, in ext. for 5 mo.

Mr. J. Castor, master attendant at Cochin, for 3 mo.

The leave, 5th inst., to Mr. F. B. Elton, coll. and mag. of Nellore, is cancelled.

**Public Works Dept., April 29.**—Appointments:—

To act as 4th class executive engineers. Lieut. W. Christie, v. Ford. Mr. G. S. Sage, v. Hunter. Mr. A. Lawford, v. Greenaway. Mr. H. B. Smith, v. J. G. Palmer.

Mr. R. E. Norfor, asst. excc. engr., 2nd div., Salem, leave for 2 mo., to Neilgherry Hills, on m.c.

No. 167.—Capt. C. W. Taylor, 13th N.I., res. appt. of officer in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Trichinopoly.

Ens. J. Kelly, Madras army, do. du. with Oude mil. police, res. appt., with a view to his returning to this Presidency.

Mr. R. E. Pearse, who arrived at Madras April 25, admitted on estab. as an asst. surg.

The services of Lieut. H. Fraser, 3rd L.C., are placed at disposal of Govt. of India for employ. with Beatson's horse.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, April 28.**—Removals in art.:—

Capt. C. Desborough, fr. 5th batt. C co. to 3rd batt. B co., to join.

Capt. J. R. J. Robertson, fr. 3rd batt. A co. to 5th batt. C co., to join detach. of co. at Dunda, Chota Narpore.

Capt. H. W. Lumsden rem. fr. 1st to 4th batt. art., and app. adjt. and quar. of latter batt., v. Prior, dec.

Capt. J. McK. Macintyre, 5th batt. art., to act as adjt. of that batt. dur. abs. in Eur. of Lieut. Forster.

Capt. and actg. dep. comsy. of ordnance R. Morton is posted to the arsenal at Bellary.

**April 29.**—Asst. surg. R. E. Pearse, recently admitted on the estab., to do du. under surg. of 1st Madras fus. at Bangalore.

#### The Jaulnah Command.

**Fort St. George, April 29.**—No. 166.—The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the appointment of a brigadier of 2nd class to command Jaulnah, so long as the numerical strength of the troops there stationed may be sufficient to render the employment of an officer of the above rank necessary, or until further orders; and Masulipatam will cease to be a station for a brigadier henceforward.

### BOMBAY.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Bombay Castle, April 21.**

No. 358.—Maj. T. R. Stewart, coll. of Shirkarpor, has leave, m.c., under new regs., for 1 mo., fr. 8th inst., to pres. prep. to Eur.

No. 359.—Maj. A. M. Haselwood, 3rd N.I., has leave to pres. for 1 mo., m.c.

No. 360.—The following appointments are made, to have effect fr. 25th inst.:—

Capt. D'O. Compton, 29th N.I., to be paymr. of Poona div. of the army, v. Brev. maj. H. J. Willoughby.

Capt. R. P. Warden, 16th N.I., to act as paymr. of southern div. of the army.

**April 25.**—No. 361.—Capt. C. Baldwin, 2nd Bengal Eur. regt. (Fus.) has furl. to Eur. for 6 mo., under new regs.

No. 362.—Ens. F. Middlecoat, 7th Madras N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., m.c., under new regs.

No. 363.—Surg. J. Harrison, med. dept. of Bengal army, has furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs., on m.c., under old regs.

No. 364.—Brig. gen. G. St. P. Lawrence, 2nd Bengal Eur. L.C., agent for gov. gen. for the state of Rajpootana, has furl. for 15 mo., m.c., under new regs.

No. 365.—Capt. S. P. Scott, 22nd Madras N.I., and attached to Hyderabad contingent, has furl. to Neilgherry Hills for 2 yrs., m.c., under old regs.

No. 366.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furloughs to Europe:—

Capt. W. Ashburner, 3rd L.C., for 3 yrs., under old regs.

Capt. F. J. Oldfield, 3rd L.C., for 2 yrs. under new regs.

No. 367.—Asst. surg. J. Pirie, med. dept., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., m.c., under new regs.

**April 25.**—No. 368.—The following postings are made to fill vacancies, and regimental rank is assigned as follows:—

Lieut. W. Merriman, rank fr. Dec. 12, 1856, posted to corps of engs.

Lieut. S. S. Jacob, rank fr. Dec. 10, 1858, posted to art.

Lieut. F. W. Major, rank fr. Dec. 10, 1858, posted to art.

Lieut. F. W. M. Spring, rank fr. Feb. 14, 1859, posted to art.

Ens. A. Poole, rank fr. Nov. 11, 1858, posted to 14th N.I. as 1st ens.

Ens. C. B. Myers, rank fr. Dec. 11, 1858, posted to 16th N.I. as 2nd ens.

Ens. H. L. Nutt, rank fr. Dec. 11, 1858, posted to 31st N.I. as 2nd ens.

Ens. C. F. L. Way, rank fr. Dec. 11, 1858, posted to 24th N.I. as 2nd ens.

Ens. S. M. Hay, rank fr. Dec. 11, 1858, posted to 14th N.I. as 2nd ens.

Ens. W. H. Davidson, rank fr. Dec. 11, 1858, posted to 10th N.I. as 2nd ens.

Ens. J. H. Gaitskell, rank fr. Dec. 11, 1858, posted to 16th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. P. Murray, rank fr. Dec. 27, 1858, posted to 23rd N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. A. F. Turner, rank fr. Dec. 30, 1858, posted to 3rd Eur. regt. as 5th ens.

Ens. E. S. Beville, rank fr. Jan. 12, posted to 19th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. C. D. P. Payne, rank from Jan. 12, posted to 7th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. W. Reynolds, rank fr. Jan. 12, posted to 1st grenadier regt. N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. P. D. Malden, rank fr. Jan. 27, posted to 6th N.I. as 3rd ens.

**April 27.**—No. 369.—Lieut. H. L. Robinson, 20th N.I., has priv. leave for 60 days to Bangalore.

No. 371.—Capt. J. Jones, corps of engs., is perm. to return to Europe for the unexpired portion of furl., under old regs., granted to him in G.O. No. 312, April 12, 1855.

No. 372.—The undermentioned officer is ranked fr. the date specified opposite his name, and posted to regt. of art.:—

C. W. Godfrey, rank as lieut. in regt., April 11, and army, Dec. 11, 1858.

Lieut. A. T. B. Stevenson, art., becomes entitled to the superior rate of pay fr. April 11, inclusive.

**April 28.**—No. 373.—Capt. R. Richards, 3rd N.I., maj. of brig. at Deesa, is placed at disposal of C. in C. for regimental duty.

No. 378.—Lieut. G. McKeon, vet. estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 379.—Capt. J. C. Hailes, adjt. of art., Scinde div., has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new regs.

**April 29.**—No. 380.—The following appointments are made:—

Scinde irreg. horse.—1st regt.—Lieut. G. W. Macaulay, 15th N.I., to be commdt., v. Merewether, and Lieut. C. H. Harrison, 15th N.I., to be adjt., v. Dickinson.

2nd regt.—Lieut. J. T. Forbes, 25th N.I., to be acting adjt.

3rd regt.—Lieut. W. Dickinson, 8th N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Macinley.

No. 382.—Lieut. R. G. Watson, of 2nd Eur. L.I., is placed at disposal of gov. of India for employ. as an attaché to H.M.'s embassy at the court of Persia.

No. 384.—The following promotions are made:—

2nd Eur. L.I.—Lieut. J. L. Ledwith to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. N. Grant to be lieut. fr. April 26, in succ. to Capt. Willoughby, retired.

**May 4.**—No. 388.—Maj. C. Symons, of the native vet. batt., is appd. barrackmaster of Bombay.

**May 5.**—No. 389.—Capt. G. O. Geach, 15th N.I., has a furl. to Neilgherry hills for 2 years on m.c., under old regs.

No. 391.—Capt. R. T. Reid, 3rd Bengal Eur. regt., and dep. commissioner of Jhelum, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 392.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Europe on m.c.:—

Capt. G. F. Taylor, 22nd N.I., for 3 years under old regs.

Lieut. R. A. Stevenson, of the regt. of art., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Brev. capt. W. L. Briggs, 22nd N.I., and comm. 3rd Scinde irreg. horse, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Capt. A. A. Bayly, art. and ordnance asst. to mil. aud. gen., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 393.—Maj. E. Wray, commy. of ordnance, N.D.A., has 30 days' privilege leave, Brev. maj. Hatch, of the art., performing his duties on his responsibility during his abs.

No. 394.—Brev. lieut. col. G. H. Robertson, 28th N.I., is app. town major of Bombay, and secy. to the general prize committee.

No. 395.—The servs. of Lieut. A. Soppitt, 10th N.I., are placed at disposal of gov. of India for employ. in Oude mil. police.

No. 396.—Lieut. A. E. A. Ellis, H.M.'s 33rd regt., is app. A.D.C., on personal staff of gov., with effect fr. 11th ult.

No. 397.—The servs. of Lieut. C. H. Clay, 30th N.I., are placed at disposal of gov. of India for employ. in the Meena corps.

No. 398.—The furl. to Eur. granted in G. O. No. 332 of the 15th ult., to Surg. J. E. Batho, 26th N.I., is cancl.

**Bombay Castle, May 7.**—No. 404.—Maj. A. M. Haselwood, 3rd N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 405.—The undermentioned officers are allowed

a furlough to Eur. for 15 mo. on m.c., under new regs.:—

Capt. H. W. Holland, 13th N.I., and actg. asst. comsy. gen. southern div.

Lieut. J. D. Hall, 4th N.I. (rifle corps), and adjt. 3rd extra batt.

No. 406.—Capt. J. Bates, 8th N.I., to be line adjt. at Sattara.

**Medical Estab.**—Asst. surg. H. J. Giraud to be surg. fr. April 27, v. Woosnam, ret.

No. 408.—The undermentioned medical officers are relieved from duty in I.N. fr. June 1 next:—

Asst. surgs. H. Atkins, R. Boxwell, A. M. Bloomfield, and A. M. Glasse.

The following are placed at the disposal of the commodore C. in C. I.N. in their stead:—

Asst. surgs. T. A. F. Scott, J. T. McKenzie, C. W. Feltes, m.d., and F. Goold.

**May 6.**—No. 401.—Capt. H. T. Maclean, 31st N.I., is app. to act as superint. and cantonment mag. at Deesa.

No. 402.—The furl. to Eur. to Lieut. G. Nicholletts, 1st Eur. regt. fus., and 2nd in com. 1st Belooch regt. in G.O. No. 209, dated March 11, is commuted to 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

**May 7.**—No. 410.—Capt. T. C. Crowe, art., has leave for 5 mo. to Australia, under new regs.

No. 411.—Capt. F. E. Smalpage, Bengal art., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c.

**May 9.**—No. 412.—Col. W. Sulton, H.M.'s 31st foot, is app. a brigadier of 1st class on estab., in succ. to Col. Ferryman.

No. 413.—Mr. J. M. Madden, now residing in India, has been app. a cadet of inf. on Bombay estab., subject to the usual conditions, and to his being found qualified agreeably to prescribed test.

No. 416.—Capt. T. R. Stewart, 8th N.I., is permitted to retire fr. the serv. fr. 30th April last on the pension of a lieut. col., under new regs.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Hd. Qrs., Mahabeshwur, April 21.**—Capt. G. Twiss, art., is posted to 2nd batt., and will join No. 2, Capt. Aitken's lt. fd. batt.

Asst. surg. Freeman, 19th N.I., to proc. to Bombay, and is placed under orders of superintg. surg. at pres.

Asst. surg. Goold is app. to genl. duty Poona div.

Asst. surg. Bonstead is trans. from gen. duty, Poona div., to gen. duty, Mhow division, to join.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Lieut. H. W. Holland, actg. assist. com. gen., southern div. of the army, fr. April 15 to May 15, to Bombay, on m.c.

Med. Staff.—Superint. surg. Collier, Scinde div. of the army, has leave fr. May 1 to June, to visit Bombay, on priv. leave.

Asst. surg. Browne is transf. fr. horse art., and posted to 6th N.I.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, April 26.**—The undermen. officers have been reported to have acquired colloquial proficiency:—

Lieut. C. J. S. Cahill, 14th N.I., April 5.

Asst. surg. P. W. Cockell, med. est., April 5.

**April 23.**—Lieut. Utterson and detail of 2nd Eur. L.I., will proc. in ch. of recruits transf. to 3rd Eur. regt. to Ahmednuggur, returning to Belgium on the completion of the duty.

**April 25.**—The undermen. officers have been reported to have acquired colloquial proficiency:—

Ens. G. H. W. Fagan, 2nd gren. N.I., April 23.

Ens. J. G. Gilmour, 20th N.I., April 15.

**April 26.**—Col. C. H. Somerslet having returned fr. special duty will resu. his du. as mil. sec. to his C. in C. fr. 24th inst., and Capt. Armstrong fr. that date revert to his appointment of interpr.

Surg. J. Vaughan is appd. to med. ch. of marine batt., v. Woosnam.

**April 27.**—Capt. C. Twiss, art., is appd. to comd. of the detail of recruits for 3rd Eur. regt. proc. to Mhow, and to presy., and assu. charge.

**April 29.**—The leave to Lieut. J. D. Hall, 3rd extra batt., is to be considered as under the new furl. regs.

The undermentioned officer having been reported fit for duty is directed to rejoin his station, and has leave:—

5th N.I.I. Kulludghee.—Ens. R. A. C. Hunt fr. April 28 to May 17, in ext., to enable him, to rejoin.

3rd L.C.—Capt. R. B. Moore, fr. April 25 to May 31, in extn. to Poona on m.c.

18th N.I.—Lieut. F. W. Jones, fr. April 21 to May 31, to Mahabeshwur, on m.c.

**April 28.**—Lieut. D. J. Smith, 6th N.I., to appear before the standing med. committee at Presy.

**April 29.**—The following transfers and postings in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Lieut. R. A. Stevenson, fr. 3rd batt. to 4th troop horse art.

Lieut. J. Tasker, fr. 1st batt. to 4th troop horse art.

Lieut. H. C. B. Tanner, fr. reserve art. to 2nd troop horse art.

Lieut. H. T. Vachell, fr. 1st batt. to 2nd troop horse art.

(These officers will join head-quarters of brig. at Poona.)

Lieut. W. J. Finch to 3rd batt., to join 4th comp.

No. 8, Capt. Shekleton's, light field baty. attached.

Lieut. J. W. Borradaile, 1st batt., to join 3rd comp. with No. 5, Capt. Douglas', light field baty.

April 30.—Cadet T. Young, recently arrived fr. England, is att. to do du. with 1st Eur. regt. fus. at Kurrachee for 6 mo., and directed to join.

Adj. Gen's Office, Bombay, May 3.—The under-mentioned officers have been reported to have acquired colloquial proficiency:—

Lieut. W. Weir, 14th N.I., April 25.  
Asst. surg. E. Morton, med. estab., April 27.

Hd. Qrs., Mahabeshwur, May 3.—Leave of absence:—

10th N.I.—Maj. W. P. Pelly, fr. April 19 to May 31, to Bombay, m.c.

Capt. R. Richards, 3rd N.I., is directed to proc. and join his regt.

Div. staff maj. H. G. Roberts, com. N.D.A., has leave for 30 days, to Bombay, on privilege leave.

Adj. Gen's Office, Bombay, May 6.—The under-mentioned are directed to appear before the general examination committee for examination in the native languages as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Lieut. J. W. Huskisson, 56th foot.

Lieut. E. M. Smith, 30th N.I.

With the sanction of Right Hon. the Gov. and C. in C. of the garrison, Lieut. T. W. Sanders, 7th N.I.

Lieut. J. Q. Davies, 4th N.I. (Rifles)

Ens. C. Swinhoe, 56th foot.

Ens. E. H. T. Tyndall, 7th N.I.

Ens. E. T. Williams, 6th N.I.

Guzerattee.—Lieut. E. G. E. Sabben, 17th N.I.

The undermentioned officer has leave:—

18th N.I.—Ens. W. H. Wilson, fr. May 8 to June 6, in extension.

May 4.—Leave of absence:—

Horse Brigade.—Capt. T. B. Gibbard, fr. 2nd to 31st May, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Eur.

May 5.—The period for which the undermentioned young officers were attached to European corps having expired, they are to be directed to proceed and join their respective regiments:—

Ens. C. A. Cunningham, now attached to 56th foot, to join 28th N.I. at Sholapore.

Ens. S. J. Wandby, now attached to 72nd Highlanders, to join 19th N.I. at Mhow.

The undermentioned young officers, attached to Eur. regts., to proc. to join the corps to which they stand posted:—

Ens. S. H. Burnes, now attached to 2nd Eur. L.I. until May 21, to join 26th N.I. at Seerpoor.

Ens. R. M. Chamber, now attached to 31st foot until May 26, to join 17th N.I. at Rajecote.

Ens. J. McK. Hartingham, now attached to 31st foot until May 26, to join 5th N.I. at Khulladghee.

May 5.—Asst. surg. W. E. Cates, 1st extra bat talion, is app. to temp. med. ch. of Poona irreg. horse, v. Rogers.

Asst. surg. E. L. M. Larken is placed on general duty, Poona division.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Eur. Regt.—Ens. C. P. Forbes, from April 29 to May 31, to Bombay, on m.c.

5th N.I.—Lieut. A. A. Des Voux, fr. May 1 to June 1, to Bombay, under new regs., prep. to Eur.

May 6.—Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Brig. C. Blood, for 30 days, to Bombay, on priv. leave.

## CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette, April 28.)

Capt. C. T. Palin, 19th N.I., to be superint. of police at Broach

Lieut. Elder, 1st class commissariat agent, and asst. mag. at Kurrachee, vested with full powers of a mag.

Mr. R. F. Mactier, senior asst. jud. and session jud. of Surat for detached station of Broach, vested with power conferred upon judges by regulation IV. of 1827.

The leave fr. 15th inst. to 31st proximo, granted to Mr. T. Bosanquet, act. second asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore, on 11th inst., is cancelled.

Mr. H. Hathway, asst. superint. rev. survey and assess., Khandeish, has an extension, for 1 mo., of leave on m.c., granted to him on 6th inst.

Asst. surg. J. G. Fraser, civ. surg. Ahmednuggur, has leave, m.c., to Bombay for 1 mo., fr. March 31.

Order confirmed:—

Dated Nov. 15.—By Col. Tapp, appg. Capt. Mac-kechnie, brig. maj., to be actg. post sur. to field, force under his com., fr. 13th idem.

Lieut. col. G. Munbee, Bombay engrs., is appd. to act as auditor of public works accounts, dur. abs. of Capt. Marriott.

Rev. G. L. Allen, actg. chapl. at Sattara, appd. to act as archdeacon dur. abs. of the latter.

Rev. J. D. Gibson, chapl. of Malcolm Peth, is authorized to visit Sattara for two Sundays in each month, dur. Mr. Allen's residence at Kirkee.

May 4.—Capt. W. L. Briggs, 22nd N.I., is app. asst. political superint. on frontier of Upper Scinde.

Asst. surg. G. Cook is app. to med. ch. of Khelat agency.

Appointment.—Mr. A. E. D. Grey to be joint judge and sess. judge of Dharwar.

Mr. G. W. Elliot to be confirmed in app. of assist. judge and sess. judge of Dharwar.

Mr. C. Forjett, dep. comr. of police, Bombay, has leave for 6 mo. to Europe.

Mr. W. H. G. Dunlop to act as dep. comr. of police, Bombay, dur. abs. of Mr. Forjett, on leave to Europe.

Capt. G. M. Barnes, 20th N.I., to act as superint. of police at Sholapore.

Capt. W. Rice, 25th N.I., to act as 2nd in com. of 1st Khandeish Bheel corps.

Mr. W. R. Pratt to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat.

Mr. J. B. Peile has been nominated to spec. duty of inquiring into the claims of the thakoor of Bhownuggur, on account of land and sea customs.

The leave, for 1 mo., to Assist. surg. J. G. Fraser, civ. surg., Ahmednuggur, is prep. to Europe.

Assist. sug. Brown, Kaira, has leave for 1 mo., fr. April 11, to Bombay, on m.c.

Lieut. col. G. Munbee assumed charge of his duties as actg. auditor of public works accounts from Capt. W. F. Marriott on the 4th May.

## Officers' Rifle Practice.

The C. in C. desires that the officers of regiments armed with the Enfield rifle go through judging distance drills and practices once every year, either with their companies, or in squads by themselves, as may be found most convenient.

The names of the three best judges of distance among the officers of each regiment, and the number of "points" obtained by them respectively are to be specified in the annual return rendered at the conclusion of the course.

## BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of Captain, art., son, at Bombay, April 28.

APPLEGATH, wife of Captain F., 33rd Regt. Madras N.I., daughter, at Nagpore, April 20.

ARTHUR, wife of Mr. F., daughter, at Bombay, April 28.

BLACKMORE, wife of Capt. E., of the steamer *Vic-count Caning*, daughter, at Bengal, April 17.

BLUNT, wife of Lieut. col. C. H., daughter, at Meean Meer, April 28.

BOSWELL, wife of J. A. C., son, at Ootacamund, April 26.

BOURCHIER, wife of Col., daughter, at Meean Meer, April 21.

BROWNE, wife of B., son, at Shahpoor, April 14.

BULKLEY, wife of A. S., son, at Surat, April 22.

CAREW, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Barrackpore, April 18.

CHEERS, wife of J., son, at Sealkote, April 18.

DANDRIDGE, wife of Lieut. C. C., son, at Simla, April 19.

DAVIS, wife of C., daughter, at Cambellpore, April 16.

DAVIS, wife of S., daughter, at Vepery, April 30.

DICKINSON, wife of Captain H. G., 45th Regt. Madras N.I., son, at Quilon, April 23.

DOEG, wife of T. H., son, at Seebpore, April 28.

FRASER, wife of A. H., daughter, at Jullunder, April 21.

FRIER, wife of J., son, at Bombay, May 1.

GARDINER, wife of G., son, at Malligaum, April 26.

GILDER, wife of G., son, at Sattara, April 17.

GORDON, wife of Capt. T., daughter, at Landour, May 1.

GRASSBY, wife of E., daughter, at Roorkee, April 18.

HALL, wife of R., son, at Colabo, April 28.

HARRINGTON, wife of J., son, at Bombay, May 2.

HAYLOCK, wife of W. H., son, at Bombay, April 28.

JACKSON, wife of J., daughter, at Bombay, April 23.

JENKINS, wife of Capt. T., 42nd Regt. Madras N.I., daughter, at Deccan, April 23.

KEANE, wife of J. M., daughter, at Dera Ismail Khan, April 19.

LAWSON, wife of L., son, at Bombay, April 26.

LEEKE, wife of H. E., son, at Bombay, April 20.

LUFER, wife of Rev. F. J., daughter, at Trichinopoly, May 1.

LYE, wife of Rev. C. H. L., son, at Byculia, April 28.

MARTINANT, wife of E. J., daughter, at Bombay, April 22.

MATHEWS, wife of M., son, at Madras, April 26.

MATHESON, wife of Capt., son, at Ghazeeppore, April 25.

MOGGIDGE, wife of J. W., daughter, at Paumben, April 25.

MORIARTY, wife of E., daughter, at Calcutta, April 19.

NAILER, wife of Rev. A. R. C., son, at Vedaripuram, April 24.

NIXON, wife of A., daughter, at Jullundhur, April 18.

PAYNE, wife of A., son, at Calcutta, April 21.

PHILLIPS, wife of J., son, at Pubna, April 16.

PLUNKETT, wife of A. H., son, at Kurrachee, April 29.

QUINNITT, wife of R. J., son, at Nince, Tal, April 27.

ROSE, wife of Capt. J., 3rd Eur. Reg., daughter, at Bombay, May.

SANDEMAN, wife of H. D., son, at Lahore, April 27.

SANKEY, wife of C. W., son, at Monghyr, April 16.

SHORE, wife of R. N., daughter, at Calcutta, April 20.

SMITH, wife of W., daughter, at Madras, April 20.

SPARROW, wife of G. W. K., son, at Madras, April 13.

WALLACE, wife of S., daughter, at Simla, April 30.

WALLER, wife of R., son, at Umballa, April 17.

WEST, wife of C. H., son, at Meean Meer, April 20.

WILSON, wife of J., daughter, at Tirhoot, April 15.

## MARRIAGES.

BERRILL, G. F. to Eliza C. daughter of G. E. Downs, at Lucknow, April 12.

BUTT, William B. Bengal Medical Service, to Isabella daughter of Robert Maunsell, at Roorkee, March 23.

CLABBY, W. to Miss Emily Taylor, at Belgaum, April 28.

D'ROZARIO, P. J. to Miss Eulalie P. Monnier, at Calcutta, March 30.

GEORGE, L. to Anne E. daughter of W. Bailie, at Sattara, April 24.

GONSALVES, D. to Miss Louisa Hoffman, at Bombay, May 2.

GULLY, Lieut. William Bengal Artillery, to Pauline F. daughter of Capt. Carter, late H.M.'s 16th Foot, at Peshawur, April 26.

HARDY, P. A. to Ellen A. daughter of the late W. Friend, at Lahore, April 26.

MENESSE, J. A. to Miss Elizabeth R. Taylor, at Byculia, April 28.

O'BRIEN, C. M. to Ellen A. daughter of W. W. Sevin den, at Calcutta, April 26.

POCOCK, J. H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, to Margaret widow of the late J. Tulloch, at Bombay, April 19.

PALEY, D. to Louisa widow of the late E. Housden, at Rawul Pindee, April 14.

ROBERTSON, W. W. to Caroline J. daughter of Maj. gen. Farrell, at Belgaum, April 28.

SIBLEY, H. W. to Emma A. daughter of the Rev. W. B. Coulcher, at Byculia, April 30.

WATSON, E. to Mrs. Vanderpelt, at Aden, April 18.

WILLIAMSON, G. H. to Miss H. B. Hay, at Calcutta, April 5.

WYMAN, F. F. to Frederika daughter of C. H. Stracham, at Calcutta, April 21.

## DEATHS.

BAPTIST, Alexander A. inf. son of L. at Bombay, May 5.

BLAIR, Ens. C. H. 11th Bombay N.I., at Ahmedabad, April 23.

BOILEAU, Charles L. inf. son of Maj. G. at Shahjehanpore, April 27.

BROWN, John J. H. at Bombay, aged 37, May 7.

CAREY, George B. inf. son of W. H. at Allahabad, April 9.

DUNSFORD, Ellen K. daughter of Col. H. F. at Berhampore, aged 3, April 12.

EVANS, C. E. cadet Bombay army, attached to H.M.'s 72nd highlanders, at Camp Mhow, April 20.

FALMER, William at Ahmednuggur, April 21.

GALWAY, Edward, at Calcutta, aged 19, April 22.

GRANT, Lieut. R. J. (killed in action) March 31.

HAIL, Rebecca, widow of the late W. E. at Khetwady aged 19, April 12.

JOHNSON, Rosabel M. inf. daughter of B. D. at Bombay, April 21.

JONES, Lieut. Kenrick A. E. P. 38th regt. at Camp Roy, Bareilly, aged 20, April 21.

LITCHFIELD, Lieut. Robert, 30th Bombay, N.I. at Dhoolia, aged 27, April 12.

MAYNE, wife of Lieut. O. at Nursingpore, aged 24, April 28.

MIDDLETON, Florence, inf. dau. of Maj. at Calcutta, April 18.

NIESE, James P. L. D. at Jaffna, April 22.

PRINGLE, George M. A. inf. son of Capt. at Bellary, April 28.

PUGH, William H. at Bombay, aged 17, April 10.

REET, William, inf. son of H. R. at Colaba, April 30.

ROMEIS, Sophia E. at Kurnool, April 15.

SALE, Elfrida E. wife of Maj. H. M. at Calcutta, aged 30, April 13.

SMALL, Ella, F. M. inf. daughter of I. at Calcutta, April 23.

STEWART, Surg. H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders, May 11.

TRASPDALE, Elizabeth, wife of W. at Asseeghur, April 7.

UNDERWOOD, George H. inf. son of Mrs. at Poona, April 29.

VINCENT, Lieut. col. Henry, 2nd Bombay N.I. at Bombay, aged 42, May 1.

WALKER, Arabella S. daughter of Capt. C. at Matharan, aged 2, April 18.

WALSH, C. at Simla, aged 24, April 30.

THE RAILWAY LINE between Surat and Broach is completed, but will not be opened for public traffic until next year.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 31.

1st Drag. Gds.—T. A. Gough, gent., to be cornet, without purch., v. Fellowes, dec.  
2nd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. W. C. Grant to be capt., without purch., v. Blair, dec.; Cornet C. G. A. Barnes to be lieut., without purch., v. Grant.

3rd Drag. Gds.—J. L. Egginton, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Maunders, prom.

7th Drag. Gds.—Capt. F. G. Smith to be maj., without purch., v. Middleton, dec.; Lieut. H. Nicoll to be capt., without purch., v. Smith; Cornet J. J. L. M'Adam to be lieut., without purch., v. Nicoll.

6th Drags.—Lieut. and adj. H. T. Clements, fr. 14th lt. drags., to be capt., by purch., v. Sleigh, who retires.

7th Lt. Drags.—Sergt. R. Masters to be cornet, without purch.

12th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. W. C. Goldie has been dismissed the service by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Military Train.—The appt. of Cornet J. Baird fr. h.p. late Land Transport Corps, to be ens., as stated in the Gazette of April 29th, has been cancelled.

Royal Art.—Brev. lieut. col. H. A. B. Campbell, c.b., to be lieut. col., v. Maude, placed on seconded list; Brev. maj. C. F. Young to be capt., v. Campbell; 2nd Capt. S. Freeling to be capt., v. Brev. lieut. col. Morris, prom. to be maj. unatt., under the Royal Warrant of Nov. 3, 1854; Lieut. C. L. Tredcroft to be 2nd capt., v. Young; Lieut. G. W. Holmes to be 2nd capt., v. Blackburne, res.; Lieut. J. E. Ruck-Keene to be 2nd capt., v. Freeling; H. W. Vyner, gent., to be paymaster.

Royal Engs.—Brev. col. J. Twiss to be col., v. Hall, removed as a general officer; Brev. lieut. col. T. Fenwick to be lieut. col., v. Twiss; 2nd Capt. B. A. Wilkinson to be capt., v. Fenwick; Lieut. L. A. Hale to be 2nd capt., v. Wilkinson.

1st Foot.—H. S. Bainbridge, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Evans, prom.

5th Foot.—Lieut. E. M. Mason to be capt., by purch., v. Symonds, who retires.

7th Foot.—Lieut. H. S. Harrison to be Instructor of Musketry.

9th Foot.—W. H. Hathway, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Layard, prom.; Lieut. G. M. Chadwick to be Instructor of Musketry, v. Capt. Douglas, who rejoins his compy.

19th Foot.—Lieut. R. C. Martin to be capt., by purch., v. Bissett, who ret.; H. Stokes, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Vesey, prom.

24th Foot.—W. Hitchcock, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Butler, prom.

35th Foot.—N. Gilpin, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. A. Jones, prom.

43rd Foot.—H. B. Osborne, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. McGown, prom.

61st Foot.—J. D. Wedgwood, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Rowband.

64th Foot.—Surg. J. G. Inglis, m.d., c.b., having completed twenty years' full-pay serv., to be surg. maj., under Royal Warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

70th Foot.—J. B. Collins, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Wright, prom.

71st Foot.—H. Fraser, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Leslie, prom.

72nd Foot.—T. F. Pardoe, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Stewart, prom.

74th Foot.—G. W. M. Hall, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Salisbury, prom.

77th Foot.—W. S. Henderson, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Wordsworth, prom.

79th Foot.—A. Hutton, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. A. R. McGwire, who retires.

80th Foot.—C. G. Norris, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Graham, prom.

84th Foot.—Ens. W. C. Clayton fr. 96th foot, to be ens., v. Griffin, prom.

88th Foot.—A. A. Owen, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Whitley, prom.

89th Foot.—Ens. W. Sealy to be lieut., without purch., v. Harrison, dec.

92nd Foot.—D. M. M. Crichton, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Bond, who retires.

98th Foot.—S. W. Vardon, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Woodward, prom.

99th Foot.—W. Skipper, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Gray, prom.

Rifle Brigade.—Ens. E. H. Chamberlin to be lieut., by purch., v. Parr; Ens. the hon. C. E. Edwards to be lieut., by purch., v. Hook.

## BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. H. A. Proctor, c.b., col. of 97th regt., on May 13th:—  
Maj. gen. the hon. Sir E. Cust, col. 16th lt. drags., to be lieut. gen.  
Brev. col. R. R. Robertson, c.b., lieut. col. on h.p. unatt., to be maj. gen.

Brev. lieut. col. M. S. H. Lloyd, maj. on h.p. unatt., to be col.

Brev. maj. W. O'Neill, capt. on h.p. unatt., staff officer of pensioners, to be lieut. col.

Capt. T. L. J. Gallwey, royal engs., to be maj.

Brev. maj. J. M. Wemyss, c.b., royal marines, to be lieut. col. in the army.

The prom. of Lieut. col. H. A. Olpherts, Bengal art., to be lieut. col. in the army to bear date Jan. 19, 1858, instead of 15th of that month, as previously stated.

June 3.

7th Drag. Gds.—H. Bulkeley, gt., to be cornet, without purch., v. M'Adam, prom., June 3.

7th Lt. Drag.—Cornet Hon. A. W. E. M. Herbert to be lieut., by purch., v. Bulkeley, prom.

Military Train.—Capt. T. E. Green, fr. 82nd foot, to be capt., v. Palliser, who exch.

Royal Artillery.—Brev. maj. R. Talbot to be lieut. col., v. Montessor, dec., May 23; Capt. O. R. Stokes to be capt., v. Talbot; Lieut. H. A. Doyno to be 2nd capt., v. Stokes, May 24. The date of the promotion of the undermentioned officers to be altered to May 23, viz.:—Capt. S. Freeling and Capt. J. E. R. Keene.

6th Foot.—A. Tevan, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Morland, prom.; W. H. Falcon, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Roworth, prom., June 4.

7th Foot.—Capt. H. S. Cochrane, fr. 16th foot, to be capt., v. Twenlow, who exch., March 21; G. B. Meares, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Flood, prom., June 3.

13th Foot.—A. D. Simpson, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Mollett, prom., June 3.

19th Foot.—G. A. Varden, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Biscoe, prom., June 3.

20th Foot.—Qrnr. W. Smith, fr. 29th foot, to be qmrr., v. Aylett, who exch., March 23.

23rd Foot.—Ens. J. Clayton to be adjt., v. Gregorie, who resigns adjutancy only.

29th Foot.—F. C. Ruxton, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Shadwell, prom.; June 3. W. G. Arnold, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Cochrane, prom.; June 4. Qrnr. J. Aylett, fr. 20th foot, to be qmrr., v. Smith, who exch.; March 23.

32nd Foot.—Ens. C. F. Clery to be lieut., by purch., v. Charlton, who retires. H. W. M. Cathcart, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Clery; June 3.

35th Foot.—Lieut. J. O. Vandeleur to be capt., by purch., v. Harris, who retires; June 3.

38th Foot.—Capt. D. W. Martin, from 12th foot, to be capt., v. Dickens, who exch.; March 23.

41th Foot.—Ens. H. W. Heane to be lieut., by purch., v. Kendall, prom.

51st Foot.—H. M. Trenchard, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Cobb, prom. G. B. Bird, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Barnston, app. to 55th foot; June 4.

52nd Foot.—V. E. Knox, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Willerforce, prom.; June 3.

57th Foot.—Lieut. J. C. Crawford, from h. p. 52nd foot, to be lieut., v. Grace. Ens. R. A. IL Cox to be lieut., by purch., v. Crawford, who retires; June 3.

64th Foot.—Ens. H. Davies to be lieut., without purch., v. Hudson, prom. in 15th foot; April 22.

69th Foot.—Ens. H. C. St. George to be lieut., without purch., v. Marcon, prom. in 12th foot. Lieut. R. F. Stirke to be adjt., v. Marcon, prom. in 12th foot.

70th Foot.—Ens. IL J. Hill to be lieut., by purch., v. Wright.

74th Foot.—E. A. Windsor, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Pavy, prom.

77th Foot.—Ens. R. Hoskins to be lieut., by purch., v. Hill, who retires.

80th Foot.—Lieut. F. B. N. Crauford to be adjt., v. Burrows, prom., May 24.

82nd Foot.—Capt. E. M. Palliser, fr. military train, to be capt., v. Green, who exch., June 3.

86th Foot.—Ens. G. Fowler to be lieut., without purch., v. Dartnell; Lieut. D. Stewart to be adjt., v. Dartnell.

97th Foot.—Maj. gen. E. F. Morris, c.b., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. H. A. Proctor, c.b., dec., May 14.

99th Foot.—Lieut. W. A. Bond to be adjt., v. Clarkson, prom., April 8.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. W. H. Sampson, fr. h. p. unatt., to be capt., repaying the difference, v. Brev. maj. Buller; Lieut. P. Whalley to be capt., by purch., v. Sampson, ret.; Lieut. R. E. S. Harrington to be capt., by purch., v. Lindsay, ret.; Lieut. G. C. Lane to be capt., by purch., v. Roberson, ret.; Ens. J. B. Evans to be lieut., by purch., v. Guest, ret.; Ens. F. Markham to be lieut., by purch., v. Whalley; Ens. W. Arbutnot to be lieut., by purch., v. Harrington; Ens. J. F. M. Winterdale to be lieut., by purch., v. Lane; G. J. F. Smyth, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. L. Fox, prom. in the grenadier gds., June 3.

## BREVET.

Capt. W. H. Sampson, rifle brigade, to be maj. in the army, Nov. 9, 1846.

Brev. Maj. W. H. Sampson, rifle brigade, to be lieut. col. in the army, June 20, 1854.

Capt. L. F. C. Thomas of the Madras art., to be maj. in the army, Aug. 28, 1858.

THREE HUNDRED CHINAMEN DEVoured.—Cannibalism is very far yet from being extinct in the South Seas. The following account, extracted from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of the devouring of more than 300 unfortunate Chinese who left this for Australia in June last, can scarcely be equalled except by the story of Sindbad the Sailor, who was a merchant, and whose tale was "prodigious."—The Chinese passenger of the *St. Paul*, who was rescued by the steamer *Styr*, and arrived on Tuesday, has furnished us with the following account of the massacre of the Chinese passengers by the *St. Paul*, wrecked at Rossel Island, through the medium of Mr. H. Leau Appa, who acted as interpreter:—"The ship went on shore during the night, and when she struck the passengers all rushed on deck, making a great outcry, upon which the captain drove them all below again. When daylight broke we landed by means of the boats on an island, where we remained two days without any water, when some of us went on board the ship again to get some, as also provisions. The captain left in his boat with some of the crew, and we were not disturbed by the natives for a month after he was gone; they then came over from the mainland, distant about three-quarters of a mile, and made an attack on us. Some of us had double-barrelled carbines, but we got frightened, and threw them away. The only white man left with us, after the departure of Captain Pennard, was a Greek, who, having armed himself with a cutlass, fought desperately, and killed a great many of the natives before he was overpowered. They then took all our clothing, &c., which they partly destroyed. Any valuables that they found, such as sovereigns, rings, &c., they placed in a net bag, which each man carried round his neck. A watch particularly excited their attention, as they were continually opening it to observe the reflection of their faces in the glass. At night we were placed in the centre of a clear piece of ground, and fires lit in several places, the natives keeping a regular watch over us, and during the day they would select four or five Chinese, and after killing them, roast the flesh and eat it; what was not consumed being deposited in their nets. Their mode of proceeding was as follows:—The victims being decided on, they were taken out, and beaten all over (excepting the head, with a kind of club, and then despatched by ripping the stomach open. The body was then cut up in small pieces and divided, the fingers, toes and brains being eagerly sought after. The bones were then collected, and either burnt or thrown away. I saw one of my fellow-passengers killed in this way. On one occasion some of the Chinese took a boat which belonged to the ship, and went over to the mainland at night to get water, but never returned, so we thought they had been killed. Every day they brought us coconuts, or some wild roots to eat, and appeared to be quite friendly with us. This state of things continued until I was taken off the island. When I left there were only four Chinese and the Greek alive, all the rest having been killed. I saw these five the day the steamer came in sight, but when the natives saw the boats coming on shore, they took them up the mountains. I was sick and lame, and they would not carry me, so that I watched my opportunity, and contrived to conceal myself among the rocks until the boat came on shore. They are very numerous, but do not appear to have any chiefs among them. They live on coconuts, of which there are large quantities, and a kind of yam, which they roast before eating; but beyond a few dogs, I saw neither animals nor fowls of any kind." The narrator of the above horrible details is quite a young man, particularly intelligent in appearance. Several of his relations were on board, but all have perished. Captain Pennard, of the *St. Paul*, came up in the *Styr*. He states that he was sixty-two or sixty-three days on board the *Prince of Denmark* before being landed at New Caledonia; that he begged of Captain M'Keller to take him to some place at once, so as to obtain assistance, but he refused to do so, giving as a reason that he had a party at an island gathering beche-de-mer, who would be out of provisions did he not attend to them first.



\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, June 6, 1859.

### THE EXAMINATION MANIA.

OUR Calcutta contemporary, the *Burkaru*, lately wrote an amusing though sensible article on the absurd questions submitted to native candidates for University honours in that city, and on the ungrammatical structure of the sentences in which those questions were propounded. The Examination-paper, it seems, embraced eleven themes, each of which, if properly treated, would require the dimensions of an essay. For instance, "Classify the letters of the English alphabet according to their powers, and compare it as to fulness, force, and utility, with any one other alphabet that you know?" How many of our readers would like to take this subject in hand? For ourselves, we admit our utter inability to offer the shadow of an answer, and yet half-educated Bengalees were expected to dispose of the philosophy of a foreign language in less than twenty minutes—for eleven compendious questions had to be solved in three hours and a half. The next one was, perhaps, a little easier, though likely to fully occupy the allotted time. It is, "What is your impression of the style of Milton's poetry, the character of his imagery, and the mode in which he works out the story?" The following question, however, must have driven at least one half of the candidates into a state of hopeless despond. "Milton says, in his preface to his own edition (1669) of the 'Paradise Lost,' 'The measure is English Heroick verse without Rime, as that of Homer in Greek and Virgil in Latin; Rime being no necessary adjunct or true ornament of Poem or good verse, in longer works especially, but the invention of a barbarous age, to set off wretched matter and lame meeter.' Defend, or otherwise, the opinion he advances. Give an account of the leading measures, with examples." A tolerably wide field, certainly, but we do not clearly perceive the connection between defending, or otherwise, Milton's preference for blank verse, and such knowledge of the English language as is likely to be practically useful to native students. They were next asked to "sketch in brief but graphic language the argument and action of the Sixth Book of the 'Paradise Lost.'" Having in brief language disposed of this exercise, the candidates were desired to mention "what poets, especially Gray and Pope, have imitated or changed the following lines, and give the passages," &c., &c. The tenth and eleventh subjects were, "Contrast Milton and Gray, the days in which they lived, and the character of their poetry," and "Write an analysis of, and criticism on, Gray's 'Ode to Adversity.'" Thus, at least six out of the eleven questions by which it was proposed to test the young Bengalees' knowledge of English literature related to poetry alone, as if that were the best training for the native intellect. The majority, however, of persons acquainted with

the character of the Hindoos, would probably be disposed to give the preference to prose, as being better calculated to strengthen and consolidate their mental faculties, and to regulate their somewhat prurient imaginations. In any case, it is difficult to understand why Milton should be so conspicuously selected. It could hardly be with a view to recommend his Latinised diction as a model for imitation, nor do we apprehend that any readers unacquainted with Greek and Roman letters can fully appreciate his allusions and illustrations. Besides, is it not just possible that the Hindoo and Mussulman students who have been taught to regard "Paradise Lost" with so much reverence, may come to look upon that poet's descriptions of heaven and hell and their respective inhabitants as the orthodox faith of the Christians? The battle, with its varying phases, which resulted in the overthrow of the host of rebel angels, will certainly be accepted by them as an historical narrative, and one not exactly calculated to inspire a very exalted notion of the Power and Wisdom of the God-head.

We regret that our contemporary does not favour us with the remaining questions on the Examination-paper. We are curious to know who were the prose writers most in favour with the examiners. No doubt the *Spectator* came in for a large share of distinction, although a book of mystery to the natives. A very intelligent young moonshee, educated at the Agra College, once inquired of ourselves if Sir Roger de Coverley was not formerly in the Company's service, and seemed sorely puzzled otherwise to account for the importance attached to his habits and opinions. His own favourite, however, was Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia, who, he was quite sure, must have been a Hindoo Rajah, whose story had fallen into Dr. Johnson's hands and been altered through his ignorance of India. The fact is, that scarcely a class-book now in use is fitted for Indian students. They are all grounded on English ideas and habits of thought, and thus the native students seldom acquire more than a very superficial acquaintance with our literature, and what they do know is rather a matter of memory than of the understanding. The "cramming" system is that which is most in vogue, because it facilitates a certain display of mock erudition, which dazzles and deludes the vulgar. The same thing prevails in this country also, and is unhappily encouraged by statesmen professing conservative views, but in reality aiming at nothing more than a vulgar popularity. The only possible result will be the admission into the public service of a number of ill-bred, half-educated, conceited coxcombs, apt to jump at conclusions, impatient of research, and unpreserved from meanness by hereditary feelings and traditional ideas of honour.

### THE CAUSES OF THE MUTINY.

ON the principle that it is good to see ourselves as others see us, it cannot be otherwise than interesting to know the real opinions of the natives with regard to the British Government previous to the mutiny. This information is now readily obtainable by means of an essay or pamphlet published at Agra by Syud Ahmed Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen at

Moradabad. According to this very intelligent native gentleman, the rebellion did not originate from any single cause, but from a complication of causes. Russia and Persia were equally guiltless in the matter, nor had the annexation of Oude much to do with it. There was no conspiracy on the part of the Mahomedans to preach a *Jehad*, or sacred war, against the infidels; and it is admitted that the atrocities committed by certain Mussulmans were altogether contrary to the tenets of their faith. It is denied that any organisation existed in the Bengal army to bring about the revolt, or any secret understanding between the soldiery and the King of Delhi. The chief and original cause of the outbreak, says Syud Ahmed Khan, was the non-admittance of a native as member of the Legislative Council. The exclusion of all natives from the Supreme Council of Calcutta has prevented, he asserts, the development of good feeling towards the Government, and has led to much mutual alienation and misunderstanding. The more immediate causes, however, may be classed under five heads.

In the first place, there was a wide-spread feeling of apprehension as to the supposed intention of Government to interfere with the religious customs and ceremonies of its subjects. The Orphan Institution at Secundra, though it was the means of saving the lives of many poor children in the terrible famine of 1837-38, in some measure fostered these misgivings. Besides, religious discussions had lately become all the rage. Covenanted officers mixed themselves up personally with missionary movements, and attended the examinations at their schools. The great interest evinced by Government in the success of the village schools excited the suspicions of a false and ignorant race. The introduction of female education fanned the growing distrust, as also did the preference shown to English students at Government colleges over all other candidates for appointments. The messing system established in jails, and Mr. Edmonds' uncompromising letters further increased and strengthened the alarm of the timid and superstitious.

In the second place, several laws and enactments highly objectionable in the eyes of the natives of all classes had been passed within the last few years, such as Act XXI. of 1850 and Act XV. of 1856, by which the emancipation of women was greatly promoted. Then the resumption of manees gave marked dissatisfaction, and likewise the public sales of zemindaree rights. The abolition of talookdaree rights, particularly in Oude, and the compulsory use of stamp paper, were also regarded as legislative errors and grievances.

Thirdly, much evil arose from the ignorance of the authorities as to the real feelings and opinions of the people. Poverty, too, was grinding down to the ground large sections of the community, especially Mahomedans, who were unable to obtain Government service to a sufficient extent. The absorption of native capital by Government loans tended to increase the difficulty of finding employment, owing to the restriction of speculation. Any change, therefore, was welcome to those who had nothing to lose and everything to gain.

We come now to the fourth head, or the neglect of Government in matters really of moment. Thus no trouble was taken to inspire the na-

tives with a cordial and sincere attachment. On the contrary, they were treated with contempt as an inferior and subordinate race, and daily subjected to indignities through the rudeness and want of tact of local officers. The Mahomedans, hitherto a dominant and still a haughty race, could ill brook these constant and apparently wilful slights. Neither they nor the Hindoos were admitted to posts of honour or importance. The old system of Durbars, at which both substantial and honorary rank was conferred in the manner most grateful to personal vanity, was also entirely done away with, and no motive held out for the slightest exertion or ambition. However, the Royal Proclamation, if acted up to, is thought likely to remove many of these causes of complaint and to inaugurate a new and happier era.

Finally the insubordination of the Bengal army was one of gradual growth. The paucity of the English forces encouraged the hopes of the disaffected, and from the enlistment of Hindoos and Mahomedans into the same regiment a union of these antagonistic races was effected. The latter had no objection to the greased cartridges, and would not have objected to use them, but they naturally adopted the grievance put forth by their comrades. The arrogance of the native army was the inevitable result of the pampering and coaxing with which it had come to be treated; and thus the sudden severity exercised towards the Meerut mutineers alarmed their minds and aroused their pride. From that moment they lost all confidence in the professions of the Government, and were confirmed in their belief that some great blow was about to be struck at their religion and their privileges. Thus much the acute Principal Sudder Ameen of Moradabad. Without attaching undue importance to his opinions, some of which may appear somewhat exaggerated, it is impossible to deny that he has made out a good case for his countrymen, and largely palliated, if not justified, their revolt. Our rulers, however, have received a practical lesson, which they are not likely soon to forget. Assuredly, if they do not lay to heart the teachings of the past, their infatuation will amount to insanity, and their obstinacy to crime. There is a fair field now open before them; but let them take heed lest they close the gate against themselves.

#### REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

COLONEL ORLANDO FELIX, late Deputy Quartermaster general of H.M.'s Forces at Madras, had come to the conclusion that in Bengal there should be one European to two natives, in Bombay one to three, and in Madras one to four; would have ten regiments of cavalry, each 500 strong, sixty battalions of infantry, each 800, and eighty batteries of artillery—in all 60,000 Europeans for all India, and 180,000 natives; the police might be employed on escort duties more generally than heretofore; should be armed with common carbines; no native should have a rifle, but only the old percussion musket; the natives themselves would generally prefer the musket to the rifle, but in any case the superiority of the Europeans must be maintained; thus armed the native army would be good enough for service in Burmah or Persia; be-

fore the mutiny had every confidence in the native soldiery, but would not again trust them; if it were possible to do without a native army, would rather not have one, but its existence quite indispensable; a large native army necessary to hold the immense territories of the Indian empire, and a European army to control the native; moral force always more felt when backed by physical force; would not employ a single native as an artilleryman; guns need not be sent where the climate is fatal to Europeans; would allow the present native artillery force in Bombay and Madras to die out; the natives must not again be implicitly trusted; the European element must be maintained supreme in all respects; the Moplahs have been quiet since they were disarmed; in like manner the subsidised States, if deprived of their artillery, will remain tranquil; the artillery of the contingents which have not revolted should be allowed to die out; would not have any native sappers and miners in Bengal, but would keep them up in the other Presidencies, where they have continued faithful; the Madras sappers and miners are men of the lowest caste, but most excellent and trustworthy soldiers; would have all the native infantry regular, and the cavalry irregular, but with six officers instead of four, so that a detached squadron would always be commanded by a European officer; would have a full complement of officers to the infantry regiments; would not permit so many to be absent from their corps as up to the present time; it would not answer to have only eight officers with the infantry, because they cannot be selected; quantity must make up for quality; irregular cavalry preferable because less expensive; if really good cavalry corps could be got, the regular system would be preferable; as it is, the irregulars are more generally serviceable; the Nizam's irregular cavalry are precisely the same as the Scinde horse; the mutiny greatly attributable to the want of communication between the officers and the men; there will never be much sympathy till the native officers learn to speak English; a knowledge of English should be a qualification for promotion; if encouraged, the natives would eagerly learn English; in the Madras Presidency English much spoken, and natives proud of showing their knowledge of it; if the French had had India, the whole of the officials would now speak French; a sepoy averages fifty years of age before he becomes an officer; would ask no questions about caste; every soldier must be ready to handle the pickaxe or to go to sea when ordered to do so; would enlist for general but limited service; would give not increased pay, but increased pension; a great security in the sepoys having their wives and families with them, as in Madras; military movements thereby impeded, but the fidelity of the sepoys secured; would give a pension after twenty-one years; would enlist for twenty-one years; native officers to be selected; the Bengal army so enormously large that it might be divided with advantage; would join Scinde with the Punjab, taking the line of the Sutlej and Indus; would give the Madras army up to Saugor, and the Bombay army up to Mhow; would keep the armies of the four Presidencies on the same terms, by giving the same pay for the same appointments; the commanding officer should recommend the sepoys and native officers for promotion; that is the Madras system; the Court of Directors allowed appeals from officers against their superiors, and did not punish them when those appeals were frivolous, a very unmilitary proceeding and detrimental to discipline; perhaps it might answer, as an experiment, to attach four companies of natives to every European regiment in Bengal; native and European soldiers generally get on well together; the natives would take the day and police duties; in action the natives with their muskets would not be worse off than was the case in the

Queen's army when rifles were brigaded with other regiments; there might be an objection on account of two kinds of ammunition being wanted.

Major general Sir Scudamore W. Steel considered that there should be 40,000 Europeans in Bengal to 120,000 natives, exclusive of artillery, which should be entirely European; there should be both regulars and irregulars; many duties might be discharged by the police, which should be a civil force; the natives not to be armed with any improved firearm; Madras sappers and miners, though low-caste men, particularly efficient; would have European superintendents; no objection to half-castes in the scientific branches; would recommend general service enlistment, but would certainly not recognise caste; Madras troops were always asked if they would cross the sea, but they never refused except in the case of one sepoy in 1825, who was therefore dismissed; sometimes Madras troops have demurred; general service should be limited to India, anywhere to the eastward, and as far westward as Persia inclusive; Madras troops entitled to rations on board ship; not many Brahmins in the Madras service, but a good many Rajpoots; more deference shown to caste in Bengal than in Madras; Madras troops rendered more soldierly from having been formerly employed against French troops; Bengal army might be divided, because of the difficulty of communicating with head quarters; there might be four armies, but there should be one C. in C. for all India; would approve of a staff corps if the present system of promotion could be remodelled accordingly; there should always be one officer to each company present in addition to the staff; in the Madras army the naik, or lance corporal, the lowest non-commissioned officer, is recommended from the ranks by the officer commanding the company; the first promotion always by selection, afterwards by seniority, unless there be a just cause for supercession; flogging inflicted only by sentence of court-martial; appeals have sometimes been made without going through the commanding officer; the Bengalees more lax in their discipline than the Madrassees; thinks it an advantage to have the sepoys' wives with the regiments, as a "material guarantee."

Major general Robert Alexander, formerly adjutant general of the Madras army, would have one European to three native regiments throughout India; no objection to native artillerymen in the proportion prevailing in the Madras army; would have three European batteries to one native battery; would arm all alike with the best weapons procurable; natives will not become better subjects by being made worse soldiers; would employ no Europeans in the sappers and miners except as non-commissioned officers; forces in India should be more concentrated; in the Bengal Presidency as now constituted it would be better to have three or four military bases; one at Meerut, not less than 8,000 strong in infantry, besides cavalry and the artillery head-quarters; Almora might be another position, and Loodiana a third; a strong force, again, at Lahore, and posts at Peshawur and Attock; at Allahabad there should be a large mixed force of all arms to command the valleys of the Jumna and Ganges; a grand military position also at Moorshedabad, with posts towards Nepal; with railway communication and the command of the rivers the whole country could thus be held; Calcutta to be the chief entrepot for receiving and forwarding military supplies; perhaps Jhelum might be preferable to Attock; twenty-five to thirty regiments of European infantry and five or six of cavalry required for the Bengal Presidency; European infantry regiments might be thus distributed—2 or 3 at Agra, 1 at Almora, 2 at Loodiana, 2 at Lahore, 1 at Peshawur, 1 at Attock, 2 or 3 at Allahabad, 4 at stations around Agra, 2 or 3 at Moorshedabad, 3 at stations around Moorshed-

dabad, 1 at Saugor, 2 at stations around Saugor, and 1 at Calcutta; of the European cavalry regiments there might be 1 or 2 at Agra, 1 at Loodianah, 1 at Lahore, 1 at Allahabad, and 1 at Saugor; would have each foot regiment 800 strong, with a reserve of 400 at home, carefully trained, and never sent out under twenty-one years of age; of artillery there should be four guns to every 1,000 men; hitherto the Indian artillery has been very inadequately horsed and manned, and also inadequately officered; would have the batteries of eight guns, because in India batteries are frequently divided; would have regular native infantry and cavalry, with auxiliary irregular corps; the contingency of encountering European cavalry should always be borne in mind, and for that purpose irregular cavalry would not do; the irregulars might be employed for foraging, covering baggage, and outpost duties; there might be some irregular infantry corps in particular localities, such as in hill countries; would enlist every man physically fit for service; caste should be respected, but not allowed to interfere with military duties; discipline in Madras not more severe than in Bengal, but more efficient and soldierlike; remembers a case in which low-caste people wished to carry a bride in a palanquin and the higher-caste men forbade it; the C. in C. ordered that if a palanquin or procession went quietly through the lines it was not to be interfered with, but if there was any question of caste they must settle it among themselves out of cantonments; at Penang a serious quarrel once arose through the commanding officer allowing the Hindoos and Mahomedans to get up a caste dispute about hanging bits of beef and passing through particular parts of the lines common to both—a common-sense order soon settled the affair; during the Chinese war the Madras troops ate, drank, and cooked on board ship, while the Bengal sepoys insisted on going on shore every evening to do so; a captain of a transport killed a cow or ox on board for his crew, and the Bengal men were transferred to another ship; the same thing happened on board a Madras transport, but the Hindoos quite satisfied with the promise that for the future the cattle should be slaughtered on shore; when Bengal and Madras troops were brigaded together in the Saugor division, the latter suffered much from the laxity of discipline of the Bengal army; quite enough European officers to each regiment, but the commissariat should be a distinct service; civil staff duties should be given to officers of high character who are physically unfit for military duties; withdrawal of officers from regiments should be confined to military staff, scientific, and political duties; the present system, however, induces officers to qualify themselves for every contingency; regimental officers not looked down upon, though undoubtedly there is a feeling of depression among old officers; a staff corps very desirable and quite practicable; would object to the enlistment for general service beyond the sea; Madras troops have the option of going or remaining, but they all go; probably not more than 2,000 Hindostanics in the Madras army; the war pensions and wound pensions should be restored to what they were; pay of army in Southern India too small, and the pension given too soon—after fifteen years' service; the men simulate chronic rheumatism and pains in the joints, and so baffle the medical officers; once out of the service they are all right again; pay should increase according to length of service; a common cooly working on the railway gets eight rupees a month, while the sepoy has only seven—he ought to have ten; recruits should not be taken under eighteen; since the time of Hyder Ali the native officers have been depressed, and deprived of all honourable ambition; would encourage native gentlemen to enter the army, by giving them commissions without passing through the ranks; in enabling men to gratify a lawful ambition would expect to find the best security against their attempt-

ing to indulge an unlawful one; would not divide the Bengal army; would promote by selection; preference given to seniority combined with merit; if native gentlemen are expected to enter the service, some higher prizes must be held out than the prospect of a jemadar's pension of twelve rupees a month, or even a subadar's of twenty-five rupees; English a good deal spoken by young sepoys; better to insist upon European officers learning more of the native languages than to insist upon the natives learning English; the Bengal army might have been made highly efficient had not caste been so much regarded, and discipline so much relaxed; would leave English to find its own way, only improving the regimental schools; quite fatal to mix up Europeans and natives in the same regiment—each would come to despise the other; Madras troops overworked, and so rendered discontented; in 1819 the artillery was stronger than it is now, with eleven more stations to hold; sepoys should be clothed more after the native style; cantonments badly laid out at present; barracks, magazines, and arsenals, all easily assailable, and without means of communication or support for a general defence; cantonments should be so located as to command the bazaars; would remove the principal magazines, arsenals, and gunpowder manufactories from the sea-coast to central positions in the interior.

Mr. J. F. Thomas, of the Madras Civil Service, was the next witness, and hesitated to give a decisive answer as to the proportion between native and European soldiers necessary for the future; it must vary in different localities; would not give the natives as good arms as to the Europeans; the sappers and miners, being low-caste men, are, in their own interest, closely allied to the Government; in the Madras army there are about 15 per cent. high-caste men, 35 per cent. Mahomedans, and the remainder low-caste men; when the troops are ordered to embark, any individual may decline to go, and claim his discharge; if a whole regiment happened to do so, it must, of course, be disbanded; there has never been any difficulty hitherto, because a man's regiment is his village; it would be better to enlist for general service beyond the sea; in the Madras army there are always five captains and six lieutenants present with the corps; would allow the native artillery to die out; low-caste men more likely to become attached to us; Mahomedans never sympathise with us; would give the natives full civil advantages, but would not trust them with military power, seeing the smallness of our own numbers; would prefer the seniority system of promotion, because it is not advisable to make the native army too efficient; formerly we were obliged to maintain large, well-disciplined forces to oppose the many enemies who were mixed up with us, but now there is no internal enemy; would increase the number of non-commissioned officers in the native corps; they marry Indian or East Indian women, and thus learn all that is passing around them; in the Madras Presidency—in the widest sense of the term—would have, as now, fifty-two native regiments, with twelve European foot regiments; would have no native cavalry if it must be seven-eighths Mahomedan, as now; if a Mahomedan be true to his own faith, he must be hostile to the supremacy of Christians; European influence far greater in Madras than in Bombay; Madras Brahmins are not military, and do not enlist; Europeans in the Company's service at times very disorderly; in the field their conduct was admirable, but previous to embarkation they were insufferable; the seniority system of promotion as bad for European as for native officers; by purchase, young men obtain the command, and inspire more energy into a regiment; decidedly opposed to mixing up Europeans and natives by companies in the same regiment.

#### PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

On Friday afternoon, June 3rd, the Court of Common Council assembled at Guildhall for the purpose of witnessing the presentation to Sir J. Lawrence of the freedom of the City, in a gold box, value 100 guineas, agreeably to the resolution of the court of the 4th March, 1858. The box, which was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Sarl and Sons, goldsmiths, of Cornhill, is of a very elaborate description. The lid (or top of the box) is frosted gold, beautifully relieved with figures of palm-trees, elephants, Indian temples, and other Oriental subjects, which are richly chased and burnished, standing out in bold relief. In the centre, the arms of Sir J. Lawrence are engraved on a raised shield. In the front of the box the arms of the City of London, also those of Sir Robert Carden, are chased; at either end of the box are the orders and crest of Sir John Lawrence. The Lord Mayor presided. The council chamber had been handsomely fitted up for the occasion, an extensive dais having been constructed in front of the Lord Mayor's chair for the reception of the Court of Aldermen and illustrious visitors who might honour the ceremony with their presence. A crimson carpet covered this dais, and a long table in the middle of the chamber was also covered with cloth to match. A chair of state, in gilt and crimson velvet, was fixed on the Lord Mayor's right hand for Sir J. Lawrence, the aldermen being attired in their scarlet, and the common councilmen in their violet robes. The court was crowded to excess, many of the benches usually appropriated to members being on this occasion occupied by gaily-dressed ladies. Seats of honour were filled by Lady Lawrence, wife of Sir John; the two Misses Lawrence, his daughters; Mrs. Hayes, his sister; General Lawrence, c.b., his brother; and Mr. G. H. Lawrence, his nephew. The attendance of aldermen was full, comprising Sir P. Laurie, Sir J. Duke, M.P., Sir G. Carroll, Sir R. Carden, Aldermen and Sheriffs Hale and Conder, Aldermen Sidney, Mechi, Lawrence, Challis, Humphrey, Fennis, Gabriel, Salomons, and Phillips. The Recorder and other great officers of the corporation were also present. Sir J. Lawrence was introduced by Mr. Alderman Salomons (the mover of the resolution) and Mr. Dollond, amid loud cheers. The Master Warden of the Grocers' Company then presented a certificate of the fact that the freedom of that company had been accorded to Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, and the resolution of the court for conferring the freedom of the City was then read by the Town Clerk, after which Sir John made and subscribed the usual declaration.

The City Chamberlain then delivered a rhetorical oration, *more civico*, to which Sir J. Lawrence replied as follows:—My lord, I thank your lordship and this honourable court for the high distinction which you have conferred on me this day—a distinction which, if possible, has been enhanced by the terms in which it has been conveyed. It is an honour which I share with some of the bravest and noblest of our countrymen—(hear, hear). The tribute paid by your Chamberlain to the memory of my brave and lamented brother Sir Henry Lawrence—(hear, hear)—was just and true—(hear, hear). He was an officer of the highest aspirations, and a man of unbounded benevolence—(cheers). During a long course of thirty-five years' service in Burmah, Afghanistan, the Punjab, and Rajpootana he maintained the honour of our country and upheld the reputation of our arms—(cheers). In the concluding scenes of his life, at Lucknow, he, if possible, outdid himself. So long as peace could be maintained it was maintained by his prudence, justice, and conciliation, while at the same time, by his sagacity and foresight, he made arrangements for the security of British interests, and I believe that but for him not one of our beleaguered countrymen or countrywomen in Lucknow would have survived—(loud cheers). My lord, I desire to say but little of myself on this occasion. If I was placed in a position of extreme difficulty and

danger, I was also fortunate in being surrounded by some of the best, bravest, and ablest men which India could produce—(cheers). In times of peace we laboured so as to meet times of commotion, difficulty, and danger—(hear, hear). We worked to reduce a new country into rule, order, and system. We worked with a view to improve the material prosperity of the people, and endeavoured, to the best of our ability, to engage their sympathy and affections—(hear, hear). And thus it was that—by the help of God—when that storm broke out which threatened to overwhelm all India, we were able to withstand its fury and its violence—(hear, hear). My lord, I have received honours and distinctions from my Sovereign, and I have been received by all classes of my countrymen with the greatest consideration, and I may say affection—(hear, hear). And I hope, ere long, that some of those distinctions which I have received may fall to the lot of some of those who were my friends and coadjutors in the Punjab—(loud and continued applause).

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE SENIOR LIST OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

In consequence of the decease of the under-mentioned officers General Sir J. Russell, Madras Cav., 10th May, 1859; General A. Duncan, Bengal, 14th May, 1859; General Sir J. L. Lushington, Madras Cav., 29th May, 1859; Lieut. gen. W. H. Kemm, Bengal Inf., 25th May, 1859; the following promotions will take place in the Indian army, viz:—

TO BE GENERALS.—Lieut. general G. Swiney, Bengal Artillery, from 15th May, 1859; Lieut. general Sir G. Pollock, K.C.B., Bengal Artillery, 17th May, 1859; Lieut. general S. Goodfellow, Bombay Engineers, 30th May, 1859.

TO BE LIEUT. GENERALS.—Major general C. B. James, Bombay Infantry, 15th May, 1859; Major general M. C. Paul, Bengal Infantry, 17th May, 1859; Major general Sir J. Cheape, K.C.B., Bengal Engineers, 26th May, 1859; Major general J. Low, C.B., Madras Infantry, 30th May, 1859.

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS.—Colonel C. Wahab, Madras Infantry, 15th May, 1859; Colonel J. Manson, Bengal Infantry, 17th May, 1859; Colonel G. Twemlow, Bengal Artillery, 26th May, 1859; Colonel T. A. Duke, Madras Infantry, 30th May, 1859.

TO BE COLONELS.—Lieut. colonel T. L. Harrington, Bengal Cavalry, 15th May, 1859; Lieut. colonel D. Seaton, Bengal Infantry, 17th May, 1859; Lieut. colonel H. J. Pelly, Bombay Infantry, 26th May, 1859; Lieut. colonel R. R. Ricketts, Madras Infantry, 30th May, 1859.

TO BE LIEUT. COLONELS.—Major T. T. Christie, Bombay 17th N.I., 15th May, 1859; Major H. Green, Madras 18th N.I., 17th May, 1859; Major D. R. J. Brett, Madras, 3rd European Cavalry, 26th May, 1859; Major S. C. Briggs, Madras, 81st N.I., 30th May, 1859.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF SIR J. L. LUSHINGTON.—We regret to announce the death of General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., which event occurred on Sunday afternoon, May 29th, at his residence in Dorset square. The deceased general was the son of the Rev. James Stephen Lushington, vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and canon of Carlisle Cathedral, and brother to the Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, who was for many years Chairman of "Ways and Means" in the House of Commons, and subsequently Governor of Madras. He was born at Bottisham, near Newmarket, in 1779. He was in the military service of the East India Company as colonel of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, and was made a general in the army in 1854. He was re-elected a director of the East India Company in 1827, and was deputy chairman in 1836-7, and chairman in 1838-9. He represented Petersfield, Carlisle, and Hastings, at various times in the House of Commons.

P. AND O. STEAM COMPANY.—The report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company has been published. The fleet of vessels shows a total of sixty-four, including transport, store, and coal ships, with a tonnage of 84,326 Customs measurement, and 18,381 horse-power. In this list are comprised ships recently purchased and intended for service in India and Australia, and vessels building and under alteration. With regard to the four screw ships, the purchase of which was concluded immediately before the issue of the last report, it is stated that they have been named the *China*, *Orissa*, *Ellora*, and *Behar*. Three are at present in active service, but new boilers are in course of construction, and they will shortly undergo such alterations and improvements as will qualify them for permanent employment. The rest of one of them, the *China*, is already far advanced, and it is intimated that the cost of the requisite improvements was anticipated in calculating the price at which the purchase of these vessels was effected. The *Emeu* was handed over to the company at Sydney in February last; conditions for the purchase of the *Columbian* have likewise been agreed on between the directors and the parties interested, and this vessel has probably been delivered to the company's agents at the same time. The *Delta* and the *Massilia* are nearly ready for launching, and it is anticipated that they will prove very efficient. With the exception of the accident to the *Emeu* the postal service to Australia has been commenced auspiciously, and it is hoped it will progress with regularity. The fortnightly service between Malta and Corfu (the contract for which for one year has just been arranged with the Government), will be performed by the *Alhambra* as soon as her refit is completed, and meanwhile the *Valetta* proceeded to Malta to open it on the 1st of June. The result of Mr. Anderson's visit to Egypt to confer with the Pasha on the best arrangements to be adopted for improving the transit of passengers, merchandise, &c., in connection with the railway, has been satisfactory, and a new contract, the details of which will be shortly made public, has been arranged. A graceful tribute is paid by the directors to the memory of their colleague, Rear Admiral Thornton, who was unfortunately drowned on a late return voyage from Malta.

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.—The dividend declared on the 31st May at the annual meeting of the Oriental Gas Company was two per cent. on the paid-up capital, and the report and accounts, after some discussion, were adopted. The progress of operations is more encouraging, and although the rate of distribution at present appears small, it is fully anticipated that it will steadily increase. Gas, it is stated, can be produced wholly from the coal of India, but experience has proved that by an admixture of English it will be undesirable to manufacture wholly from the native material. With regard to operations in this respect it is found that, notwithstanding coke has not yet commanded so ready a sale as tar, the directors feel confident that as soon as the inhabitants of Calcutta have been accustomed to its use the demand will be sufficient for all the company's requirements, and that residual products will realise remunerating prices. Estimates have been sent in for lighting Fort William, its barracks, church, and offices. A gradual increase in the service has taken place, the number of public and private lights having steadily advanced. The accounts exhibit a profit of £2,211, which will enable the payment of the sum proposed, and leave a balance of £461. It is thought that the increased rental of the company, from the extensions in progress, will give the directors the opportunity of presenting in another year a revenue that will afford a remunerative dividend for the capital expended.

BISHOPRIC OF BRISBANE.—Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute the new colony of Queensland to be a Bishop's See and Diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Brisbane; and to appoint the Rev. Edward Wyndham Tufnel, D.D., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.—India Office, May 31. The Queen has been pleased to issue a commission under her Royal sign manual, appointing the Right Hon. Sydney Herbert, M.P., Maj. Gen. Sir R. J. H. Vivian, K.C.B., Col. Sir P. T. Cantley, K.C.B., T. Alexander, Esq., C.B., Col. E. H. Greathed, C.B., W. Farr, Esq., M.D., J. R. Martin, Esq., and J. Sutherland, Esq., M.D., to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into, and report upon, the measures which it may be expedient to take for maintaining and improving the health of all ranks of her Majesty's army serving in India.

APPOINTMENT.—ALEXANDRIA.—Foreign Office, May 20. The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sidney Smith Saunders, Esq., now H.M.'s Consul in Albania, to be H.M.'s Consul at Alexandria.

MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY.—It has been announced by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company that the amount of £24,663 has been paid into the Indian treasury to the credit of this company, making, with the other payments of a like nature, a total of £299,004, or, in round numbers, £300,000, received by the Secretary of State for India in Council from this company on account of its capital, of which only £1 per share has been called up.

A NEW COLONY.—(Downing-street, June 3.)—The Queen has been pleased to erect the district of Moreton Bay, New South Wales, into a separate colony, to be called the Colony of Queensland; and to appoint Sir George Ferguson Bowen, K.C.M.G., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the said colony and its dependencies.

INSPECTION OF THE EAST INDIA TROOPS AT WARLEY.—On Saturday, May 28, the whole of the troops stationed at the East India depot at Warley, near Brentwood, underwent a general inspection, in the presence of Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for India, the members of the Indian Council, Sir John Lawrence, and other distinguished officers. Nearly two thousand men were on the ground. All were recruits, scarcely one of them having been more than four months in the service. Lord Stanley and the Council came down by special train on the Eastern Counties Railway, and were received by Colonel Leslie, the commanding officer at the depot. Upon reaching the ground the troops were put through various evolutions, and the way they acquitted themselves elicited the strong approval of the distinguished soldiers who were on the field. At the close of the inspection the visitors partook of luncheon, when Lord Stanley spoke of the great value of Government depots for the instruction and training of soldiers. They returned to town soon after three o'clock by special train. The review attracted a vast concourse of spectators.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

May 27. Danube, McAuley, Bombay (not 20th inst. as before reported).—30. Arachne, Sharp, Calcutta; Herculan, Bell, Foochowfon.—31. Rydal, Whipple, Mauritius; Hope, Forster, Madras and Trinidad.—June 1. Jabez Snow, Snow, Calcutta; H.M.'s str. Simoom, Cook, Bombay, Mauritius, and Cape; str. Norman, Butler, Cape; Britannia, Pearl, Madras; H.M.'s str. Himalaya, Seemee, Cape.—2. Agamemnon, Hyue, Calcutta; Cleveland, Bick, Madras and Trinidad; Irene, Jarvis, Cape; Eastern Monarch, Morris, Bombay and Kurrachee (burnt at Spithead); City of Canton, Bair, Calcutta.—3. Gungah, Tickle, Calcutta; Ellen Bates, Ellwood, Bombay.—4. str. Victoria, Bourne, Calcutta.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, from SOUTHAMPTON, June 4, to proceed per str. Simla, from SUZ.—FOR MALTA.—Mr. R. Walsh, Lieut. Peachy, Mr. Beerl. For SUZ.—Capt. O. Jones, R.N. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. C. Forbes, Mrs. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Folhard, Mr. A. Osborne, Mr. A. Wellaster, Mr. Kilgown, Mrs. Pope, Mr. Hay, Mr. W. E. Troutbeck, Mr. Shearman. For ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. F. Frith and Wenham. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. Collinson, Miss Kenrick, Mrs. Solons, Dr. G. Pearce. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Hubner, Mr. Regby, Mr. Hubner, jun., Mr. Fannen. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. B. Brown. For CYLON.—Mr. H. W. Lyard. Per str. Ellora, from MARSEILLES, June 12, to proceed per str. Simla, from SUZ.—FOR CALCUTTA.—Capt. Elliot, Mr. J. Cowell, Mr. A. Cunningham. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Shury, Mr. Robert, Mr. Gaudin, Mr. Bassignot. For MADRAS.—Lieut. E. Berkeley. For SINGAPORE.—Capt. Durall. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. De Bellocour, Mr. E. Piquet.



## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

LARKINS, the wife of Lieut. col. W. H., late of the Bengal Service, of a daughter, at 24, Welbeck-street, June 3.

PETERS, the wife of W. Alexander, India Office, prematurely of a daughter (since dead), at Forest Hill, June 1.

## MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON, William H., Bengal Civil Service, to Frances K., daughter of the late Lieut. col. Osburne, Bombay Fusiliers, at Walcot Church, Bath, May 24.

MAYOW, Lieut. col. John H. W., late 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, to Theodosia, daughter of John Lee, at Whitechurch, Shropshire, June 1.

PEPPER, George A., Bengal Civil Service, to the Lady Helen S. C. G. Ogilvy, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Airlie, at St. George's, Hanover-square, May 31.

## DEATHS.

BELL, Mrs. Jane, relict of the late Dandeson Cones, Inspector General of Hospitals, Bombay, at 6, Shandwich-place, Edinburgh, June 1.

IMPEY, Jane A. R., wife of Elijah, Postmaster General, Bombay, at Kensworth, Hertfordshire, aged 38, May 26.

KEMM, Lieut. general W. H., Bengal Army, at 9, Terrace, St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 76, May 25.

LUSHINGTON, General Sir James Law, G.C.B., in Dorset-square, aged 79, May 29.

MORRISON, Colonel Hugh, Retired Bengal Service, at 27, Heriot-row, Edinburgh, aged 70, May 27.

PEILE, Solomon William, late Lieut. 49th Madras N.I., eldest son of Solomon Peile, Esq., No. 25, Clarendon-gardens, Maida-hill, W., aged 40, May 25.

## East-India House,

June 3, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. O. Toogood, Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, Mr. R. C. Oldfield, Mr. H. R. Madocks.

Madras Estab.—Mr. M. W. T. Farquhar, Mr. W. H. Bayley.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. S. G. Tucker, Mr. F. Hutchinson, Unconv. Service; Mr. E. Pratt, ditto.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. R. O. Shaughnessy; Capt. W. C. Clifton, 67th N.I.; Lieut. F. W. Dunbar, 37th N.I.; Col. G. S. P. Lawrence, 2nd Cav.; Capt. T. Pulman, Art.; Capt. J. E. Cordner, Art.; Capt. C. Baldwin, 2nd Eur. regt.; Lieut. col. W. Mayhew; Lieut. J. R. Pearson, Art.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. Kellie; Capt. J. White, 20th N.I.; Capt. T. T. Turton, 47th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Col. D. Davidson, 2nd Cav.; Col. H. Lyons, 1st N.I.; Capt. F. G. Newnam, 23rd N.I.; Capt. J. Miles, 16th N.I.; Lieut. H. Phillips, 29th N.I.; Lieut. R. Burd, 10th N.I.; Lieut. W. H. Shortt, 22nd N.I.; Col. H. S. Watkin, 15th N.I.; Capt. J. F. Robertson, 28th N.I.; Assist. surg. J. Pirie; Asst. surg. J. M. Barnett.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. S. Torrens, 6 mo.; Mr. A. J. Hay, 6 mo.; Mr. W. J. B. Carnac, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. H. Arbuthnot, 6 mo.; Mr. G. B. Tod, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. W. Jones, 6 mo.; Mr. R. W. Lodwick, 3 mo.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. Hichens, Eng., 6 mo.; Capt. G. F. Atkinson, Eng., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. C. Rawlinson, 9th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. M. Hand, 9th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. H. Hale, 59th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. M. F. Hay, 17th N.I., 6 mo.; Surg. J. Campbell, 8 mo.; Assist. surg. H. M. Greenhow, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Major G. Allen, 3rd N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. W. S. Bailey, 1st Eur. regt., 4 mo.; Ensign T. J. H. B. Eisner, 45th N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. C. Lester, 2nd N.I., 6 mo.; Assist. surg. T. B. W. P. Johnston, 3 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. Garden, 2nd N.I., over July; Capt. F. Brownlow, 1st Eur. Cav.; Capt. P. R. Sladen, Art.; Assist. surg. H. W. Robinson, Kirkham.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. M. Foote, 29th N.I.; Capt. J. Fulton, 32nd N.I., Marlborough; Sup. surg. G. Pearce, over June 4.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Berthen, 18th N.I., over October.

## BOOKS.

*The Universal Review of Politics, Literature, and Social Science.* No. IV. William H. Allen and Co.

The June number of the *Universal* contains an excellent paper on "The Capabilities and Productions of Southern India." The writer undertakes to prove, and not unsuccessfully, that within a given period Great Britain may draw her entire supplies of cotton from India, and thus become independent of the United States of America. The chief impediment to the full development of this great staple article is stated to be "the want of cheap and speedy conveyance." At present "the cotton is carried on the backs of bullocks, or in native carts, sometimes for a distance of five hundred miles, at a rate of about twelve miles a day, over roads sometimes obscured by clouds of dust, sometimes rendered impassable by rain. Carts frequently break down, the badly-packed bags burst, and, badly cobbled up, they are placed on the carts again. Then the cotton has as many enemies as the flying-fish. The cattle eat it, the ponies eat it, the carriers steal it, the women and boys steal it, travellers steal it. When it gets to the coast and is put on board the boats for conveyance to the ships, large quantities are abstracted from the bales by the boatmen, and the weight supplied with sand, mud, or salt water." From all these dangers and mishaps it will eventually be saved when the railways shall be completed from the cotton-growing districts to the sea-coast. At the lowest computation, the saving thus to be effected is estimated at one penny per pound, and as there is reason to anticipate that before the expiration of 1864 the export of cotton from Bombay will equal five hundred million pounds, the sum of two millions sterling would annually be saved in carriage alone. From the waste lands of Kandeish alone it is calculated that one-fourth of the total supply required for Great Britain may be produced without any difficulty. Large quantities, again, are sent from the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore to Mirzapore, and thence forwarded to Calcutta in native boats, a long and wasteful journey. According to Sir R. Hamilton, however, two hundred and fifty million pounds of cotton may be grown within a circuit of fifteen hundred miles round Indore, which could be delivered at Bombay, when the railway is completed, for 1½d. per lb. In that same district hemp of excellent quality is now being largely cultivated. Cotton may likewise be had in almost any quantity from Sholapore, Dharwar, Bellary, Guzerat, Coimbatore, Tinnevely, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Tanjore, Guntoor, and Madura.

Another of the products of Southern India is coffee, which may be grown to almost any extent in Mysore and Coorg, and on the Neilgherries. The profits are said to be cent. per cent., though three years must elapse from sowing the seed before any returns can be looked for. In Mysore, tobacco, silk, wheat, rice, spices, hemp, flax, vegetable oils, and a great variety of timber, may be cultivated with great advantage. Fruits and vegetables, both Eastern and European, grow luxuriantly, and the cattle are of a remarkably fine breed. The climate of this part of India is both pleasant and salubrious, equally removed from the extremities of heat or cold. Another consideration, too, may be mentioned which usually carries some weight with the Anglo-Saxon race—capital beer is brewed in the Neilgherries, and sold at tenpence a gallon. Coal, indeed, is unprocureable, and wood not sufficiently abundant to supply fuel for an increasing population; but a *deus ex machina* appeared at the proper moment in the form of an Irishman, whose instincts guided him to the discovery of immense tracts of peat. Many other interesting particulars are given in the article under notice; but for these we must refer the curious reader to the current number of the *Universal*.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

PLLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rps.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rps.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½. 2s. 0½. 4.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0d.	2s. 2d.	63½ 19 11
Bombay	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2½d.	—

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per cent. East-India } Sissa Rs.	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 9½
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33 .....	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent. Loan of 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....		216 to 219
	India Loan Debentures .....		93½
	India Scrip (2nd issue) .....		92
	New India Loan Scrip .....		93½ ½ ½
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		25s.
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		5s. to 8s. dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	16 to 17
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	9	2 to 1½ dis.
18	Ditto B .....	4½	2 to 1½ dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	½ dis. to par
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	9½ to 99½
20	Ditto E. Ext. .....	15	½ to ½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures .....	all	98 to 100
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	96 to 98
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	2 to 1½ dis.
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	all	16½ to 17½
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	all	17½ to 18½
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	all	16½ to 17½
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
2	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	4 to 2 dis.
20	Sicily 5 per cent. .....	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ditto (New) .....	10	2 to 1½ dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	2½ to 2 dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	2 to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	68½
40	Australasia .....	all	83 to 85
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	20 to 21
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	12	2½ to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	35 b. done
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	16 to 17
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Eur. and Ind. Jn. Tel. Co. .....	10s.	— dis.
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. .....	1	—
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	par to ½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	5 to 6
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	4 to 4½
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1½
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	4 to 5 dis.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. .....	6	—
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. .....	all	79 to 81
50	Ditto New .....	10	10 to 12 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	6	1½ to 1½ dis.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	1 to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	1 to 1

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. and O. str. Pera, 4th June, 1859.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£1,000	—
Madras .....	1,460	£25,370
Calcutta .....	5,000	50,200
Singapore .....	948	19,500
Hong Kong .....	—	90,612
Shanghai .....	—	30,786
	£8,408	£216,468

CAPTAIN D. J. KINLOCK, of the Regiment of Artillery, has been appointed to act as Ordnance Assistant to the Military Auditor-General of Bombay, in the room of Captain A. A. Bayly, proceeding to England on furlough.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

India Office, June 1, 1859.

**THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA**  
in COUNCIL publishes, for general information, the following NOTIFICATIONS, which have been issued by the Government of India, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary*, of the 20th April, 1859.

Fort William, Financial Department, April 20, 1859.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 28. of 1859.

With reference to paragraph 14 of the Notification of this department, No. 14, dated 21st February last, notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several residents at native courts, and the several collectors and other officers in charge of treasuries under the several presidencies and governments, and in the provinces subordinate to the Government of India, have been authorised to receive from the 1st of May next, any sums of money in hundreds of rupees, each being for not less than 500 of Company's rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the Secretary of State in Council of India, at an interest of five-and-a-half per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

Subscriptions to this loan will be received from holders of Five per Cent. Promissory Notes of this Government, half in cash and half in the said promissory notes.

All authorised public demands, including audited bills for arrears of salary and bills of exchange on the public treasuries, these last being subject to a deduction at the rate of five and a half per centum per annum for the period they may have to run, will be received as cash at par.

The paymasters of the army under the several presidencies are also authorised to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts for the amounts in Bengal and Madras on the Accountant-General, and in Bombay on the Military Paymaster General, which drafts shall be received by those officers in payment of subscriptions to this loan, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

The several public officers authorised to receive subscriptions into this loan will grant acknowledgments in the following form for all sums received by them respectively:—

I hereby acknowledge that \_\_\_\_\_ has this day paid into the Treasury at \_\_\_\_\_ the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Company's rupees for which \_\_\_\_\_ is entitled to receive a Promissory Note of the Secretary of State in Council of India, bearing interest from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tenor, and subject to the conditions of the loan specified in the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the \_\_\_\_\_ 1859.

The Accountant General at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered, forthwith cause to be prepared, and issued to the parties entitled thereto, Promissory Notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the following form:—

Fort William, the 31st May, 1859.

Promissory Note at 5½ per Centum for Company's Rupees.

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from \_\_\_\_\_ the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Company's Rupees as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Company's Rupees to the said \_\_\_\_\_ his (or "her" or "their" as the case may be) executors or administrators, or his (or "her" as the case may be) or their order, on demand, at the general treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment to be given by the Governor General of India in Council in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's Rupees at the rate of five-and-a-half per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments at the general treasury of Fort William to the said \_\_\_\_\_ or his (or "her" or "their" as the case may be), executors or administrators or his (or "her" as the case may be) or their order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note, all further interest shall cease. The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that the said loan shall not be paid off before the 1st of May, 1879.

Signed by the authority of the Governor General of India in Council.  
Accountant General's Office,  
Registered as No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Secretary to the Government.

The several officers authorised to receive subscriptions will, on applications from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expense whatever) to the Accountant General at Fort William, to be exchanged for promissory notes bearing interest from the 31st of May or the 30th of November next ensuing after the date of subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half year that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 31st of May or 30th of November next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgment.

Proprietors of notes or acknowledgments who may desire to have the interest payable at any other public treasury than at the General Treasury of Calcutta, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they notify their wish to the Accountant-General at Fort William, and transmit the notes or acknowledgments to him, to have an order for the payment of interest at the said treasury, written on the face of the notes under the signature of the said officer, or that of his assistant; and after such order shall, on the application of the proprietor, be inscribed on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note, with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment elsewhere, to the Accountant-General at Fort William.

If desired, interest will also be made payable at the General Treasury at Fort William, for the period for which the loan is guaranteed, by coupons payable to bearer. Promissory notes, with coupons attached, will be granted on application, instead of promissory notes in the usual form.

Or, if it be desired, interest will be made payable at the East India House in London, by bills payable to order on demand, on the general treasuries of Calcutta or Madras, subject to

the rules and regulations at present in force, or that may hereafter be issued by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, or by this Government.

The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed, subdivided, or consolidated, except by the Accountant-General of Fort William. The practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal, subdivision, and consolidation of promissory notes will be adhered to in respect to the promissory notes of this loan.

This loan is limited to Five Crores of Rupees. No part of this loan will be paid off before the 1st of May, 1879, nor without a previous notice of three months, to be issued at any time after the 31st January, 1879.

The Five per Cent. Loan opened under notification, dated 16th January, 1857, will be closed from the 30th instant, after which date no further subscriptions to that loan will be received, except in the cases of parties resident in Europe, who may have forwarded by the mail which was to have left London on the 10th April, 1859, or by any previous mail that left London after the 3rd of March, 1859, written instructions for the immediate transfer to the said loan of promissory notes of the 4 per Cent. 3½ per Cent., and 4½ per Cent. Loans, or Transfer Loan Securities. Subscriptions to the said loan tendered under such instructions, on account of such parties, will be received at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, if the tender is made before the 1st of June next.

With the above exception promissory notes of the 4 per Cent., 3½ per Cent., and 4½ per Cent. Loans and Transfer Loan Securities, will not be receivable in subscription to any loan after the 30th instant.

Published by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 29. of 1859.

It is hereby notified that from and after the 1st of May, 1859, interest on Government Promissory Notes of the Loans noted in the margin, at the option of the holders, be made payable for the period for which the said Loans have respectively been guaranteed, either in the manner heretofore observed, or by Coupons payable to bearer, signed by the Accountant-General to the Government of India.

Promissory Notes in the form heretofore in use can be exchanged on renewal for Promissory Notes having Coupons attached. The Coupons will be in the following form:—

COUPON.

No. ....	Rs. ....	per cent.
The sum of Rupees _____	for interest, at _____	per cent.
per annum, for the half year ending on _____	upon the Promissory Note of the Government of India, No. _____	
of the loan of _____, for Rupees _____	will be payable to bearer on presentation of this Coupon at the General Treasury of Fort William on or after the _____ of _____	
Rs. ....	No. ....	

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_  
Accountant General to the Government of India.

When the last of the Coupons attached to any note shall have become payable, the interest payable on the Note, until the expiration of three months after notice of payment of the Principal, will be paid at the General Treasury at Fort William to the lawful Holder of the Note, on his presenting the same and writing his receipt thereon; or, at the option of the lawful Holder, the Note may be endorsed for payment of interest at the East India House in London by Bills on demand on the General Treasuries of Calcutta or Madras, subject to the Rules and Regulations at present in force, or that may hereafter be issued by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, or by this Government.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Secretary to the Government of India.  
J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 3rd June, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.**

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

393 Tons of Dead Weight { 200 Tons Barrack Iron.  
193 " Shot and Shell.  
J. COSMO MELVILL.

India-office, 3rd June, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 10th instant, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply**

CANVASS FOR PACKING;

And that the Conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 10th day of JUNE, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 3rd June, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.**

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

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The second number of this new candidate for public favour is unquestionably an improvement on the first. This is, in itself, a merit to be appreciated, as it augurs that the organisation on which the future of the "Review" depends has within it the elements of that completeness which can alone ensure stability. We have only space to direct attention to the articles on "Philosophy as an Element of Culture," on "Realistic Novelists," and "Christianity in India;" but we venture to say that the whole number is well worthy of thoughtful consideration. In this addition to our periodical literature there is every mark of careful conduct, and there is every reason in the present number for a prediction that it is destined not merely to an existence, but to a useful and enduring life.—*Illustrated London News*, April 9, 1859.

The third number of the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" may be pointed out as an excellent specimen of that which a publication should be—learned, witty, powerful, and occasionally caustic, but always devoid of pedantry, slang, ponderosity, or personality. It may be said to supply a long-existing and widely-felt want in periodical literature. Its politics are Conservative—not the rabid, blatant Toryism which roars and bellows in the pages of certain publications, from *Blackwood* downwards, but Conservatism of a liberal and comprehensive spirit (the terms are not misapplied), such as guides the principles of many thinking young men of the present day. In their literary likings the conductors of the new "REVIEW" are singularly catholic, welcoming every disciple of any "school" who shows originality and talent. There are ten articles in this month's number; all are readable, and most are interesting, which is saying a great deal. The first article does tardy justice to the memory of a most excellent man, the late Rev. F. W.

Robertson, of Brighton, an earnest, single-minded, clear-headed, upright clergyman, whose life was made a burden to him, and who was hunted to death by the persecutions of his religious brethren, because he pursued his own straightforward course, preaching a healthy doctrine with singular vigour and effect; and because he would not give in to the vagaries of either of the sects whose open conflicts are the disgrace of that hotbed of religious fanaticism in which Mr. Robertson's labours were cast. "Women neither Nice nor Wise" is a well-stricken blow at the noisy trumpetings of the advocates of "Woman's Cause," and comments very sensibly on many of the absurdities prevalent among that class of strong-minded foolish women of which the two ladies who have recorded their travels as "unprotected females" may be taken as types. The writer touches the whole sense of the question when, after mentioning the now-prevalent desire of women for manly employment, he says, "What we now wish our countrymen to believe is this—that it is far more important to the whole world that women should be good wives and mothers than that they should excel in any one art or science, which men can achieve as well as they. If for no other reason than this obvious one, that though men can do at least as well as women in the capacity of doctors, lawyers, &c., yet they could never do at all as wives and mothers." The other pleasant papers in the number, to my mind, are the review of M. Michelet's "L'Amour," and a most sound, judicious and clearly-written article on "French Dramatists and English Adapters." The writer is, however, mistaken, I think, in supposing that critics do not make a point of exposing the origin of any adaptation, if they happen to be acquainted with it.—*Literary Lounger* in the *Illustrated Times*, May 7, 1859.

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LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

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## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news brought by the Calcutta Mail of the 3rd May is only one day in advance of that received by the last mail from Bombay. We are presented, however, with an earlier opportunity than we should otherwise have possessed of correcting a very serious clerical error which crept into the letter from Meerut inserted in our last Summary. It was there stated that the refractory artillerymen were one thousand strong; fortunately, they did not exceed one hundred in number. The mistake arose through carelessness as to the value of cyphers, and we commend the obvious moral to the consideration of our readers, claiming their indulgence for ourselves.

The monetary crisis still constitutes the chief topic of comment in the Calcutta papers. On the last day of April a *Gazette Extraordinary* notified the issuing of Treasury Bills from the 1st May, at the rate of 2 1/2 pie per diem for every hundred rupees. But, although the depression in the value of Government Securities continued unabated, fifty lakhs in cash, and the same amount in four per cent. paper were paid into the Treasury during the last week in April, on account of the Five per Cent. Loan.

The same *Gazette* contains a notification to the effect that, as Mr. Rickett's Report on Civil Salaries was then under the consideration of the Governor General in Council, all civil appointments made after the 1st of May would be liable to whatever reduction of salary might provisionally be proposed by the local Government, and ultimately sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India.

The Hon. John Peter Grant has been officially gazetted, subject to her Majesty's approbation, to the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Bengal division of the Presidency of Fort William—dating from the 1st May. His predecessor, the Hon. F. J. Halliday, on the same day retired from her Majesty's Civil Service in India, but as a mark of respect to his character and services, the Governor General directed that all honours and distinctions to which he was entitled as Lieutenant governor of Bengal should be paid to him until his embarkation for Europe. It is a significant fact that no address has been presented to Mr. Halliday by the European community, and that only a few English residents attended the farewell dinner given to his Excellency by a considerable number of Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen.

It is stated that there are at this moment 350 men belonging to the late naval brigade wandering about Calcutta in vain search for

employment. The Admiralty would do well to send out immediate instructions to re-enlist these gallant and experienced seamen before they become utterly reckless and demoralised.

From Madras we learn that Sir Charles Trevelyan is steadily pursuing a course of social and economical reforms, which cannot fail to produce the most happy results.

The China news is in no way important. There are still vague rumours afloat as to the unwillingness of the Court of Peking to receive an English Ambassador; but if Mr. Bruce has anything of the firmness characteristic of his distinguished brother, it is not likely that he will pay much attention to the remonstrances or cajolings of the mandarins. A Ministerial crisis is said to have occurred at Peking, which ended in the Ministry "going out," in the metaphorical sense of the phrase—losing their heads as well as their places.

The telegraphic line from Suez to Aden was completed on the 28th of last month; but it is a disgrace to this country that as yet no national line has been even commenced between England and Egypt.

We take leave to direct the attention of our readers to a memorial to Lord Stanley which appears in another part of this paper, on the subject of an obvious act of injustice towards a portion of the Addiscombe cadets. We imagine, however, that his lordship will instantly take steps to correct the oversight.

We may also mention that Messrs. Allen have published an exact reprint of the "Field Exercises and Evolutions of Infantry," lately issued by her Majesty's command. This pocket edition, which is sanctioned by the authorities, contains all the plates given in the larger edition, and is both cheaper and more convenient.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. K. A. E. P. Jones, 38th foot, at camp, Roy Bareilly, April 21; Lieut. C. Deas, at Hong Kong, aged 35, April 16.

MADRAS.—Capt. Horace Pace, Madras army, at Great Ormond-street, aged 54, June 5.

BOMBAY.—Ens. C. H. Blair, 11th Bombay N.I., at Ahmedabad, April 23.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Capt. Moncrieff, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Plumb, two Misses Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alexander, Mr. F. Thompson, Maj. Chichester, Mr. J. W. Wood, Lieut. Sneddy, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Mollet and two children, Lieut. Borradaile.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per steamer *Jaddo*, June 12.—Lieut. and Mrs. Lambert and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Radcliffe, Miss Latour, Capt. and Mrs. Dunbar, Rev. J. T. Browne, Mr. John Driner, Mrs. J. Erskine, Dr. Young, Lieut. Combe, Capt. Robertson, Major Bourke, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Cockell and child, Master Ford, Master Johns, Mrs. Vigors, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Tagore and two children, Mrs. Kave and two children, Lieuts. Goldie, Evans, Thurstaby, and Starkey, Cornets Agnew and Ormerod, Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Dudson, Mr. W. H. Jones and sons, Maj. Turner, Col. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Gannon, Mr. S. Mackertich, Miss Garstin, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Geric, Hon. F. J. and Mrs. Halliday and child, Mrs. J. B. Geric, Col. Wintle, Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot and child, Mrs. J. B. Geric, J. H. Blair and three children, Mr. J. W. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Geric, three children, Mr. H. D. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Geric, two children, Mrs. J. A. Gundersen, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Geric, Maj. C. Gill, Capt. Rugg.



## BENGAL.

## INDIAN FINANCE.

We were beginning to think that the Government of India at Calcutta, having achieved the *coup de main* of the New Tariff, and opened its 5½ per cent. loan, had exhausted its energies in the cause of financial amelioration, and that it had sat down to see the stream of debt flow past broad and deep,—

"Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis."

We find, however, that it is beginning to talk about retrenchment, and to threaten the future holders of all civil appointments with reductions of salary. It says:—

"Mr. Ricketts' reports on civil salaries being now under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, it is hereby notified that, in the case of all civil appointments made after the date of this notification, the salaries of such appointments will be held to be subjected to such reductions as may be determined upon by the Government of India provisionally, and permanently to such reductions as shall be ordered by the Secretary of State for India."

Mr. Ricketts' reports have been long in preparation, and they come before the Government more opportunely than it could have been expected they would when the inquiries on which they are founded were commenced some years ago. No doubt they recommend some clipplings, but we cannot suppose that the shears will be very closely applied in this quarter. The smallest contributions must be thankfully received in these times of need, but we do not hope that the reductions on civil salaries will do much towards equalising the revenue and expenditure of the State. Indeed, it is only when we think of the salaries thought sufficient for educated English gentlemen in the Uncovenanted Service that we see a possibility of any large reductions consistent with policy and justice. The Government of India itself admits, in its despatch to Lord Stanley of the 5th February last, that no large reductions can be looked for in civil salaries and establishments. By the way, we believe Mr. Ricketts' reports include the salaries of the uncovenanted as well as those of the covenanted, and of military officers in civil employ; the amount of any possible reductions here, however, must be very trifling.

The ruling authorities at Calcutta naturally adopt the readiest and easiest means of raising money first. The Customs were so convenient that the temptation was irresistible; and a loan is, of course, a very simple matter to open. It is easy, too, to talk about retrenchments, or even to make them when talk will no longer serve. It is time, however, that the Government of India should be addressing itself to the far more important question of a system of taxation that shall really tend to adjust the balance of income and expenditure. We may mention here that, from the despatch cited above, we learn that the new Customs law was the contrivance of the Calcutta authorities alone, though it is true that Lord Stanley, in a brief postscript to his reply to an earlier despatch, acknowledges the receipt of the one announcing the intention to adopt the measure, and says that her Majesty's Government were glad to see that the Indian Government was "considering the practicability of introducing new measures of taxation."

On this subject the Government in India expresses itself as follows:—

"Our only effectual resource, besides raising money by loan, appears to be the introduction of fresh taxation. We have no doubt that a new tariff might be made the means of securing an additional receipt from customs throughout India, without being felt as a material restriction upon any important branch of commerce. We are also satisfied that some additional revenue might be obtained from the enforcement of a stamp tax in the Presidency towns; and, as we believe that these taxes are less open to objection than any others which could be devised, and which would give us early assistance, we have resolved to take measures at once for their introduction."

"We also believe that an important addition to the revenue may eventually be obtained from a tax on native-grown tobacco, and we have called upon the local governments for their opinions in regard to levying a Succession-tax upon real and personal property. But this last is a question which will need to be very carefully considered before it can be safely made a subject of legislation."

The Government, it will be seen, had resolved on the New Tariff and the Presidency Stamp Duty, both of which would chiefly affect the European community. But it "funked" the succession tax, which would fall chiefly on the wealthy natives, and it sought delay in consulting the local governments on the subject. Indeed, it says the question will need to be very carefully considered before it can be safely made a subject of legislation. What is the danger apprehended? The discontent of those who will have to pay the tax? That is a matter of course, and not to be regarded for a moment; the Government thought not of the discontent of the European community when it imposed the new tariff. Is the fear that the measure might produce a rebellion? If so the fear is an idle one, we think. There will be no more "rebellions" in India for a long time to come on the subject of taxation or any other. Lord Stanley says of the supposed difficulty or impossibility of fresh taxation in India—"It has often been asserted that the imposition of new taxes, a task of difficulty in any country, is impracticable in India, where the revenue is principally derived from the land. Nevertheless, the exigencies of the present time are so emergent, that I wish the subject to receive your mature consideration. It is manifestly ruinous to continue a system of loans to meet the general expenditure of the State."

Even this does not seem to have incited the Indian Government to brave the visionary dangers of the succession tax; and we fear that its reference to the local governments will end, as councils of war are said always to do, in shunning the contest.

We shall probably soon hear more of the New Stamp Duty if it is to be levied only in the Presidency towns, as seems to be intimated. It will there fall chiefly on the Europeans, the victims of the new tariff, and there is no question about the safety of taxing them. We see no reason why it should not be universal, or at all events levied in all large towns. The stamps might be as easily distributed and accounted for as those of the Post-office.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## REWAH.

There are no less than six grand cataracts in this hilly country. The grandest of all is at the village of Chachye. Its height is 450 feet. Three steps are cut out in the solid rock for visitors to descend to the base. Its depth is great, and the water expands as it reaches the basin into which it falls. From Rewah Dak Bungalow to Chachye is sixteen miles north-westward, on the road down to Allahabad, *via* the Sahaged Pass. The second cataract is at the village of Keotee, near the other one. It is formed by two rivers, the larger of which is the Mohana river. They unite only where they fall over a great precipice. The perpendicular height of this fall is not less than 400 feet. A stone thrown into it takes five seconds to reach the bottom, and the basin formed is about three stones' throw across. During the rainy season the effects of both these falls are overpowering. Though there is not a very great quantity of water during the months of April, May, and June, they are still not insignificant sights to behold; and the waters, as they fall down during the summer season, long before they reach the bottom lose their form, and roll down the hills like clouds of smoke. The third fall is at the village of Bamnee, twenty miles north-westward of the Dak Bungalow, and is similar to the second one. The fourth and fifth are at Huttah and Bowtee, seven miles

westward of Mowgunj. The former is nearly as large as the fall at Chachye, and the latter about the size of the one at Keotee. The sixth is about a mile south of the Dak Bungalow at Gograh. It falls down from the rocky bed of the river Behar. Its depth is exceedingly great, and the sound of this fall is heard at a considerable distance during the rainy season. The fall of the water does not lose its form during that season of the year, and it is a grand sight. On the opposite side, near the edge of it, is a water-mill to grind corn. In the early part of 1833, Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, the then Governor General of India, with his secretary, the late Sir W. H. Macnaghten, while on a flying visit to his highness the Maharajah of Rewah, went over to Chachye and Keotee, to see the grandeur of the first two cataracts, with which they were highly gratified. The Hindoos at Rewah, which is ninety miles southward of Allahabad across the Jumna, have a foolish idea that the fort of Baundogher, on the summit of a chain of hills four days' march southward of Rewah town, was actually built by a demon in one night; and that it is so large and strong, that all the shot and shell of the English Government would be as harmless against it as chaff is before the wind. The whole population of Rewah are impressed with this idea, and it is difficult to persuade them of its absurdity. This country is full of mines of coal, copper, and lead, and marble quarries of the richest description; and sixteen mountain rivers contribute to its fertility. The present Maharajah of the Rewah house, twenty-nine years of age, understands English, and is liberal to the English. Before the rebellion numerous English resorted thither to see the beauties of nature, and the grand waterfalls of Keotee and Chachye alluded to above.

I might as well tell you of the "Hill of Diamonds," which I passed through when making my exit from the Bundelkand Rajwarra. In Punnah, which is three days' journey from the station of Bandah in the territory of Rajah Myheeput Singh Bahadur, there is a hill at the south-eastward of the town on the Cuckrytee-road, called the "Hill of Diamonds," which is said to contain beds of large-sized diamonds, where his highness and his ancestors have prohibited any person from digging in search of them, from a superstitious idea that if any one were to dig there the people would all vanish from the country. These diamond mines extend over a surface of twenty-four square miles, and four kinds are found. Native adventurers annually visit them from Lucknow, Cawnpore, Benares, and Mirzapore, and the stones are classified as follows:—

- 1st. The Bansputtee, or the white sort, one carat weight, is valued there at 50 Bundelkand rupees, equal to Co.'s Rs. 38-8-0.
- 2nd. The Motechoor, one carat weight, is worth 38 Bundelkand rupees, equal to Co.'s Rs. 26-4-0.
- 3rd. The Cullooa, with a dark-brown shade, valued at 16 Bundelkand rupees a carat, or Co.'s Rs. 14.
- 4th. The Gheea diamonds, value unknown.

The diamonds are found in ochreous yellow earth under rocks of grit stones, and also detached in the torrents of the hills during the months of July, August, and September. They are of great brilliancy and first water. In 1854 a German went there, and was hospitably received, and accommodated in a bungalow near a large lake. The country is hilly and picturesque, and abounds with all sorts of game. Tigers are as numerous as in any other part of India. Iron ore also abounds, but no attempt is made to smelt it.—*Correspondent of the Lucknow Herald*.

THE DEPARTURE OF H.M.'s 78th highlanders and 81st regiment of foot for England has been postponed for the present until further orders, in consequence of a telegram, from the Supreme Government.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA.**—We hear that the Chamber of Commerce is proposing to address the Government, in recommendation of a gold coinage for India. That gold would be convenient as a remittance for all those who have large transactions is not to be doubted, but it certainly would not be available by those who have to make an infinitude of small payments, such as planters. It would not be applicable to the payment of troops, nor to the large establishments of servants, &c., kept by public officers. Even if a man's monthly pay amounted exactly to one or two of the new coins, they would be useless to him till they could be converted into silver. There cannot be a double standard; it is as impossible for a Government to fix the relative value of two metals as to compel people to take debased coin at the same rate as if it were metal of full weight and fineness. If gold were to be substituted for our present currency, an *agio* or *batta* would soon be established proportionate to the demand for silver, just as there is now in all the markets of the interior upon bank notes. If the remitter of gold paid his money in a single bag to the country merchant, he would be charged with this in the price of the goods he purchased; for the native merchant who has to collect the produce from a thousand growers must settle with them in silver. If the Government took gold in all revenue payments to the Mofussil treasuries, they would find it easier to send to Calcutta than silver, but when it arrived here they could not pay it to the public creditor, with whom their contract is in silver. In short, we do not see any way in which gold could be advantageously substituted for silver in a country where there are millions of small payments for one large one. What might be done for public convenience would be to issue a gold currency at a certain fixed rate as compared to silver, publicly announcing that the Government reserved the right to alter the proportion at certain intervals, for instance, every three or six months, should the prices of the precious metals have fluctuated in the mean time. If one of these metals were rated too high the demand for the other would show the necessity of a change. But it must never be lost sight of in India, that all large money transactions in the interior centre in Government, and that unless a coinage is receivable at the treasuries it will never have a general circulation. On the whole, we are of opinion that a properly devised issue of treasury bills, not exactly like those lately blundered over, for which this Government got a well deserved reprimand from the Home authorities, would answer the purpose of making large payments better than a gold currency, to say nothing of its greater safety as a remittance. We have heard as a reason for the proposal, that the constant demand for silver from Europe in preference to gold being occasioned by its known value as a currency, the substitution of a gold coinage would admit of the more valuable metal being preferred for remittances from England. It is obvious that the change would not affect the China market, which would require the same quantity of silver as it now does. But whatever might be the consequences, we can see no better reason for any Government interference with the trade in silver than in that in copper or iron. If a gold currency is demanded, it must be for the requirements of the country itself, without the slightest reference to foreign exchanges; and, as we have already remarked, a Government paper currency would, on the whole, be far more convenient, much cheaper, and much safer.—*Englishman*.

**ASSISTANT SURGEONS.**—We (*Englishman*) know of no class of officials in this country who have more reason to be dissatisfied with their position than the road-side doctors, as the assistant-surgeons in medical charge of the bullock-train resting stations are familiarly styled. Generally staff assistant surgeons of her Majesty's service, they are suddenly transported from the *agremens* of

civilised life in England to the discomfort of a halting station, where they are completely cut off from all society save that of the officers passing up with the troops. Without any knowledge of the language or habits of the country they are thrown on their own resources, and in a country where a good house may be fairly named as essential to the preservation of health, a paternal Government supplies them with a tent, in which they are doomed to pass hot weather and rainy, on a remuneration the lowest given to the grade to which they belong. We certainly think that Government should provide quarters for those officers adjoining the resting-houses, which could be effected at a very trifling cost. Bungalows similar to those occupied by the assistant superintendents of supplies would not tax the resources of Government severely. In fact, the abolition of the useless appointment of commandant of the Grand Trunk Road would more than supply the required funds.

**JEILALABAD (SHAHJEHANPORE DISTRICT), April 12.**—It is curious how these stories are circulated amongst the natives, how indefatigable the evil-minded are, and how credulous the whole people are; continued disappointment neither damps their credulity, nor stays their appetite for a new edition. The last story in the Doab is, that two powerful dogs are roaming through the country, and will devour everything before them. I heard this at a place near the Ganges one day, with a commentary that the two dogs meant Russia and Persia, who were coming to invade India and swallow up everything. Yesterday a report gained ground that at Cool in the middle of the night a man paraded the town beating a tom-tom, and shouting the intelligence of the two dogs. The Kotwal reported the fact next day to the magistrate. I do not believe the tom-tom, or that the Kotwal reported, but this is the way these stories are circulated. Neither is this new; I could call up fifty stories which flew like lightning through the country for many years past, always, however, bearing something of the colour of the politics of the time. Years ago, when the arrangements were making for the increase of courts presided over by natives, the report was, that all the native judges and high officers were to be obliged to wear an English uniform; when the coin was altered in 1854, that leather money was going to be introduced. An Avatar appeared in Poona about the time of the annexation of Satara, who was to produce an army from underground, like that prophesied by Thomas the Rhymer, in Scotland.—*Englishman*.

**OUDE.**—According to the *Lucknow Herald*, the Chief Commissioner is showing energy in disarming his districts. The Talookdar of Khoord repeatedly denied that he had any arms in his possession, and, like other landholders, had signed a document, binding himself to the penalty of forfeiture of his estates if any were found with him. On information being given, some cannon were discovered in a nullah near his fort, situated in jungle. His estates were at once confiscated. Informers in such cases as this receive Rs. 2,000. Another talookdar had half his estates confiscated.

**MILITARY ALLOWANCES.**—Under Government resolution of the 8th January last it was ruled that the military allowances of retired officers in civil employ shall be merged in their civil allowances. The Governor General in Council has, however, been pleased to reconsider the orders, in "cases in which the salary of the appointment in which the invalid officer may be acting is less than his military allowances; these will always be determined on their merits, on the understanding that the remuneration to be paid to an invalid officer employed in the civil department, in addition to his military allowances, shall never exceed one-third of the salary of the office to which he may be nominated."

**THE MAHARAJAH JUNG BAHADOOR** is more engaged in hunting the wild beasts of the Terai than in looking after the rebels. We see from the *Urdu Guide* that on one occasion he brought in five wild elephants alive, and on another four panthers and three leopards, four of which, seven feet and a half long from head to tail, he shot himself.

**MILITARY TRAIN.**—In a *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* the Governor General remarks upon the short but brilliant career of the second battalion military train, which is under orders for immediate embarkation for England. Upon arriving at the Presidency the train was at once converted into a cavalry force, and sent into the field under the late Sir Henry Havelock. It served throughout the relief and final capture of Lucknow, in the operations about Azimgurh, and in the harassing campaign of Shahabad. The Governor General expresses his best wishes for the future honour and prosperity of the battalion, and orders a salute to be fired from the guns of Fort William on the departure of the corps.

**THE 50TH N.I.**—From a correspondent we learn that the last scene of the Punjab mutiny drama was acted on the 16th of April, in returning to the 50th N.I. their arms. They have been weeded of all bad men, and a large portion sent on leave. About 400 appeared on parade. This regiment never swerved for a moment during the mutiny. Brigadier Nicholson took away their arms just before the battle of Trimmoos, as a precaution, and when restored they were covered with the rust of two years. There is now, it is said, a fair force of Hindoostanees in the Punjab, all ready for work to keep the Sikhs down. All this may be quite true, but in the event of a second revolt the two races are more likely to fraternise. The empire will never be safe so long as our native army, since we must have one, knows the use of firearms. For the new era in the Punjab, as elsewhere, there is a new personnel. The exodus of the old hands on furlough is very great—Mr. Macleod, Col. Edwardes, Brigadiers Corbett and Sisted, and Majors Beecher and Browne, are all on leave.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—We (*New Times*) understand that a lady (Mrs. Huntley, we believe) was stopped and robbed just as she was entering Umballa by dawk, about the 14th of April. Her carriage was attacked by eleven men, who tied her hands and feet, and stopped her mouth, and carried off everything she had, even to the rings on her fingers; altogether about £2,000 worth of property. A pearl necklace alone was worth Rs. 2,000. We suspect that these highway robbers must have followed the carriage from Juggadree, which has always been a nest of thieves. Once an example was made of this village by Mr. Craigie, when magistrate of Saharunpore. It would, perhaps, be advisable to repeat the punishment, in order to stop their depredations for the future.

**COST OF GUNBOATS.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* says the entire cost of the Government gunboats on the Ganges, Soane, and Gogra for the past two years amounts to Rs. 235,000. Their crews have been the means of killing in all 500 rebels, at a cost consequently of Rs. 470 a-head. The writer attributes their uselessness to the fact that their commanders are not allowed to move about to the necessary points of attack or defence, but are subject to the orders of the magistrates. With the exception of the *Benares*, which had full power on the Ganges from Buxar to Ghazepore, the gunboats have only done trifling service.

**WASTE LANDS IN OUDE.**—The *Lucknow Herald* gives the rules applicable to leases of waste lands in Oude. During the settlement the lands will be exempt from revenue; on its expiration the cultivated portion of the land will be assessed at half the rates prevailing in the adjoining villages, that is at four annas in the rupee on the rental. One-third as much waste will then be added, free of assessment, to the cultivated portion, so as to form a compact estate. Applications for less than fifty-three acres will not be received, and clearings of less extent than twenty-four acres will not entitle the occupants to engage at next settlement. The entire allotment will be liable to resumption, if one-third the extent applied for is not cleared and cultivated by the close of the second year.

**CALCUTTA DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.**—The Thirty-eighth Report of the Calcutta District Charitable Society shows a large income during

the past year, owing to a special appeal to the public. The receipts amounted to Rs. 62,265, and the expenditure to Rs. 59,926. The average amount of relief given is Rs. 3,000 a-month, two-thirds of the recipients being Roman Catholics. The Committee expect a deficit during the year, and call for increased liberality on the part of the public.

**MR. VICTOR.**—According to the *Phoenix*, the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal has authorised a donation of Rs. 1,000 to a Mr. Victor, a railway employee, for his services at Arrah, where he assisted Mr. Boyle in putting his house in a state of defence during the rebellion, and also for the general assistance which he afforded to the magistrate of Shahabad during the past year. Mr. Victor is an East Indian.

**A POISONING CASE**, as yet unexplained, has caused a good deal of talk and conjecture in Allahabad. It appears that a Mr. and Mrs. Webb and the man's mother lived in the gaol barracks. The old lady not approving of her daughter-in-law's conduct, shifted her quarters to another part of the same building. Although living apart she still continued the time-honoured custom of preparing the morning coffee and sending it round as before. A day or two ago she made it as usual, and all partook of it. The daughter-in-law was soon after taken ill, then the husband, who had proceeded to office, also three melchers who had emptied the coffee pot, lastly, the old lady herself. Information was given, and a magistrate at once attended to inquire into the affair. The old lady acknowledged to having made the coffee, and said the servants had nothing to do with it. Dr. Irving, who called shortly after, found enough arsenic in the coffee pot to kill a dozen people. As it is, the whole thing has rather a disagreeable appearance, and will probably be investigated by the Supreme Court.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 14.—Meteore, Cargahon, Mauritius; Pericles, Ferguson, London.—15. General Goldwin, Marshall, Bimlipatani; Pearl, Thompson, Bombay.—17. Clyde, Robertson, London; Tricolour, Price, Melbourne.—20. Carle and Auguste, Miller, Akyab; Levant, Feran, Liverpool.—24. str. Bellairs, Swanston, London.—25. Java, Jarjan, Akyab.—26. Nuedo Pepets, Estape, Galle and Akyab.—27. Revard, Milne, Moulmein; Monarch, Liana, Penang.—28. Gem of the Ocean, Williams, Madras.—May 3. Zemindar, Jarvis, Mauritius; Selene, Jacobson, Cape Town.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Candia from SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. Favre, Messrs. Selons, Byrne, W. B. Fieldman, O'Neill, Van Den Hennell, Scrope, Vandeleur, Sutherland, and G. Field, Thullier, Dr. Constant, Mr. and Mrs. Oderline, Mr. and Mrs. Purrier, Mrs. Phillott, Mrs. Stuart. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. McCrindle, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris, Lieut. Elton, Capt. Cuppage and Malleon, Rev. W. Ellis, Messrs. Barton and T. H. Cowie. From ADEN to CALCUTTA.—Lieuts. Hartley and Toppin. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. H. Kneebone. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Col. Shabrick, Messrs. T. J. Dymes and N. E. Manock, Mrs. Stested and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, and Miss C. Secepauskus.

### DEPARTURES.

April 14. Fanny Holmes, Smith, Liverpool.—17. Maurice, Varlet, Dunkirk and Havre; Calipso, Pagliano, Colombo.—18. Startled Fawn, Tindell, Mauritius.—19. Albion, Williams, London.—20. Ann Bridson, Murray, Bimlipatani.—22. Howden, Verill, London; Forfarshire, Fairweather, Bombay; Fair Light, Kemball, Melbourne.—24. Alert, Price, Colombo.—25. Str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez; Lady Franklin, Mellard, Colombo; Punjab, Cowen, Mauritius; Royal Saxo, Jackson, Sydney and Melbourne.—27. Blue Rock, Pollock, Colombo; Talbot, Spencer, London; Cambridge, Hewitt, Liverpool; City of Edinburgh, Taylor, Liverpool; Lightning, Taylor, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; str. Thebes, Roskell, Hong Kong, Penang, and Singapore.—28. Stirling, Rowe, Madras and Point de Galle; str. Fiery Cross, White, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—May 4. P. and O. str. Simla, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Hindostan, for SUZ.—Mr. Stanford, Capt. Young, Lieut. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Seton, Capt. Irvine, Lieut. Revell, Major Farrer, Col. Shuldham, Capt. Shuldham, Capt. Lumsden, Lieut. Becher, Maj. Hamilton, Mr. Kavanagh, Lieut. J. A. Wood, Lieut. Cox, Maj. Gillum, Paymaster Cartmell, Mr. Stöhr, Capt. G. Carden, Capt. A. Terman, Capt. Clarkson, Major Brookes, Mr. W. A. Forbes, Capt. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. G. G. Danvers, Dr. Maxwell, Brigdr. Longfield, Major Nichol, Mr. and Mrs. Pitt and infant, Captain and Mrs. Colville, Lieut. Lock, Mr. Eglington, Lieutenant Morrish, Major Butler, Col. Somerville, Capt. Williams, Mr. G. E. Barnard, Maj. Middleton and two friends, Lieut. Walker, Lieut. Humphrey, Lieut. Townby, Lieut. Briggs, Lieut. Bodkin, Ens. Hely, Vet. surg. Death, Capt. Nicholson, Maj. Warren, Lieut. Eccles, Lieut. Knox Gore, Lieut. Birch, Hon. A. E. P. Verker, Mr. A. M. Phillips, Mr. Sieveking, Mr. Hume, Lieut. Wood, Capt. S. Rogers, Maj.

W. P. Lea, Capt. J. A. Law, Capt. W. D. Bunbury, Maj. H. Morris, Capt. Anley, Dr. Turnbull, Dr. and Mrs. Halleur and three children, Maj. D. wosn, Lieut. Brown, Maj. Sarel, Lieut. O'Mally.

Per str. Simla.—For MADRAS.—Mr. W. Balmain, Mr. G. de Cristoforis, Mr. Vidi, Maj. Fane, Lieut. Arnott. For BOMBAY.—Mr. MacCulloch. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Bennett, For MALTA.—Capt. Massey, Col. Jones, and Mr. J. Power. For MARSEILLES.—Captain Moncrieff, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Plumb, two Misses Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alexander, Mr. P. Thompson, Maj. Chichester, Mr. J. W. Wood, and Lieut. Sneyd. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. and Mrs. Lambert and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Radcliffe, Miss Latour, Capt. and Mrs. Dunbar, Rev. J. T. Browne, Mr. John Driner, Mrs. J. Erskine, Dr. Young, Lieut. Combe, Capt. Robertson, Major Bourke, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Cockell and child, Master Ford, Master Johns, Mrs. Vigors, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Tagore and two children, Mrs. Kaye and two children, Lieut. Goldie, Evans, Thursby, and Starkey, Cornets Agnew and Ormerod, Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Dudson, Mr. W. H. Jones and sons, Maj. Turner, Col. and Mrs. Stewart, Dr. Cannon, Mr. S. Mackerrich, Miss Garstin, and Mrs. E. Currie, Hon. P. J. and Mrs. Halliday and child, Mr. J. S. Judge, and Col. Winte.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 3, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	13 4 to 13 8	
Company's Rupee 4 do.....	25 8 to 26 0	
Sicca Rupee 4 do.....	22 0 to 23 0	
Transfer 4 do.....	Nominal.	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	8 per ct.
On deposit of Good, &c. ....	9 per ct.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	2275 to 2300
Agra Bank .....	500	635 to 650
North-Western Bank .....	400	110 to 120
Dellia Bank .....	500	nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000	1750
Ganges Company .....	1500	1800
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1550 to 1600
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1000	650
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	70 par.
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	325 to 330
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	850 to 875
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10	par.
Assam Company .....	200	325 to 330
East-India Railway Company .....	420	Rs. 5 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	20	par.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1½
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1½ to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do. ....	2 1
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto .....	" 100	" 85
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	3
Doubt ones .....	" 31	0 to 31 2
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	" 15	2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs .....	" 22	6
New Gold Mohurs .....	" 15	4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt.,	Rs. 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	" 14	12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	" 104	8 to 104 12
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 221	0 to 221 4
Mexican do. (none) .....	" 223	0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 12s. 6d. To Liverpool, £1. 7s. 6d.

## MADRAS.

### OPIUM EATING IN COTTAYAM.

It is often the case that in looking around us for existing evils we are too apt to pass over those which lie nearer to our own door, concerning which we ought to have a more intimate knowledge. The heading of this article will speak for itself. Many of our local readers will probably exclaim, "Opium eating! I never heard of it. I don't believe it!" It is, nevertheless, true, and the practice prevails to a degree which few can credit, and amongst a community least suspected.

We have little doubt that the habit is indulged in to a pernicious extent all along this

Coast, but our present information as to its use and effect, so far as Cochin is concerned, is not so complete as to enable us to treat on that point just now, but we may do so at a future opportunity. We shall, however, refer to Cottayam, the centre of a Christian mission, and the nucleus of a large Christian population, where, we lament to say, the prevalence of the habit is quite fearful. The drug is habitually consumed by all castes, with the exception of slaves and Brahmins, and by both sexes; boys commencing an initiation in the practice, destructive alike of mental and physical powers, at the early age of fourteen. They generally begin with doses of from 1 to 2 fanams' weight a day, and as the effects gradually diminish by use, the quantity is increased till it amounts to 10 fanams' weight, equal to 56 grains. As the use of the stimulant grows frequent, the person is less able to resist its seductive influence, and it is a fact that, when the habit has become confirmed, it is almost impossible to break it off. From very particular inquiries we find that no less than 60 cwts. of the drug are consumed in the district of Cottayam alone during the year; which at the very lowest estimate of Rs. 504 per cwt., or say Rs. 4½ per lb., amounts to Rs. 30,240, an enormous sum, considering the population of this small district and the circumstances in life of the inhabitants. The drug is brought from Saala Vaala Talook, in the Bangalore Division, of two qualities; the ordinary sort, called in Malayalam Burnee, sold at Rs. 4½ per lb.; and the Yeshery, or superior sort, worth Rs. 14 per lb., which is only accessible to the wealthier classes. Of the entire quantity consumed annually, the proportion among the several divisions of the district, as nearly as we can ascertain, stands thus:—

Pulla Meenatchy .. ..	three-quarters.
Cottayam .. ..	one-eighth.
Pullaugadda .. ..	one-eighth.

The above statistics are sufficient to show that the use of opium is not resorted to in moderation, in exceptional cases, as a sedative to allay the sufferings caused by some painful disease; nor yet as a restorative under the fatigues of labour; but that the habit has been induced at an early age from the force of custom and example, and persevered in, in after life, through all its gradations, by purely morbid influences, which grow more and more irresistible. We have strong reason to believe that the consumption is rapidly increasing and growing more universal, while the degeneration of the people is keeping pace with the progress of the baneful indulgence. The moral evils, we fear, are already becoming sensibly felt in the enervated habits of the people, and though, perhaps, the deterioration of the physical frame, and the acceleration of mortality, inseparable from the habitual and excessive use of the drug, may not be very marked in the present generation, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that those effects must in the next manifest themselves to a degree which all friends of humanity must shudder to contemplate.

There is another side of the question which we cannot forbear to notice. Considering the high price of the drug, still more enhanced to the consumer by almost prohibitive duties, the large quantity consumed in the place cannot possibly be introduced in the course of legitimate trade, and disposed of among a small population notoriously limited in their means. We are in possession of unquestionable evidence that the contraband traffic is in active operation; hence, independent of its own intrinsic evils, the use, or rather the abuse, of opium has indirectly engendered another source of crime and immorality.—*Cochin Courier*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TELEGRAPH LINE from Hyderabad to Nagpore is finished. The Nagpore office was opened on the 12th of April.

**THE MOPLAHS OF MALABAR.**—The Moplahs of Malabar were intelligent, shrewd, successful men of business, and could they only be restrained from a terrible and destructive fanaticism would stand high among the natives of India. But, strange to say, they are criminals and murderers without stint, in the carrying out of certain tenets of their religion. Prior to 1841, the attention of the British authorities had only been called to single criminals here and there among them, but since that time bands of these men have repeatedly attacked and pillaged both the houses and temples of Hindoos, murdering men, women, and even children of six months. They appear to have taken a vow of extermination against all Hindoos. From 1841 to 1852 these crimes had gone on increasing in frequency and magnitude. Repeatedly had the military been called out to defend Hindoo villages against their bloody raids. In 1852 the Government found it necessary to institute an inquiry into the matter, and passed a law for the suppression of these crimes. The inquiry developed such facts as the following, viz., in 1849 a company of Moplahs attacked a temple in a Hindoo village. The Nuwab sent his troops against them, but such was their ferocity that they successfully defended themselves for four days and beat off all assailants. European troops were then sent against them; drove them from one pagoda to another, and after a short and sharp contest put them all to the sword. On another occasion they attacked a landholder in his principal house, and dragged him out and cut his body to pieces in presence of his tenants. In 1852 two hundred Moplahs butchered fifteen Hindoos, including women and children. In another locality they assailed the premises of a large landed proprietor, and during four days killed all they could find. The attention of Government was called to sixteen cases of Moplah outrage in 1852. In one of these forty fell victims, and sixteen more were wounded. Nineteen of the murdered men were Brahmins. During that year six Hindoo temples were destroyed, and six more desecrated and injured. In no one case had a Moplah suffered injury at their hands. An unmitigated fanaticism was the only discoverable motive for it all, as in every case the slayer was a Moplah, and the slain a Hindoo. The only alleged reason for their horrible cruelties was that the inflicter of them might be sure to gain paradise surer than all if he could but die at the hand of an infidel or in the act of killing a Hindoo. No Moplah will ever inform against another Moplah; and this and other circumstances rendered special legislation necessary to check them, and bring them to punishment. Accordingly, Act XXIII. of 1854 was passed by the Court to meet their case. Then, when one of these self-styled (high caste) fanatics was taken and condemned to death for murder, his body was burned in the gaol yard. They were so eager to fall by the hands of an infidel that many had to be shot down. A fine was now imposed on Moplah villages where any one of these man-slayers had taken refuge, or out of which he had come, and on being collected, was paid over to injured Hindoos. Since the passing of that Act only one Moplah outrage has been perpetrated. That, as is well known, fell upon a British magistrate, who, in the fulfilment of his duty, had dared to lay hands upon one of their chief priests, a leader in crime, and a very devil of fanatical destructiveness. That collector and magistrate, Mr. Connolly, was well known to a wide circle of admiring friends, who had at least this consolation in parting with so dear a friend, that death could come to no man better prepared to meet it.—*Englishman*.

**CODE OF ETIQUETTE.**—Sir Charles Trevelyan has introduced into the Madras Presidency the rules which regulate honorary distinctions for Hindoos and Mahomedans in Bengal, according to the scheme prepared more than twenty-five years ago for Lord Wm. Bentinck.—The titles were—For Hindoos—Rai, Rao, Bahadur, Rai or Rao Bahadur, Raja, Raja Bahadur, Maharaja. For Mahomedans—Khan, Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, Nawab. It was at the same

time arranged that all letters from the Governor General to natives of India should be written in the English language, according to certain formulas suited to the rank of the parties,—such as “My Friend,” “My dear Friend,” &c., and ending with “Your sincere Friend,” and so on. These titles are founded on those which it was usual to grant at the Court of Delhi, and are quite in accordance with native usages and feelings.

**THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS** is, if rumour speaks truly, about to undergo numerous and important changes. The *Athenæum* indicates, on what we believe to be very good authority, the nature of these changes. “It is said,” remarks our contemporary, “that his Excellency the Governor has decided on sending the superintending engineers out to reside and itinerate in their respective circles, the more effectually to control and superintend the officers and subordinates attached to each. Their present designation, it is also reported, will be changed for that of chief engineers of the second class, but they will continue to receive their present staff allowance of Rs. 1,000, together with the pay and allowance of their military rank. The Chief Engineer is to be further styled Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works. He will have his location in the Government Office, and will not only exercise a general control over the department, but likewise be in direct communication with Government, as the other officers of the Secretariate now are. It is understood that a separate office of Public Works expenditure and audit will be organised, and that the central office will then cease to exist; part of its different members being assigned to the Chief Engineers of Circles, part to the audit and account branch, and the remainder of the establishment to the new secretary in the department under review.”

**ABOLITION OF EXTRA APPOINTMENTS.**—Sir Patrick Grant, the commander-in-chief, has recommended to Government the abolition of all extra appointments created within the last two years; such, for example, as the assistant-adjudant-generalship of the Queen's forces in this presidency, and the second aide-de-camp to the lieutenant-general commanding the Mysore division. His Excellency is likewise of opinion that the appointments of deputy-quartermaster-general, Queen's forces, which cost the Government Rs. 1457-7-9 per mensem, should be cancelled, as the duty this functionary has to perform may be easily and conveniently undertaken by the department of the quartermaster-general of the army.

**FORT ST. GEORGE.**—The dilapidated condition of Fort St. George seems to have been one of the first things that attracted the attention of Sir Charles Trevelyan on arriving at Madras. On inquiry he found that the late Government of Lord Harris had determined to pull the Fort down and to rebuild another “on the same antiquated model,” at an expense of forty-six thousand pounds. His excellency lost no time in setting aside this absurd resolve. He called upon Col. Arthur Cotton and the Commander in Chief for their opinions, and the result is that a portion of the screen of the Fort, which intercepts the sea breeze from the barracks (in consequence of which they are most unhealthy) is to be pulled down, and the sea face of the fort is to consist of solid earthen embankments, capable of sustaining the weight of any amount of metal, 300 of Armstrong's rifled cannon are to be written for, 160 of which will be mounted in Fort St. George, the remainder to be placed in position at various points along the coast, so as to protect “this portion of the Queen's dominions from insult and injury.” Major Horsley, of the Madras engineers, has been appointed to superintend the works, and Captain Rawlins has been appointed assistant.

**SALUTES TO MAJOR GENERALS.**—It is stated in the accounts submitted to Parliament by the late East India Company that eighteen thousand pounds were annually expended in India on “salutes.” That sum, however, relates to a period before Major-generals became, as they are now, almost as numerous as blackberries, and conse-

quently must be much below what has lately been expended. Sir Charles Trevelyan has determined that this waste of gunpowder shall no longer be permitted. Accordingly, he has ordered that distinguished visitors to Madras shall only have one salute on landing and not, as heretofore, one on arrival in the roads and another on landing. The poor Major-generals, unless they happen to be on duty, are to have no more gunpowder blazed away in honour of their arrivals or departures; and as their normal condition is seemingly that of unattached members of the military world, this decision condemns them to arrive and depart in silence.—*Athenæum*.

**THE ANAMALAY HILLS.**—Our (*Athenæum*) readers will remember that an expedition to explore the Anamalai hills, organized by the conservator of forests and the Inspector general of hospitals, started from Ootacamund on the 9th of October last. The weather was unpropitious, and the travellers were not able to ascend as high as they contemplated; but we understand that Dr. Cleg-horn's enterprising assistant (Captain Beddome) has since succeeded in reaching the highest point of the range, which we learn exceeds 9000 feet above the sea. The expedition explored regions only once before visited by Europeans, Captain Michael, of the Madras army, accompanied by Mr. Willoughby Jackson, of the Bengal Civil Service, having on a former occasion penetrated these elevated regions. We understand that the official accounts of the expedition report the existence of abundance of useful timber, and large tracts of land suitable for coffee planting, at present entirely occupied by wild beasts. Major Hamilton, 21st regiment N.I., accompanied the expedition; and we have just had an opportunity of examining a series of beautiful drawings by this officer, intended to illustrate the reports of the expedition. We understand that these views are as remarkable for their fidelity, as they certainly are for the beauty and delicacy of their execution. We hope to see them lithographed, that the public may have a glimpse at these hitherto unknown regions, destined we hope, ere long, to be the scene of successful enterprise to our countrymen.

**A SEVERE STORM.**—The *Madras Athenæum* reports the occurrence of another of those hurricanes, attended by great loss of life and property, which so frequently visit the Coromandel coast in the months of April and May. Last year, as may probably be recollected, many European-built ships and innumerable native craft were stranded on the Madras beach in consequence of one of these storms; this year Negapatam in the Tanjore district, and on the southern coast of this Presidency, has been the scene of disaster. Strong gales and heavy rains commenced on the 23rd of April, and continued up to the 26th. During that time not less than from fifteen to twenty inches of rain fell; the rivers were in full fresh, embankments were carried away, and trees and houses were blown down in all parts of the district. On the coast the hurricane raged with great violence, as the numerous wrecks between Negapatam and Calimere sufficiently show. Upwards of thirty-four vessels, chiefly square-rigged ones, have been destroyed. It is believed by the collector that all the crews have been saved. In one case, however, there has been a most lamentable loss of life. During the night of the hurricane, the British barque *Monarch*, which had sailed from Negapatam for Penang, with 200 coolies on board, came in collision with the British ship *Ballyneich*, bound from Calcutta to Glasgow. Both ships were so disabled that they immediately came ashore about eight miles to the south of Negapatam. The crews of each vessel managed to save themselves, but the unfortunate coolies, it is stated by the collector of the district, were nearly all drowned.

**SELECTION OF COMMANDING OFFICERS.**—It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Commander in Chief has been authorised to appoint, at his discretion, majors to the command of regiments other than their own. This is stated to be a carrying out of the selection principle.

**REDUCTION OF THE MADRAS ARMY.**—Sir Patrick Grant has stated that, in his opinion, the strength of the army may be reduced, when the police, now being organized in the Mofussil, is in thorough working order, and able to undertake the numerous heavy civil duties, such as treasure and prisoner escort parties which now devolve upon the native army. He thinks that the establishments of regiments of native infantry may be reduced prospectively (by being gradually absorbed) from 60 havildars, 60 naiks, and 1,000 privates, to 50 havildars, 50 naiks, and 800 privates. His excellency has accordingly issued orders to cease recruiting, and all recruiting parties are to be recalled to regimental head quarters; eligible recruit boys may, however, as heretofore, be transferred to the ranks agreeably to existing regulations. If this reduction is carried out, the number of men whose services will ultimately be dispensed with will amount to upwards of twelve thousand.

**SANATORIUM.**—We (*Daily Times*) are glad to learn that Government have sanctioned an experiment to test the capabilities of Galee Purvattun, as a sanatorium for troops serving in the Northern Division. Our readers will remember that the Commander in Chief, while at Waltair, appointed a committee, of which the Inspector General of Hospitals was president, to search for a spot suitable for a sanatorium in the neighbourhood. Acting on the advice of Mr. Fane, of the Civil Service, the party proceeded direct to Galee Purvattun, and there selected the position about to be the scene of this interesting experiment. The highest elevation attained by Dr. McPherson and his party exceeded 5,300 feet; at this elevation, unfortunately, no plateau suitable for the purpose was found, but at the height of 5100 feet above the sea table land of sufficient extent for a wing of a regiment, with an abundant water supply within easy reach, was discovered. Galee Purvattun is only about fifty miles from Waltair by the road, and forty, as the crow flies, from the sea, and is supposed to be the highest point of the Vindehyan mountains, a range extending between 22° and 24° N. latitude, and 74° and 80° E. longitude, separating the basins of the Ganges and Nerbudda rivers.

**CINDERELLA'S GOOD GENIUS.**—We (*Madras Times*) learn with great pleasure that the financial leading strings in which Madras has been so long kept are shortly to be loosened considerably. A recent letter from Lord Stanley to the Governor General makes provision, we are told, for the expenditure of a certain amount—exact figure we are not aware of—by the Madras Government annually, without control or reference. This sum will be distributed according to budgets sent in from the several departments at the beginning of each financial year. For amounts in excess of the authorised sum it will be necessary to go up to Calcutta. A good day is clearly dawning for Cinderella.

**REDUCTION OF SALARIES.**—The following telegram from Calcutta, dated Saturday 30th April, is published in Tuesday's *Gazette* (May 3rd). We shall notice it hereafter:—"The following notification has this day been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* extraordinary. Mr. Rickett's report on civil salaries being now under the consideration of H.E. the Governor General in Council, it is hereby notified that in the case of all civil appointments made after the date of this notification, the salaries of such appointments will be held to be subject to such reduction as may be determined upon by the Government of India provisionally, and permanently to such reductions as shall be ordered by the Secretary of State for India. By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.—T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary."

**ENGINEERING COLLEGE.**—The *Madras Athenaeum* notices the establishment of an Engineering College at Madras, on the basis of the Roorkee College.

**CONSIDERATE.**—The *Madras papers* announce that Sir Charles Trevelyan has resolved to throw open the grounds of Guindy Park to the public every Monday afternoon, when the Artillery band will play.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 4. Louis Napoleon, De Valency, Marseilles.—G. St. Viscount Canning, Blackmore, Calcutta.—9. P. and O. str. Alma, Heury, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Viscount Canning.—Capt. McDonald, Hill, Rugg, Messrs. McKenzie and Sloane, Mrs. Shepherd and child. Per P. and O. str. Alma from SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Begbie, Oxley, Bilderbeck, Ranken, Staton, Mr. and Mrs. Luschwitz. From GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Watson. From MARSEILLES.—Messrs. Byard, Allen, Subre. From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Lane, Mr. George. From GALLA.—Rev. Bouldhop and two nuns.

Per P. and O. S. N. Company's str. Simla from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Balmain, Mr. G. de Cristongoris, Mr. Vida, Maj. Fane, Lieut. Arnott, Dr. Eatwell, Rev. Mr. Dall.

### DEPARTURES.

May 1. Huguenot, Forbes, London; Neptune, Vary, Calcutta.—6. Mathilde, Peyron, Pondicherry; Lormont, Drovillard, Gopalpore.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Alma. To CALCUTTA.—Ens. T. J. Wroughton, Asst. surg. Hepworth, Col. Grenfell.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Simla.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot and infant, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Blair and three children, Mrs. J. W. Branson, Mrs. Vries and three children, Mr. R. D. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and two children, Mrs. J. A. Gunthorpe, Mrs. Jackson and infant, Maj. C. Gill, and Capt. Rugg. To MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Mottet and two children, Mrs. Minnean, Capt. Mottet, Lieut. W. T. Borradaile. To SUZ.—Mr. Vidi, Mr. Crisloferia, Maj. J. Stewart.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, May 10, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 11 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 11 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 10 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 13 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 2
Credit, to 6 months'	2 1½ to 2 2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	2 1½
" " " " " "	2 0½
" " " " " "	2 0½
" " " " " "	2 0½
H.M. Treasury Bills	none
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	do.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government	None
of Bengal, 30 days' sight	8 per ct. dis.
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	2½ per ct. dis.
Do. on Bombay	2½ per ct. dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan for public work	1856-57 ... 14 to 14½ dis.
4 per cent. " " " "	1852-53 ... } Unsaleable.
" " " " " "	1853-56 ... }
" " " " " "	1852-53 ... }
" " " " " "	1854-55 ... }
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt	No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds	7 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	7 pni.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ..... each Rs. 10-3

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes	88 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do.	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicer	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do.	70 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. do.	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do.	95 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. 2s. 6d. to £2.

## BOMBA Y.

### THE PAST AND PRESENT OF ADEN.

There are probably few places on earth in which Anglo-Indians are more interested than in Aden. The extraordinary aspect of the place, a colossal cinder projecting into the sea, leaves an indelible impression on the minds even of the most careless. Men who pass Malta unheeded, and leave Cairo with no other notion of the city than the one obtained from Shepherd's doorstep, will still risk a sunstroke to examine Aden. Usually they return from the expedition with ideas slightly less definite than they obtained at first. The place, according to all Overland travellers, is a mere cinder, with a cantonment on the top, with no town,

no trade, and no population. Not one in a hundred believes that it was for three thousand years the seat of a mighty city. It is, according to Captain Playfair, a fact that the Lord of Yemen whose capital was at Aden, took Samarcand, crossed Turkistan, invaded China, and left a colony of 30,000 Arabs, a feat which, were it only true, we might pronounce unparalleled. Not one in a thousand would listen to its present statistics without an expression of incredulity. We ourselves, who have explored the place till we are as familiar with the valleys as the donkey boys and the dogs, feel it difficult to believe that it contains twenty-five thousand natives and a trade of a million sterling a year. Captain Playfair has performed an acceptable service in hunting up from every corner of some half-dozen literatures all extant notices of Aden. The result is a book, not readable indeed, but full of information, a most valuable addition to the history of the Empire. His narratives, scattered and confused as they at present are, still enable us to collect the past history of the settlement, and explain one of the least intelligible features in our own history. We are always quarrelling at Aden. The cantonment for three years in five is always expecting a siege, or recounting an attack, or speculating whence water is to be obtained, or bemoaning provisions cut off by the way. All this while the nature of the quarrel remains as obscure to civilized men as a Corsican feud, or a London street row. The explanation vouchsafed to the inquisitive seldom amounts to more than "those Arabs are at it again," or some phrase equally lucid and refined. We are grateful therefore to Captain Playfair for the first reasonable account of the motives, appliances, and remedies of this chronic hostility.

Aden is supposed to have been founded, and was, at all events, ruled by the Himyarites, a pagan dynasty, which, after ruling for centuries in Yemen, was at the birth of Christ in rapid decline. These princes, it would seem, covered it with grand buildings, mosques and baths, the relics of which were explored two hundred years ago, and erected the little forts, the ruins of which still crown the hills. Even in A.D. 527 the place was still powerful enough to require and execute the gigantic reservoirs cut in the solid rock, which it has recently tasked our strength only to clean. These reservoirs, fifty in number, will contain, it is believed, thirty million gallons of water—a most valuable supply should an attack from the sea render the new filtering machines inoperative. The place, with the rest of Yemen, was conquered in 525 by the Abyssinians, then, as now, ruled by a Christian dynasty. This dynasty lasted, however, only fifty years, being expelled in 572 by the Persians, who excavated the colossal reservoirs. The Persian satrap, who was almost independent, became one of the earliest followers of Mahomed, and from thenceforward to 1338, Yemen and its port were ruled by native Arabs. As usual, however, the Mussulman despotism destroyed civilization. Dynasty plundered dynasty till the entire province was divided amongst petty chiefs, whose sole bond of union was their love of plundering each other and the world. In 1723 the chief of the Abdali contrived, by a little well managed treachery and a few murders to secure a separate sovereignty, comprising the district of Lahej and Aden. His first care was to ruin the port by unbearable import duties, which drove away all traders, and speedily reduced the city to a village. This village again was sacked ever and anon by a hostile tribe, the Foudthelis, until the inhabitants, reduced to utter destitution, took to piracy. The change of manners saved the last remains of the population. The pirates robbed a pilgrim ship laden with Indian pilgrims, among whom were some native ladies of influence. The Bombay Government demanded immediate reparation for the outrage, and as the trade of the Red Sea was increasing, offered to purchase the Peninsula. The Sultan consented,



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selves, but also to the countries to which they have gone; and we trust the time is now come when it will be conducted on a larger scale than ever, and when the emigration will comprise a large number of women, and so remove one of the strong objections which have been urged against it. It has often been asserted that respectable Chinese women will never be got to emigrate; but we have not a shadow of doubt but that could easily be managed by properly-qualified parties, and will be managed in time. Already the emigration of women to California is increasing, and though there may be no first, yet a number of second, wives, and decent enough women, go there.

During the last ten years the annual value of imports increased from 13,474,544 to 32,099,226 dollars, and that of exports from 18,212,716 to 49,564,182. The principal increase has been at the port of Shanghai; and Canton, owing to the rebels and the late war, has fallen off a little from what it was ten years ago. The balance of trade was more than seventeen millions of dollars against us in 1858.

Various rumours have been going about of late in regard to the re-establishment at Canton of the old Cohong, or authorised association of merchants, having the exclusive privilege of dealing with foreign traders. By the treaty of Nankin (which is still in force, only the supplemental treaty having been abolished), it was provided that no such privilege should be allowed; and some foreign merchants are naturally indignant to hear that anything of the kind is now in course of being re-established. We cannot learn from any sufficient authority that the Cohong is about to be restored; but there is no doubt that some of the Canton merchants have attempted a combination, in order, they say, to protect themselves from the smuggling Chinese merchants of Hong Kong.

By the mail after this Sir John Bowring intends to leave for England, if relieved by that time, as there is every reason to expect, by the Hon. Mr. Bruce. We understand that his Excellency has two works in preparation, which will be published shortly after his return home; the one being a work on China, for which his long residence here and high official positions must give him great advantages; and the other on the Philippine Islands, to which he paid a recent visit, and regarding which he has collected much information, commercial and other, not accessible to English readers.

Mr. Hulme, the Chief Justice of Hong Kong, leaves this by the outgoing mail, being in very infirm health, after many years service in the colony. His place is to be supplied, pending her Majesty's approval, by Mr. Green, the Acting Attorney General, whose present place is to be filled by Mr. Kingsmill.

Expeditions continue to be sent out occasionally against the pirates of the coast, but there is no confidence in their management. In one recent case the Chinese assert that a village was punished by our gunboats under the direction of Mr. Caldwell, though the only crime it had committed was that a boat detected smuggling salt had been taken there, and fined by the salt monopolists.

Since the despatch of last mail there has been no departures for Great Britain from Canton or Fuh-chau, and from Shanghai there have been two—viz., the *Earl of Windsor* and *Heroes of Alma*, the former with 806,100 lbs. tea, and the cargo of the latter has not yet been ascertained. Our total export of tea for the season amounts to 53,701,000 lbs. To the United States the *Uncle Toby*, from Macao, with 212,800 lbs. tea, and the *Indianan*, with 20,000 lbs., from Whampoa, where she filled up in part, have been the only departures. The total export amounts to 28,786,200 lbs. Of silk, the *Aden* took for Southampton 1,332 bales, and the *Earl of Windsor* 481, making the total for this season, to date, 62,839 bales, and the outgoing steamer *Cadiz* takes about 1,720 bales. To Marseilles, the exports amount to 7,559 bales, and the *Cadiz* takes upwards of 300 bales.—*Overland China Mail*.

#### PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PIRATES.

Calcutta, off Singapore, March 29.

Sir,—Having received information from Mr. Caldwell, the Registrar General at Hong Kong, that a fleet of pirates had assembled near the old haunt at Koolan, I despatched her Majesty's ship *Niger*, Acting Captain G. T. Colville, and the two gunboats *Clown* and *Janus*, on the 11th inst., to endeavour to effect their destruction.

2. The accompanying despatch from Acting Captain Colville, dated the 16th, will show the important service rendered by that gallant and energetic officer, and by the officers therein mentioned.

3. I beg particularly to recommend Commander Colville to their lordships' favourable notice as a most excellent officer, well worthy of promotion, and whose good services I have already brought to their lordships' notice.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

M. SEYMOUR, Rear Admiral and  
Commander in Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, London.

(Enclosure to No. 144, of 1859.)

(Copy.)

Her Majesty's ship *Niger*, Hong Kong,  
March 16, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to lay before you the results of my late cruise after pirates, and to congratulate your excellency on the success of the undertaking.

Acting on information received at Macao, the whole of the 12th inst. was spent in searching for a fleet of piratical vessels cruising in the vicinity of the Tang Rocks, but, failing to discover them, I weighed towards evening and anchored late off Koolan, with the intention of visiting Tsoochoong, under whose batteries a formidable fleet of piratical vessels were known to be lying, the depredators of several valuable cargoes, an owner and master of the captured junks acting as pilots under the able and effective assistance of Mr. Caldwell, registrar general.

Accordingly, at seven o'clock on the morning of the 13th, I proceeded with the boats\* (as per margin), in tow of the gun boats *Clown* and *Janus*, and after a run of about fourteen miles came within sight of a large flotilla of heavily armed junks and row boats hauled under the protection of what we subsequently discovered to be regular defences, consisting of a water stockade, with a double ditch and high stockaded embankment, armed with thirty-six guns, protecting the whole sea face and flanks of Tsoo-choong.

Directing Lieutenant Wells in the ten-oared cutter to examine a suspicious junk to windward, while the *Janus* overhauled two others to leeward, I took the remaining boats directly in towards the central force of junks, leaving the *Clown* to cover our movements, but with peremptory orders to fire only in case the shore batteries opened on the boats.

However, it soon became evident that the enemy were prepared for a determined resistance. The crews of the junks joined the villagers, who, with violent ejaculations and waving white flags, on which the character "Hoong-kin-Wong" (Triad-King), was prominent, invited us on. At the same time a heavy fire was opened on our advance of round and grape.

Forming behind a knoll of land insulated by 500 yards of shallow water from the left extreme of the stockade, leaving the pinnace to cover the landing, and much assisted by the very excellent shell practice of the gun boats, the storming party dashed, waist deep, at the stockade, and receiving a fire of grape, entered the embrasures of an eight-gun battery, bayoneting the defenders who crowded the inner ditch, and appeared paralysed by the vigour of our proceedings. After a short hand-to-hand encounter they retired precipitately; and now was seen the extraordinary

\* Pinnace—Lieut. Blake, Mr. Laurinson, asst. surg., Mr. Pearce, second master, Mr. Markham, midshipman, Mr. Buck, master's asst. First Cutter—Mr. Price, midshipman. Second Cutter—Mr. Smyth, midshipman. Third Cutter—Lieut. Wells, Mr. Wesley, midshipman, Mr. Potter, gunner; subsequent to the destruction of Tsoo-choong, Lieut. Villiers.

sight of sixty blue-jackets and marines chasing fully five hundred armed men through brakes and narrow acclivities for nearly two miles in the rear of the works.

In this movement great numbers of the enemy were killed, and it had the effect of turning the sea defences, thus rendered comparatively harmless.

The storming party were now joined by the men under Lieutenants Blake and Wells, who, by a judicious detour to the right, had materially assisted to the discomfiture of the pirates.

Every house in the town was a magazine, in which large quantities of arms and munitions were stored; I consequently directed the village to be burnt. Eight large piratical junks and eleven fast boats shared a similar fate, their guns having previously been sunk in deep water. The thirty-six guns of the land defences were also destroyed.

Considerable resistance was offered by two of the junks. The boats were repeatedly hulled.

When I bring to your excellency's notice the very large force of men, consisting of at least 1,300 effectively armed, with a necessarily perfect knowledge of *locale*, and the determination they evinced in opposing our landing, I cannot but feel astonished at our good fortune. Not a casualty occurred; whereas the loss to the enemy could not have been under 180 men.

After communicating with a Mandarin junk force, just arrived from Macao with the information that seven pirate junks were at anchor off Sie-wan-moon, opposite Moto, the boats returned to the ship at Kolan.

14.—Having despatched the *Niger* to await my arrival at Macao, I proceeded with the whole boat force to examine the numerous crannies to the west of Broadway, en route to Sie-wan-moon.

In Sykee, a bay opposite Koolan, four piratical junks, with guns numerically formidable, were driven on shore and burnt by Lieutenant Villiers. In the largest an English red ensign was found.

In a deep inlet to the north of Souchan, three others were captured and destroyed.

Arriving at Sie-wan-moon, I was informed that the seven junks had slipped a few hours previously, and run higher up the creek. The villagers, in pointing out their position, were graphic in their account of the barbarities they were committing, and hailed our arrival with the most enthusiastic rejoicings. A hamlet had been sacked and a passage boat taken that very morning. Advancing until dusk I anchored, and prepared (by getting pilots) for prosecuting my search in the morning.

15th.—Weighed at daylight, and piloted by boatmen who had been robbed by those pirates on the evening of our visit, threaded the remainder of the tortuous reach connecting Broadway with a river running in a parallel direction.

The piratical squadron were shortly discovered a head, using every effort to escape.

When the sternmost one, mounting twenty-four guns, was captured, she proved to have been a rice boat captured in January last from the Hong Kong Chinese merchant who accompanied Mr. Caldwell. I caused her, therefore, having previously removed the guns, to be restored. Seven large passage boats were likewise released.

The gun boats now unfortunately taking the ground, I despatched the boats to capture the remainder, a service, I am bound to add, most ably executed, the pinnace under Mr. Blake (the senior lieutenant present), after a running fight of one hour and a quarter, driving one of nine guns on shore, her crew being immediately pounced upon by Mandarin soldiers. Another junk of twelve guns, after a vigorous resistance, in which two stinkpots were thrown into the boats of the *Janus*, under Lieut. Knevett, was carried by boarding; and three others—mounting respectively seven, nine, and twenty-two guns—were captured and burnt by Lieut. Villiers, with the two cutters in co-operation with the *Clown*.

Exclusive of the crew who fell into the hands of the mandarins, 21 pirates were killed on this occasion by the fire from the boats, and the guns, mostly 18 and 24 pounders, of American manu-

facture, were sunk beyond the means of recovery. I then returned to the ship at Macao, arriving at midnight, whence I proceeded this morning to join your flag. In bringing before you the important results achieved by the zeal and gallantry of the officers of the boats and their crews, I beg to record the great assistance derived from the gun boats; to Lieuts. Lee and Knevett, and the Second Masters, Messrs. Gilpin and Warsfield, so unceasing in their attention, every praise is due, yet to Mr. Caldwell the success attending this expedition is mainly owing; without his experience and adept method of gaining information I fear our endeavours would have been futile.

I have, &c.,

GEO. T. COLVILLE, Acting Captain.

His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir M. Seymour,  
K.C.B., Commander in Chief.

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, May 10. — Only eleven days have elapsed since our last budget was made up, but the weather having been excessively hot and dry (most unusual weather for the beginning of May) the preparation and export of coffee have gone briskly on. During the period under review two vessels have sailed for London with 11,208 cwt. of plantation coffee and 2,125 cwt. of native; together 13,333 cwt. For Liverpool, one vessel has sailed with 2,826 cwt., of which 1,572 cwt. were plantation. To Falmouth for orders the *Fils Unique* has gone with 3,769 cwt. plantation and 2,734 cwt. native; together 6,503 cwt. The total addition to our exports has been 22,662 cwt., in the proportions of 16,549 cwt. plantation and 6,113 cwt. native. Our total exports of coffee are now actually 23,000 cwt. in excess of those to the same period last year, the figures being 440,000 against 420,000. The excess is entirely on native, however, for on plantation there is a slight decrease. Several of the vessels now in the Roadstead are about ready for sea, so that we may expect next fortnight's account not to fall far short of the present one. What with the increase on native, and the Ouvah crop yet to come, there can be no doubt now that the total export from 1st Oct., 1858 to 30th Sept., 1859 will considerably exceed 500,000 cwt. The *Helena* cleared yesterday for London with 7,270 cwt. of plantation coffee and 1,187 cwt. native, total 8,457;—but her cargo is not included in the Chamber of Commerce statement. Had it been, the deficiency on plantation would have been only 7,000 cwt.

WHILE THE POSITION OF THE RAILWAY and the proceedings of its chief engineer form the subjects of animated comment, Mr. Doyne and other leading scientific men of the colony—Capt. Sim, R.E., Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Poingdestre have been to the great basset to report on the possibility or otherwise of erecting a lighthouse on the sea-washed rocks. We have not heard what the resolution arrived at is.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT is at length in a position to do justice to the Northern Province. Mr. Noad, who arrived by the last steamer, goes with a competent staff of surveyors to Jaffna, to carry on a systematic survey. Lt. Grinlinton has already arrived at Batticaloa in the Eastern Province on a similar mission. The survey department is now strong in European assistants of various grades, and we are glad to learn that a number of burgher and native members of the department have recently established claims to promotion and higher salaries, for which Captain Sim has readily recommended them.

THE MASTER ATTENDANT OF TUTICORIN.—Mr. Robertson, of whose fate we are afraid there can be now no doubt, had taken with him 2000 oysters, which he had purchased as a sample of the Ceylon fishery. He had also obtained copies of the instructions in accordance with which the Pearl fishery is carried on at Aripoo. It is matter of deep regret, that after coming over for two fisheries, and qualifying himself to test the productiveness of the Tuticorin banks, this enterprising officer should have met with such an

untimely end. We hear that he had described those banks, at our last fishery, as containing oysters of a much larger size and in much larger quantities.—*Ceylon Examiner*, April 27.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Our Cabul advices are from the 5th to the 11th April:—

On the 5th, a Khan, who has arrived from Candahar, mentions that Sirdar Shere Ally Khan has asked Jellaloodeen Khan to give an account of the revenue of the past year, but the latter declines *in toto* to give any, as he says he has rendered accounts square with the late Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan. He is said to have fled from Candahar towards Kurrachee with thirty sowars. The Sirdar has sent some men in pursuit, but they have been unsuccessful as yet. On the 6th, a man arrived from Balkh in fifteen days, and states that the rulers of Shereghan and Indkoooyee, and the inhabitants of Mamna, have mutinied against the ruler of Balkh, Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, who has promised them to forego the revenue if they will come and pay allegiance to him, which they have refused to do. It is rumoured that they have mutinied at the instigation of the King of Bokhara. On the 8th, Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan arrived in Cabul from Lughman. On the 9th, Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan received news from Balkh, that on hearing of the departure of Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan to Tukhtabul, Meer Ataleek Beg, ruler of Koondoos, came down on a village named Arug, and, having pillaged it, made prisoners of the whole of the inhabitants. The ruler of Tash Kirghan, on receiving intelligence of the affair, went in pursuit of Meer Ataleek Beg, and succeeded in releasing about one hundred and fifty of the prisoners. On the 10th, Dost Mahomed Khan reached Cabul from Jellalabad, and on the 11th, heavy showers of rain fell in Cabul.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

## BURMAH.

AKYAB, April 18.—The venerable Archdeacon Pratt arrived here in the *Baltic* on the 7th, and still continues to sojourn among us; he having been prevented from proceeding to Rangoon and Moulmein for the benefit of his health, in consequence of the machinery of the steamer having been seriously injured. His stay will be prolonged among us till the arrival of the *Burmah* from Calcutta, which, in all probability, will be on the 22nd. He has held Divine Service here both morning and evening, and his discourses have been as usual of a very edifying and animating nature. The Protestant community is making arrangements to secure the services of a clergyman, from the Additional Clergy Society, direct from England, and for that especial purpose an endeavour is making to raise contributions to the extent of Rs. 4,500 for his passage-money and a parsonage. The general examination of the Government school was conducted on the 7th and 8th by Captain Faithfull, Captain Leigh, and Dr. Mountjoy, in English, and by the native judge in Burmese. The result of it, so far as information could be gleaned on the subject, was considered satisfactory by the examiners, and creditable to the teachers and pupils. Mr. H. Smith, the senior assistant, attached to the Revenue Survey Department of this district, and till February last connected with the Dacca Survey, has fallen a victim to jungle fever. I am informed that two other assistants, Messrs. Pickard and Bridge are suffering seriously from jungle fever also. The *Nemesis*, which conveyed the mails to Rangoon and Moulmein, is expected here shortly with the commissioner from Kyouk Phyou.—*Hurkarn*.

THE KEONGS.—The *Akyab Argus* mentions that the Keongs have again commenced their raids in the plains and have committed several dacoities, in one of which five villagers were killed by spears. Seize the chiefs and keep them as hostages.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Mil. Dept., Fort William, April 26.

No. 579.—The services of Lieut. C. T. Hitchins, of the 54th N.I., are placed temp. at disposal of the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal.

No. 580.—The following Garrison Order, dated Fort William, March 7, 1859, is confirmed:—

Dated March 7.—Directing Surg. E. Campbell, about to proceed to Europe, on m.c., to make over charge of his duties as garrison surg. to Asst. surg. T. Anderson.

App. Garrison asst. surg. T. Anderson to offic. as garrison surg. in addition to his other duties, pending arrival of Surg. Kinsey.

No. 581.—Medical Department.—Asst. surg. J. P. Walker, to be surg. fr. April 1, v. Mackinnon, retired.

Asst. surg. R. S. O. Thring, to be surg. fr. April 21, v. Staig, retired.

Asst. surg. J. Squire, to be surg. from April 24, v. Butter, retired.

No. 582.—The following order issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

March 26.—No. 226.—Capt. C. R. Browne, 60th N.I., commissioner in Punjab, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 267.—Capt. F. S. Taylor, corps of engrs., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 583.—Order by the resident at Hyderabad confirmed:—

March 31.—No. 66.—Making appointments:—

Lieut. Pedler, adjt. 4th inf. Hyderabad contgt., to act as 2nd in com. 2nd in Hyderabad contgt., v. Lieut. Turton, proceeded on m.c. to Eur.

Lieut. T. H. Way, 35th Madras N.I. to act as adjt. 4th inf. Hyderabad contingent, v. Pedler.

Lieut. Pedler will continue to act as adjt. 4th inf. Hyderabad contingent, till relieved by Lieut. Way.

No. 584.—March 1.—Mr. W. H. Beckett is adm. to the service as a cadet of inf., fr. April 12, and prom. to ens.

No. 590.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl:—

Capt. J. P. Clarkson, 44th N.I., for 8 years, under old regs.; Capt. J. A. Law, 66th, or Goorkah regt., sub asst. commy. gen., for 5½ mo., under new regs.; Capt. J. H. Brooks, 1st Eur. L.C., for 2 yrs., under old regs.; Lieut. J. B. Cox, 62nd N.I., 2nd in com. 13th Punjab inf., for 2 years, under new regs.; Lieut. D. W. Becher, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., for 2 yrs., under new regs.; Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, 60th N.I., asst. qr-mr. gen. of the army, for 6 mo., under new regs.; Asst. surg. T. Maxwell, med. dept., for 2 yrs., under new regs.; Surg. F. Turnbull, med. dept., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 591.—Capt. A. L. Nicholson, 64th N.I., to Eur., under old regs., for the residue of furl. Dec. 21, 1855.

No. 592.—Mr. J. May, whose appt. as a cadet of inf. on Bengal estab. was announced in G. O. No. 1,053, July 8, 1858, is admitted to the serv. as a cadet of inf., fr. 12th inst., and prom. to rank of ens.

No. 594.—Capt. Baron F. A. Von Meyrn, 53rd N.I., com. 3rd inf., Nagpore irreg. force, has leave for 2 mo., to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur., under new regs.

No. 595.—Lieut. W. H. Philips, 59th N.I., has leave fr. April 12 to June 12, next, to Bombay, prep. to leave on m.c. to Eur., under new regs.

No. 596.—Vet. surg. J. M. Cullimore, 6th Madras L.C., has leave to Bombay and Calcutta for 6 mo.

No. 598.—The transfer of Lieut. E. W. Dun, fr. 4th cav., Hyderabad cont., to be offic. 2nd in com. of 3rd cav., announced in G. O. No. 488, Oct. 22, 1858, to have effect fr. Nov. 11, 1858, instead of from Oct. 9, 1858, as previously sanctioned.

No. 599.—The undermen. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Assist. surg. H. M. Cannon, m.b., superint. Meerut central prison, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Capt. H. D. Daly, 1st Bombay fus., com. Hodson's horse, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Capt. H. Nicholl, 50th N.I., maj. of brigade, Delhi, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 600.—Order by the resident at Hyderabad confirmed:—

March 26.—No. 60.—Appg. Lieut. Tweedie, 4th Eur. regt., to be adjt. of 1st cav. Hyderabad cont.

This cancels G. O. No. 365, of March 18.

April 8.—No. 70.—Permitting Lieut. Strutt, com. 2nd comp. art., Hyderabad cont., to Bombay, on leave, for spec. duty.

Lieut. Henchy, com. 4th comp. art., Hyderabad cont., will, as a temp. arrangement, proo. to Ellichpoor, and com. 2nd comp. art., Hyderabad cont., dur. abs. of Lieut. Strutt.

No. 604.—The serv. of Lieut. R. D. Griffin, 64th N.I., are placed at disposal of the Lieut. Gov., N.W. Provs.

No. 605.—Peshawur Mountain Train Battery.—Capt. F. R. De Bude, art., com. No. 1, Punjab Light Field Battery, to be commandant, v. Brougham, to Europe.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Asst. surg. A. M. Garden, attached to 6th Punjab inf., to med. charge, v. Maxwell, to Europe.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieut. H. S. Jarret, of 3rd Eur. regt., to do duty, during the period Lieut. Burton may act as adj.

4th Punjab Cavalry.—Lieut. C. J. Godby, 2nd in com. corps of guides and offic. commandant, to be commandant, v. Fraser.

Corps of Guides.—Lieut. T. G. Kennedy, offic., to be 2nd in com., v. Godby.

8th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. E. Chapman, 14th N.I., to do du., v. Jones, res.

#### ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

No. 606.—The following officers, who have already been promoted to the rank of colonel in the army, under G.O. No. 866, March 23, 1855, are to have their commissions antedated to Nov. 28, 1854, in accordance with the 14th clause of the royal warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, and G.O.G. No. 613 of Jan. 1, 1859:—

Brevet.—Col. A. P. Le Messurier, Bombay inf.  
Col. P. Anstruther, c.b., Madras art., ret.  
Col. G. M. C. Smyth, Bengal cav.  
Col. A. Pinson, Madras inf.  
Col. J. F. Bird, Madras inf.  
Col. D. Davidson, Bombay inf.  
Col. G. Burney, Bengal inf.  
Col. T. Anderson, Madras cav.  
Col. H. James, Bombay inf.  
Col. C. E. Faber, Madras engr.  
Col. W. Lang, Bombay inf.  
Col. J. W. Goldsworthy, Madras inf.  
Col. E. Wintle, Bengal inf.  
Col. A. S. Hawkins, Bombay inf.  
Col. J. D. Kennedy, Bengal inf.  
Col. R. T. Sandeman, Bengal inf.  
Col. R. Blood, Bombay inf.  
Col. P. M. Melville, Bombay inf.  
Col. C. H. Græme, Madras cav.  
Col. B. W. Cumberlege, Madras cav.  
Col. W. Swatnan, Bengal inf.  
Col. M. F. Willoughby, c.b., Bombay art.  
Col. W. Brett, Bombay art., retired.  
Col. St. G. D. Showers, c.b., Bengal inf.  
Col. W. C. McLeod, Madras inf.  
Col. C. Troup, Bengal inf.  
Col. G. A. Baillie, Madras inf.  
Col. W. Biddle, Madras inf., retired.  
Col. G. M. Sherer, Bengal inf.  
Col. W. G. Lennox, Bengal inf.  
Col. J. Welchman, c.b., Bengal inf.  
Col. P. J. Begbie, Madras art., retired.  
Col. F. Archibald Reid, c.b., Madras inf.  
Col. J. F. Musgrove, Madras inf., retired.  
Col. D. H. Stevenson, Madras inf., retired.  
Col. A. Wheatly, Bengal cav.  
Col. D. Babington, Madras inf.  
Col. W. R. A. Freeman, Madras inf.  
Col. W. F. Beatson, Bengal inf.  
Col. B. Bygrave, Bengal inf.  
Col. G. LeG. Jacob, Bombay inf.  
Col. R. Haughton, Bengal inf.  
Col. R. Hall, Madras inf.  
Col. W. Hill, Madras inf.  
Col. C. S. Reid, Bengal art.  
Col. J. E. Landers, Bengal inf.  
Col. H. Roberts, Madras inf.  
Col. A. McCally, Madras inf.  
Col. E. J. Dickey, Bengal inf.  
Col. A. Shepherd, Bombay inf.  
Col. C. F. Jackson, Bombay cav., retired.  
Col. H. Templer, Bengal inf.  
Col. J. Allardyce, Madras inf.  
Col. G. C. Hughes, Madras inf.

The following officers to take rank from the dates specified, agreeably to the G.O.G. quoted above:—

Col. Sir T. Seaton, K.C.B., Bengal inf., June 20, 1857.  
Col. T. T. Pears, C.B., Madras eng., June 20, 1857.  
Col. R. C. Moore, C.B., Madras art., June 26, 1857.  
Col. R. Henderson, C.B., Madras eng., June 20, 1857.  
Col. P. Gordon, Bengal inf., June 20, 1857.  
Col. A. C. Wight, Madras inf., June 20, 1857.  
Col. H. Marshall, Madras inf., June 20, 1857.  
Col. H. L. Harriase, Madras inf., June 20, 1857.  
Col. J. Liddell, inf., June 20, 1857.  
Col. W. H. Atkinson, Madras eng., retired June 20, 1857.  
Col. H. B. Turner, Bombay eng., June 20, 1857.  
Col. H. Palmer, Bengal inf., July 29, 1857.  
Col. E. R. Mainwaring, Bengal inf., Oct. 7, 1857.  
Col. H. Stiles, Bombay inf., Nov. 28, 1857.  
Col. J. Byng, c.b., Madras cav., Jan. 15, 1858.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in accordance with the royal warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, and G.O.G. No. 613, Jan. 1, 1859:—

TO BE COLONELS FROM THE DATES SPECIFIED.  
Lieut. col. J. Jackson, c.b., Bombay inf., retired Nov. 28, 1854.

Lieut. col. J. C. Boulderson, Madras inf., retired Nov. 28, 1854.  
Lieut. col. A. Knyvett, Bengal inf., retired, Nov. 28, 1854.

Lieut. col. W. B. Thomson, Bengal inf., June 20, 1857.  
Lieut. col. J. Liptrap, Bengal inf., July 20, 1857.

Lieut. col. T. J. Nuthall, Bengal inf., retired, June 20, 1857.

Lieut. col. S. F. Hannay, Bengal inf., June 20, 1857.  
Lieut. col. A. McLeod, Madras cav., June 20, 1857.

Lieut. col. E. Darvall, Bengal inf., June 20, 1857.  
Lieut. col. P. Abbott, Bengal inf., June 20, 1857.

Lieut. col. D. M. Scobie, Bombay inf., June 20, 1857.  
Lieut. col. R. Codrington, Madras inf., Oct. 16, 1857.

Lieut. col. D. Pott, Bengal inf., Nov. 7, 1857.  
Lieut. col. F. C. Cotton, Madras engr., Nov. 28, 1857.

Lieut. col. W. M. Gabbett, Madras art., Nov. 28, 1857.  
Lieut. col. T. Tapp, c.b., Bombay inf., Nov. 28, 1857.

Lieut. col. J. W. H. Jamieson, Bengal inf., Nov. 28, 1857.  
Lieut. col. W. P. Robbins, Bengal inf., Nov. 28, 1857.

Lieut. col. C. Hogge, c.b., Bengal art., Nov. 28, 1857.  
Lieut. col. W. E. Mulcaster, Bengal inf., Nov. 28, 1857.

Lieut. col. J. S. Paton, Bengal inf., Nov. 28, 1858.  
Lieut. col. R. Farquhar, c.b., Bombay inf., Nov. 28, 1857.

Lieut. col. J. W. Hicks, Bengal inf., Feb. 15, 1858.  
Lieut. col. R. R. Younghusband, Bombay inf., March 2, 1858.

Lieut. col. J. D. Macpherson, c.b., Bengal inf., April 5, 1858.  
Lieut. col. R. N. Faunce, Madras inf., July 20, 1858.

Lieut. col. J. Ramsay, Bengal inf., retired, July 24, 1858.  
Lieut. col. A. Cuppage, Madras inf., retired, Sept. 1, 1858.

#### Court Martial.

LIEUT. DIGBY WILLOUGHBY GEORGE FAIRFIELD, BENGAL ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, March 5.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meerut on Feb. 8, Lieut. D. W. G. Fairfield, of the Bengal artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Meerut, on the 18th Nov., 1858, taken from Mohun Lull, a native jeweller, the following articles, his property, namely, four gold rings, two gold bracelets, and two gold brooches; the possession and retention of which articles he denied and concealed from the jeweller, with the dishonest intention of eventually appropriating them, or some of them, to his own use.

Finding.—Not Guilty; and the Court do honourably and fully acquit him of the charge.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) CLYDE, General C. in C.

Camp Lucknow, Feb. 24, 1859.

#### REMARKS BY THE C. IN C. IN INDIA.

The C. in C. is glad to have it in his power to record his approval of the verdict of full and honourable acquittal arrived at by the Court; and Lord Clyde trusts that the painful ordeal which Lieut. Fairfield has now gone through will be a warning to him, and the other young officers concerned, to refrain in future from taking a part in unbecoming practical jokes like those to which the native jewellers were thoughtlessly subjected.

Lieut. Fairfield is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

#### MADRAS.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, May 3.—Mr. J. W. B. Dykes to offic. as coll. and mag. of Guntoor dur. abs. of Mr. H. Wood on leave.

Mr. R. Davidson to offic. as sub coll. and joint mag. of Rajamundry dur. abs. of Mr. Dykes, on other duty.

Mr. J. Wilkins to be principal sudder aineen of Rajamundry.

Mr. E. B. Thomas, coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, reported his return from England, on str. *Candia*, 25th ult.

In Mr. C. R. Pelly's app., 26th ult., for "subordinate judge of the zillah of Vizagapatnam," read subordinate judge of the zillah of Chicacole.

Mr. A. Hathaway, act. coll. and mag. of Salem, delivered over charge of district to Mr. H. G. Smith on 25th ult.

Public Works Dept., May 3.—Capt. W. H. Horsley, engr., to be garrison engr. of Fort St. George.

Capt. H. W. Rawlins, 30th N.I., to be asst. to garrison eng. of Fort St. George.

D. D. Dymes, Esq., has been app. as consul for the Hanseatic city of Bremen at Madras.

May 3.—No. 170.—Appointments and promotions: Lieut. col. W. C. McLeod, 14th N.I., to be an actg. brig. of 2nd class, dur. abs. of Brig. Carpenter on other duty.

Artillery.—Lieut. R. A. Peach to be 2nd capt., v. Prior, dec.; date of comin., April 27.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. unatt. G. C. Whitlock to be col., v. Fraser, dec.; date of comin., March 5.

The serv. of Lieut. J. Crawford, 23rd L.I., are pl. at disposal of the govt. of India for civil employ.

Cornet W. S. Macleod is removed, at his own request, from 14th to 1st L.C. as senior cornet.

Judicial Dept., April 30.—Privilege leave of absence:—

Asst. surg. J. M. Joseph, Zillah surg. of Combaconum, for 30 days.

Fort St. George, May 5.—Mr. W. E. Jellicoe, dep. coll. and mag. of Kurnool, to 21st inst.

Mr. A. Hathaway, coll. and mag. of Bellary, assu. charge of district from Mr. C. Pelly on 30th inst.

Mr. E. Fane, actg. coll. and mag. of Salem, assu. charge of district from Mr. H. G. Smith on 2nd inst.

Mr. T. J. Knox, actg. coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, delivered over charge of district to Mr. T. A. N. Chase on 30th ult.

Public Works Dept., May 4.—Leave of absence, on m.c., for 6 mo. has been granted to Mr. H. Shortt, engineer, steam dredge, Paumben.

Fort St. George, May 6.—No. 174.—Capt. C. W. Lethbridge, 2nd Eur. L.I., to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Trichinopoly.

Capt. J. R. Mackenzie, 2nd Eur. L.I., to act for Capt. G. W. Russell, paymr. at Trichinopoly, for the remaining portion of the leave granted to him in G.O. dated March 15.

Capt. R. W. H. Leicester, 19th N.I., paymr. Vizagapatnam, whose servs. were placed temp. at C. in C.'s disp. in G.O. No. 373, dated Nov. 27, 1857, is perm. to rejoin his staff appt.

The servs. of Capt. F. Applegath, 33rd N.I., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India in Public Works Dept.

Returned to duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—

Capt. R. Macpherson, art., offic. resident councillor, Malacca, arrived in the straits Jan. 13.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

Capt. J. W. F. Taylor, art., on m.c., under old regs., and to embark fr. Madras.

Lieut. J. Stewart, art., on furl. for 1 yr., under regs. of 1854, ceasing to draw pay fr. date of embarkation.

Revenue Dept., May 4.—Leave on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. F. J. Windus, civ. surg. of Chicacole, for 1 mo.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Id. Gns., Choultry Plain, May 4.—The following posting is ordered:—

Col. G. C. Whitlock, late prom. to 14th N.I.

Acting brig. W. C. McLeod is app. to command Jaulnah.

The following removal is ordered in the artillery:—

Lieut. F. H. Thompson, from 4th batt. to horse brigade effective.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. C. Clerk, 2nd L.C., Hindoostanee, Madras—qualified as interpreter.

Lieut. M. S. Smith, H.M.'s 44th, Hindoostanee, Madras—credible progress.

Lieut. R. Griffith, 2nd N.I., Hindoostanee, Madras—credible progress.

Lieut. W. N. Wroughton, 49th N.I., Hindoostanee, Madras—credible progress.

Ens. T. O. Underwood, 22nd N.I., Hindoostanee, Madras—credible progress.

The moonshie allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Smith, Griffith, and Wroughton, and Ens. Underwood.

April 30.—Removal and posting:—

Lieut. col. F. A. Reid (staff) from 6th N.I. to 44th N.I.

Lieut. col. T. McGoun from late prom. to 6th N.I.

Ens. F. J. Wroughton, 27th N.I., is perm. to join his corps *à la* Calcutta.

Lieut. W. Thompson, 7th L.C., is appt. adjt. of that regt., v. Lieut. Maclean, who is perm. to resign the adjutancy.

May 2.—Maj. F. C. Hawkins, 10th N.I., is appt. to do duty with 36th N.I.; to join forthwith.

The following removal is ordered in the art.:—

Lieut. W. H. McCausland, from 3rd battn. C comp. to 5th battn. 2nd suppl. comp.; to join at Vizianagrum forthwith.

Lieut. W. Freeth, art., is removed from do. du. hd. qrs., 1st battn. art., to do du. with C comp 2nd battn.



art. at Bangalore, and will proceed to join in charge of a detail of artillery now under orders for that station.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindostanee language:—

Lieut. E. R. Hudleston, 14th N.I., Singapore, qualified for the general staff.

Lieut. P. F. Bedwell, 14th N.I., passed examination prescribed for officers of companies and for med. ch.

Ens. B. A. Bloomfield, 19th N.I., ditto, ditto.

Asst. surg. W. F. Davis, do. du. 2nd Eur. L.I., ditto, ditto.

May 3.—The following removals are ordered:—  
Lieut. col. W. C. McLeod, (staff), fr. 14th N.I. to 40th N.I.

Lieut. col. G. Burn, fr. 40th N.I. to 14th N.I.

On the recommendation of the director gen. med. department, the following orders are issued:—

Removal.—Surg. C. D. Currie, fr. art. at Rangoon, to 1st batt. art. and med. ch. of Eur. and native art., at St. Thomas' Mount.

Superintg. surg. J. McKenna will take ch. of the office of director gen. med. dept. dur. Surg. Magrath's abs. on priv. leave.

The undermentioned med. officers attained the position of 1st class asst. surg. on April 20, 1859:—

2nd class Asst. surg. C. J. Rogers.

Asst. surg. W. J. Busted is perm. to enter on gen. duties of the army.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. F. Dawson, dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. S. div., 60 days, Neigherries, priv. leave.

Capt. C. W. Taylor, 13th N.I., till Dec. 13, 1860, Neigherries, m.c.

April 14.—Ens. W. T. Borradaile, 48th N.I., presy., m.c. prep. to Europe.

Surg. A. N. Magrath, director gen. med. dept., fr. May 9, for 60 days' priv. leave.

### Court Martial.

MAJ. ALFRED JOHN DE HAVILAND HARRIS,  
1st MADRAS FUSILIERS.

Head Qrs., Camp Chowbepore, March 9.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Fort William, on Feb. 17, Maj. A. J. de H. Harris, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, when at Alumbagh, on or about the 12th of Dec., 1857, he was furnished by Maj. M. Galwey, commanding the regiment, with a communication strongly impeaching his (Maj. Harris's) personal courage in the late operations against the rebels, failed to take any sufficient measures to meet and repel the imputations made against him; and in having, on or about the 20th of the same month and year, instead of taking proper steps to refute the injurious imputations, or to seek inquiry into them, forwarded to Maj. gen. Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., com. the troops in Oude, an official letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council, Fort St. George, applying to be transferred to the Veteran establishment.

Finding.—Guilty of so much of the charge as alleges "conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, when at Alumbagh, on or about the 12th Dec., 1857, he was furnished by Maj. M. Galwey, commanding the regt., with a communication strongly impeaching his (Maj. Harris's) personal courage in the late operations against the rebels, failed to take any sufficient measures to meet and repel the imputations made against him."

With regard to the remainder of the charge, the Court find that the facts are proved, but attach no criminality to them, and therefore acquit him thereof.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded.

Approved and confirmed.  
(Signed) CLYDE, C. in C., East Indies.

Camp, Nawabgunge, March 2.

### REMARKS BY THE C. IN C. IN INDIA.

Totally inadequate as, under ordinary circumstances, the sentence awarded by the Court would be for the serious offence of which the prisoner has been convicted, there are some peculiar features in the present case which have induced the C. in C. to accord his approval of the decision of the Court Martial; and as Maj. Harris himself seems now keenly sensible of the error he committed in allowing the imputations cast upon his conduct to remain for an instant unrefuted, Lord Clyde is satisfied that there can be no severer reprimand to this officer than the publication of the trial in General Orders.

Maj. Harris is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.—We understand a public meeting is to be held in Kandy to pray for representative institutions. A movement for the same purpose is on foot at Colombo,

## BOMBAY.

### NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COM. G. G. WELLESLEY,  
C. IN C. I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, April 26.

Messrs. E. Doves, midshipman, from *Feroze*, and J. L. Leckie and A. C. Williams, midshipmen, fr. *Achar*, are to be transf. to the *Semiramis*.

Mr. M. F. Ingle, captain's clerk, attached to *Achar*, is to be transf. to the *Mahi* on the arrival of the overland mail, for passage to join the *Farland*.

April 25.—Mr. Pryce, 2nd assist. to master attend., to be agent for the transports engaged for the conveyance of H.M.'s troops to England.

April 29.—Mr. C. P. Wilson, acting lieut. *Feroze*, to be store accountant of that vessel from the 30th instant.

May 3.—Mr. H. L. Chippindall, midshipman *Tigris*, having arrived on m.c. by the *Pleid*, and having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join the *Semiramis*.

The gunboat *Clyde* is this day commissioned, and Lieut. J. G. Nixon, of the *Pleid*, is appointed to the command.

Mr. White, acting master of *Prince Arthur*, to command the *Pleid*.

Mr. Finlinton, clerk of the *Elphinstone*, to be clerk in charge of *Semiramis*, v. Mr. Handley Purser, sick.

Erratum.—In S.O., No. 685, 29th ult., for acting Lieut. Wilson, store accountant, read acting Lieut. Sconce, store accountant.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, midshipman, is to be transf. from the *Pleid* to *Clyde*.

Mr. Fotheringham, clerk, from *Achar* to *Elphinstone*.

May 6.—Mr. H. Williams, purser of the *Achar*, was directed to perform the duties of clerk in charge of the *Clyde* in addition to his own, from the 3rd inst., there being no other competent officer available.

Mr. E. S. Litchfield, purser of the *Prince Arthur*, has 30 days' privilege leave fr. the 9th inst., his duties being performed during his abs. and on his responsibility by Mr. Salmon, acting 1st class 2nd master.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, April 23.

No. 67.—The following promotions and revision of rank are made:—

#### REVISION OF RANK.

Lieut. Stiffe, to rank fr. Nov. 21, 1857, v. Bardin, retired.

Lieut. Tozer, fr. Nov. 28, 1857, v. Lithgow, res.

Lieut. Clark, fr. Dec. 11, 1857, v. Dickinson, dec.

Lieut. May, fr. Jan. 17, 1858, v. Adams, prom.

Lieut. Philbrick, fr. Feb. 1, 1858, v. Tronson, prom.

Lieut. Yates, fr. March 3, 1858, v. Worsley, prom.

Lieut. Harloch, fr. March 8, 1858, v. Crane, dec.

Lieut. Chester, fr. Aug. 21, 1858, v. Batt, prom.

#### PROMOTIONS.

Mr. W. T. Crockett, super. lieut., to be lieut., v. Hopkin, prom. Date of prom. Nov. 11, 1858.

Mr. T. H. B. Barron, senior mate, to be lieut., v. Lamb, ret. Date of prom. Feb. 21, 1858.

### Military Officers on board Vessels of the Indian Navy.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, May 10.—The C. in C. desires to intimate that it has been directed by Government, in a Resolution, No. 2783 of the 4th inst., that whenever a captain in the army in command of a regt., may be embarked on board a vessel of the Indian navy, he shall have the privileges of a field officer in regard to messing.

### Court Martial.

CAPT. DOUGLAS FORTNOM FEARON,  
10th BOMBAY N.I.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Mhow, April 4, 1859, Capt. D. F. Fearon, 10th Bombay N.I., was arraigned on the following charges.

1st Charge.—For conduct highly disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Nassick, on or about the month of July, 1858, caused Setaram and Wittoba, a cart contractor's agents, to be flogged.

2nd Charge.—For conduct highly disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instance:—

1st Instance.—For having, at Chandore, on or about the 9th of Aug., 1858, when in command of a detachment of the 10th N.I., used the following grossly insulting language to Nursing Aya Sungappa Mahalkurree, the head native officer of the district, "You rascal, I'll warn your back and jacket, as well as his," or words to that effect.

2nd Instance.—In having, at the time and place specified in the first instance, struck the Mahalkurree

several times with a whip, calling him "rascal and scoundrel," or words to that effect.

3rd Instance.—In having, at the time and place specified in the first instance, placed the Mahalkurree under a guard with fixed bayonets, and sent him prisoner into the town of Chandore to procure carts and bullocks for the detachment.

4th Instance.—In having, at the time and place specified in the first instance, used the following grossly insulting language to the Mahalkurree when prisoner, in front of the travellers' bungalow: "It was my intention to bind you to the cart and get you flogged by my drummers, under the military regulations, before all your people, but I now release you," or words to that effect.

3rd Charge.—For conduct highly disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Sindwa, on or about the month of August, 1858, caused Chotmull Soorunjam Marwarie to be flogged because he declined to accompany the prisoner's detachment further than he was bound by his instructions.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Finding:—

1st Charge.—The allegation contained in the first charge is proved, but the Court attach no culpability to the prisoner's conduct.

2nd Charge, 1st Instance.—Not guilty of the first instance of the 2nd charge.

2nd Instance.—Guilty of the second instance of the second charge, with the exception of the words "highly disgraceful conduct."

3rd Instance.—Guilty of the third instance of the second charge, with the exception of the words "highly disgraceful conduct and unbecoming the character of a gentleman."

4th Instance.—Guilty of the fourth instance of the second charge, with the exception of the words "highly disgraceful conduct."

3rd Charge.—Guilty of the third charge, with the exception of the words "conduct highly disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline;" and the Court further finds that the punishment does not appear to have been inflicted for the reasons stated in the charge.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded.

### REMARKS BY THE C. IN C.

In virtually acquitting the prisoner of the 1st and 3rd charges, the Court has evidently considered that the contractors' agents and the Banian merited the punishment they received, as their conduct was calculated to impede the march of the troops. But the prisoner's conduct to the Mahalkurree of Chandore does not admit of such extenuation; and yet the Court has acquitted him of highly disgraceful conduct, after having found him guilty of having struck the head native officer of the district several times with a whip, of having called him "rascal" and "scoundrel," of having placed him prisoner under a guard with fixed bayonets, and of having used the following insulting language to him in front of the Travellers' Bungalow at Chandore, viz.—"It was my intention to bind you to the cart, and get you flogged, under the military regulation, before all your people; but I now release you."

The conduct of the prisoner towards the Mahalkurree is totally unjustifiable: for it appears in evidence that this functionary waited upon the prisoner at the Travellers' Bungalow, stating that he had attended by desire of the magistrate to receive his orders, and to render him any assistance he might require, and that the prisoner, instead of quickly giving his orders to the Mahalkurree, attacked him in an abusive, rude, and threatening manner, flourishing his whip at him, and provoking him to anger; and, finally, that, after having struck him several times, he sent him, under an armed sentry, to collect carts, a duty the Mahalkurree had previously voluntarily offered to perform, thus lowering and disgracing the Mahalkurree in the eyes of his own people. To pronounce such conduct not to be disgraceful in an officer, and to visit it with no heavier penalty than a reprimand, is to give a result to this trial highly prejudicial to the public service, and hurtful to the interests of the army, by affording a precedent calculated to encourage officers in acts of violence towards the native officials of the country that cannot be tolerated or passed over.

I should have ordered a revision of the finding and sentence in this case, were it not that the measure would occasion considerable inconvenience to the service, by prolonging the detention of officers from their stations and regiments. Admitting the force of this consideration, I direct that the prisoner, who is hereby reprimanded, be released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

THE COLOMBO ACADEMY has been affiliated as "Queen's College, Colombo," to the Calcutta University.

## BIRTHS.

ABDAY, wife of Capt. C. H., 5th Madras L.C., daughter, at Secunderabad, April 28.  
 BANCE, wife of H., son, at Goriattum, April 30.  
 BAZELY, wife of N., daughter, at Black Town, April 27.  
 BRUIN, Mrs. J. de, daughter, at Kandy, April 21.  
 CLARK, wife of L., son, at Galle, May 10.  
 DAVIS, wife of W., son, at Vepery, May 5.  
 GRAHAM, wife of H. A., son, at Ootacamund, April 30.  
 MACKENZIE, wife of J., son, at Howrah, April 21.  
 PIFFARD, wife of C., son, at Calcutta, May 2.  
 ROBERTSON, Mrs., daughter, at Bonnygrass, April 19.  
 ROUSE, wife of W., son, at Tanjore, May 4.  
 SHEDDEN, wife of A. H., daughter, at Trevandrum, April 29.  
 SMITH, wife of Capt. C., H.M.'s 2nd European L.I., daughter, at Russelcondah, April 25.  
 TAIT, Mrs. R., son, at Calcutta, March 30.

## MARRIAGES.

BOWIE, W. to Miss J. E. Davies, at Singapore, April 28.  
 FOWLER, G. W. E. to Miss Jane A. Gray, at Trincomopoly, May 4.  
 HAY, J. to Ellen J. daughter of the late J. Wharton, at Kamptee, April 25.  
 IRVING, H. to Marion D. W. daughter of Capt. J. N. Beaver, at Kamptee, May 5.  
 THWAITES, E. J. to Rosalie, daughter of G. W. Edema, at Kandy, May 2.  
 TRUTWEIN, A. to Theresa, daughter of T. Anderson, at Vellore, April 26.

## DEATHS.

DAVID, Mrs. H. at Colombo, aged 35, May 9.  
 D'CASTELLAS, George, at Royapettah, April 30.  
 DEAS, Lieut. Charles, at Hong Kong, aged 35, April 16.  
 MCGREGOR, Geo., at Colombo, aged 21, May 6.  
 MACY, Rev. William, at Shanghai, April 10.  
 PALMER, Lazarus, at Royapettah, May 7.  
 STORACH, Mrs. at Colombo, May 6.  
 WHEELER, Mary, daughter of the late Lieut. W. at Pusewaukum, May 4.

## East-India House,

June 8, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. Watson, Mr. C. Grant, ret.; Mr. W. Bell, Mr. F. C. Sandes, solr.; Mr. J. Bean, Uncov. service; Mr. F. A. Vincent, Uncov. serv.  
 Madras Estab.—Mr. J. Walhouse, Rev. F. E. Hall.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. R. R. W. Ellis, 23rd N.I.; Capt. W. C. Watson, 47th N.I.; Lieut. C. W. Peter, 42nd N.I.; Capt. B. T. Reid, 3rd Eur. regt.; Capt. F. E. Smalpage, Art.; Capt. E. C. S. Williams, Engrs.; Surg. J. Harrison.  
 Madras Estab.—Surg. J. Sanderson.  
 Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. V. Shewell, 20th N.I.; Capt. G. W. Harding, 2nd Cav.; Lieut. W. V. Davenport, 30th N.I.; Lieut. J. De Vitre, 1st Eur. regt.; Capt. C. S. Whitehill, 3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. G. Nicholletts, 1st Eur. regt.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. D. Wilkins.

## MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Carpendale, Engrs.; Capt. G. M. Carter, 1st Fus.  
 Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Barnes, 3rd Eur. regt.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. Raikes, Mr. R. B. M. Binning.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. H. T. Farquhar, 2nd Cav., 3 mo.; Surg. W. W. Wells, 6 mo.  
 Madras Estab.—Lieut. T. M. Campbell, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. Christy, 10th N.I., 3 mo.  
 Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Hills, Engrs., 2 mo.; Lieut. J. Havelock, 6th N.I., 2 mo.; Assist. surg. J. B. Silver, 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. Magnay, Inv.

## APPOINTMENT.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. John Rofe, assist. chaplain.

## WAR OFFICE.

## BREVET.

June 7.

To be Aides de Camp to the Queen, with the rank of colonel in the army:—  
 Lieut. col. C. Reid, C.B., Bengal army.  
 Lieut. col. R. B. Smith, C.B., Bengal army.  
 Lieut. col. T. Tapp, C.B., Bombay army.  
 Lieut. col. G. H. Robertson, C.B., Bombay army.

## The Victoria Cross.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 27.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and privates of H.M.'s army, whose claims to the same have been submitted for H.M.'s approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz.:—  
 2nd Battalion, Military Train.—Private M. Murphy (farrier).—For daring gallantry on the 15th of April, 1858, when engaged in the pursuit of Koorer Sing's army from Azimghur, in having rescued Lieutenant Hamilton, adjutant of the 3rd Sikh cavalry, who was wounded, dismounted, and surrounded by the enemy. Farrier Murphy cut down several men, and, although himself severely wounded, he never left Lieutenant Hamilton's side until support arrived.  
 42nd Regiment.—Lance corporal A. Thompson.—For daring gallantry, on the 15th of April, 1858, when at the attack of the fort of Ruhya, in having volunteered to assist Captain Groves, commanding the 4th Punjab rifles, in bringing in the body of Lieutenant Willoughby, of that corps, from the top of the glacis, in a most exposed situation, under a heavy fire.

42nd Regiment.—Quartermaster sergt. J. Simpson.—For conspicuous bravery at the attack on the fort of Ruhya, on the 15th of April, 1858, in having volunteered to go to an exposed point within forty yards of the parapet of the fort, under a heavy fire, and brought in, first, Lieut. Douglas, and afterwards a private soldier, both of whom were dangerously wounded.

42nd Regiment.—Private J. Davis.—For conspicuous gallantry at the attack on the fort of Ruhya, when, with an advanced party to point out the gate of the fort to the engineer officer, Private Davis offered to carry the body of Lieut. Bramley, who was killed at this point, to the regiment. He performed this duty of danger and affliction under the very walls of the fort.

MEMORANDUM.—Private E. Spence, 42nd regiment, would have been recommended to her Majesty for the decoration of the Victoria Cross, had he survived. He and Lance corporal Thompson, of that regiment, volunteered, at the attack of the fort of Ruhya, on the 15th April, 1858, to assist Capt. Groves, commanding 4th Punjab rifles, in bringing in the body of Lieut. Willoughby from the top of the glacis. Private Spence dauntlessly placed himself in an exposed position, so as to cover the party bearing away the body. He died on the 17th of the same month, from the effects of the wound which he received on the occasion.

MANILA, April 17.—Our last news from Cochin-China states that some skirmishes had taken place in the vicinity of the captured citadel of Saigon, in all of which the Cochin-Chinese, though ten to one in number, were invariably routed with great slaughter by the allies. It was expected that the latter would soon return to the encampment at Turon. The pretty town or village of San Miguel, near Manila, has been nearly all burnt down. The fire in this instance not confining itself to consuming the thatched native chozas, as it usually does here, but devouring also the strong stone-built residences of European Spaniards and foreigners on the side of the main river. The amount of property destroyed may be estimated at about 150,000 dols. The fire is believed to have been the act of incendiaries.

IN THE LATTER END OF APRIL a severe storm raged along the whole coast of Southern India. In the north of Ceylon considerable damage was done to the crops, and several vessels were wrecked. Amongst the rest the American ship *Colorado*, of 1,200 tons, was lost off Point Pedro, the captain and his wife, and two sailors perishing.

MR. M. LARKEN, Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, proceeds shortly to England, resigning his appointment. Mr. Larken has served in India for above twenty-eight years. It was on the 23rd May, 1854, that he was promoted to the higher grade of the Civil Service from which he is now retiring on pension.

## ERRATUM.

In the letter from Meerut inserted in our last Summary, the artillery was stated to be 1,000 strong: it should have been 100.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, June 9, 1859.

## LORD ELGIN AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

HAD it not been that he was one of the guests at the Lord Mayor's dinner to the Judges of England, and that he there delivered a speech in acknowledgment of a complimentary toast, the public would scarcely have known that the Earl of Elgin had returned to these shores. The people of England are, assuredly, singularly capricious in their treatment of men who have deserved well of their country. It used to be said of them that they paid well and hanged well. That they have forgotten the latter accomplishment may, perhaps, be forgiven to them; but it is neither wise nor amiable to have abandoned the former. In all countries and in all ages it has been matter of complaint that honours are usually diverted into a wrong channel, and that the man who bears the greatest number of decorations on his breast is not necessarily the most meritorious.

"The Page slew the boar;  
The King had the gloire."

It is certainly to be regretted that, while we generally disdain to model our conduct by the example of our ancestors, we should yet be so ready to adopt their lessons of ingratitude. We have here a notable instance before us of unrequited and unrecognised services of the highest order, but which cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed by the public press.

Lord Elgin's recent mission to China is one of the most important and most successful on record, and could only have been brought to a happy conclusion by a statesman of the most enlarged and comprehensive views, possessed of extraordinary resolution and self-reliance, quick in conception, prompt in action, and fearless of responsibility. At the very outset of his expedition he encountered a difficulty so novel and unexpected that it would have paralysed any man of ordinary abilities and intellectual calibre. The troops that had been sent out with him to coerce the Chinese, were suddenly demanded of him for the purpose of suppressing the most formidable mutiny that has ever occurred in modern history. Without a moment's hesitation Lord Elgin decided upon deferring, perhaps for ever, the opportunity of gathering laurels for himself, and at once hastened to the assistance of his fellow-countrymen in peril. With unrivalled disinterestedness and magnanimity he took upon himself to divert the destination of the force entrusted to him for a specific object, and proceeded in person to Calcutta to tender his counsels to the Governor-General of India in the hour of his utmost need. The nobleness of this act has never been fully appreciated in this

country. It is not merely his fearlessness of responsibility which is worthy of admiration, but still more so his self-denial in renouncing his own prospects of success in order to rescue another from an overwhelming calamity. The true saviours of India were, undoubtedly, Sir John Lawrence in the west and the Earl of Elgin in the east. The incomparable services rendered by the former have, indeed, been gratefully acknowledged by all classes of men, no matter how great their difference of opinion on other questions, but the latter has not yet received the meed of praise which he so justly merits.

Though deprived of that army which Ministers deemed necessary to secure the successful issue of his mission, Lord Elgin nevertheless proceeded to China almost unattended, and set about the accomplishment of his task with as much energy and confidence as if ten thousand soldiers were at his disposal. By a series of bold movements, unflinching perseverance, and the most skilful diplomacy, he contrived to bring to their senses the most obstinate and conceited people under the sun, and finally concluded a treaty which affords every hope of opening out a vast trade for the commercial community of Great Britain.

No sooner had he completed this difficult and important business than he steered his course to Japan, and there displayed the same firmness of purpose, combined with a singularly conciliatory demeanour, which had produced such happy results in China. A similar result was again attained, and an empire hitherto inaccessible to foreigners was induced to open her ports to the shipping of all the world.

The statesman and diplomatist who has done such great things with such small means is, unquestionably, entitled to the highest honours which a gracious sovereign and a grateful country have it in their power to bestow. And yet the Earl of Elgin has been permitted to return to his native land with no more distinction than if he had been a governor of Barataria. In his own words, "the late Parliament, which died an unnatural death, although it was elected for the express purpose of looking after affairs in China, nevertheless observed, during its whole existence, so discreet a silence on that subject, as neither to have asked for, nor received, any communication whatever with respect to our proceedings in that part of the world." It is to be hoped that when the struggle for power has been decided, the new Parliament will make amends for the neglect of its predecessor, and that Lord Elgin will receive, even at the eleventh hour, a suitable recognition of his very distinguished services.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### REORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Although I quite agree with those who consider that a large native army, together with a large military police force, is or will not be necessary for the maintenance of order in, and protection of, British India from external enemies, yet a certain number of regular native infantry will, I believe, be always requisite.

I cannot, however, agree with Sir George Clerk, who "would not object to give the natives the Enfield rifle, because they are always indifferent marksmen as compared with Europeans." I

am not aware what the Bengal sepoy may be in that respect, but I believe it would be found, on reference to target practice reports, that the Madras sepoy is as good, if not a better marksman than the European soldier, both being equally armed. If, therefore, the European is to be a superior shot to the native, the latter must have an inferior weapon to the former.

I have no intention of entering into the question of the strength or arming of the Indian army in general, but wish merely to say a few words regarding the Madras army. It was stated in a letter, which appeared lately in the *Evening Mail*, that the strength of the native army of Madras is upwards of 70,000 men, and the writer could see no necessity for so large a body of well-disciplined natives where there is merely a sea-board to defend. So far, the statement is, perhaps, about correct, but the writer, in all likelihood, is not aware how these troops are employed. 70,000 men, however, is by no means the usual strength of the Madras army. Of these 70,000 men we may take 60,000 as native infantry, and it is of these I shall now speak.

Previous to the Bengal mutiny, regiments mustered only 700 privates, instead of 1,000, as at present. The regular infantry consists of 52 regiments, and there are also four extra or local corps officered irregularly. Regiments may be easily reduced to their usual complement by adopting the plan used successfully for the same purpose in 1847, namely, dismissing all recruits who have not passed adjutant's drill, paying them batta to their native villages, and giving a bounty according to length of service to any men who wish to take their discharge; supernumeraries who remain after this, beyond the regulated complement, to be gradually absorbed.

With a complement of 700 privates the strength of the Madras infantry, including non-commissioned, rank and file would be under 45,000. The number might be still more reduced by adopting the strength of regiments previous to the Affghan war in 1838, namely, eight companies of 80 men each, equal to 720 non-commissioned, rank and file, so that the Madras infantry would then be 40,320. Forty thousand natives may still appear a large proportion for a peaceable country like Madras. If, however, the distribution of the troops be taken into account it would be found difficult, perhaps, to do with fewer, at any rate for the present. First, Burmah and the Straits take fifteen regiments, which have to be relieved every three years. There cannot with justice be allowed less than three reliefs for foreign service without the risk of creating disaffection. Here, then, is at once a call for forty-five regiments. Again, the Saugor and Nerbudda territories were given back to the Bengal army to allow for Madras troops garrisoning the whole of Burmah; but now these territories are again occupied by Madras regiments, and probably will continue to be so. The Madras army is so dispersed over the country that with the exception of Hyderabad, where a force of five native infantry corps are obliged by treaty to be kept, there is not a station in the Madras Presidency where more than two native infantry regiments are brigaded; and even when there happens to be two so stationed it is more nominal than real, for it is merely for the purpose of allowing detachments to be scattered all over the country to protect gaoles and treasuries. I know of two regiments so situated whose detachments have not even been relieved for two years! This, however, is a state of things which no doubt will cease to exist when the new Madras police force comes into play. Some expense might then be saved by concentrating the army somewhat more than it now is. Still, until the entire population be completely disarmed, regiments must necessarily be more dispersed over the country than they need otherwise be. For instance, had the Moplahs been long ago disarmed there would not have been the frequent outbreaks among them that there have been, which have cost many valuable lives, and troops would not be required to be constantly watching these districts, as at present.

The Madras Presidency, though not exposed to attack from native states, has nevertheless a large extent of undefended seaboard, on which descents might at any time be made in the event of England becoming involved in the present European war. Though, perhaps, such attack may not be very probable, it may yet be as well to be prepared for such a contingency, and therefore wiser not to reduce the number of Madras regiments, at least for the present. Were the Nizam induced to disarm his subjects, and forbid his nobles keeping bodies of armed retainers, the infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent might, no doubt, be dispensed with, which would be the saving of the pay of six regiments.

Several of the recommendations of the commissioners are simply what is the common practice of the Madras army, such as the composition of the army being of different nationalities and castes, mixed promiscuously, the men being enlisted for general service, and the promotion of native commissioned and non-commissioned being made without regard to seniority.

The recommendations to increase the power of commanding-officers, and to simplify the pay-codes, are moves decidedly in the right direction; but the commissioners appear to have done nothing towards remedying the crying evil of the great paucity of officers with regiments. They merely mention two or three schemes suggested to them, without attempting to show the practicability or otherwise of carrying them out.

A staff corps, though presenting at first difficulties and objections, and though, I think, impracticable, is nevertheless, I believe, a necessary measure; and I therefore venture to offer the following suggestions for its formation.

1. The corps to embrace the commissariat, pay, and judge advocate-general's departments, and the officers in civil employ.
2. The corps to be divided into grades, corresponding with the rank of lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel.
3. The several grades to draw the pay of their respective ranks in addition to the staff-pay of their appointments.
4. The period of service for each grade to be calculated from the average number of years officers are at present in attaining the several ranks of captain, major, &c.
5. Officers of the staff-corps to be entitled to all the benefits of the retiring regulations, and military fund, as enjoyed by the army.
6. Officers not to vacate their appointments on attaining a certain rank, as is the present practice, but to retain them till vacancies in their several departments permit of promotion.
7. As officers in civil employ receive a consolidated allowance, promotion from one grade to another affects them only as regards the retiring regulations and Military Fund.
8. A certain number of officers of the rank corresponding to colonel to be allowed a retiring pension of £1,000 a-year.
9. This retiring pension of £1,000 a-year not to be disbursed to an officer while on the effective list of the staff corps.
10. Should an officer permit his turn for the above pension to pass him, he must wait till the next vacancy occurs before he can avail himself of such pension, but may, in the mean time, retire on colonel's pay—viz., £450.
11. Officers at present holding staff appointments in the above departments, and in civil employ, to have the option of retaining them, giving up all further promotion regimentally, or of rejoining their regiments.
12. Hereafter, previous to admission to the staff corps, officers to pass a certain preliminary examination, and, at the end of a probation of six, or as many months as may be determined on, to pass a final examination, or, failing to do so, to be remanded to their regiments, on the strength of which they should remain till the expiration of the probation.
13. A roll of candidates for the staff corps to be kept at army head-quarters, stating the department each is desirous of entering.

14. No officer under a certain period of service to be eligible for the staff corps. Should an ensign of such service be a candidate, and pass the examination, he shall be admitted into the staff corps as a lieutenant.

A staff corps would, of course, admit of a decrease of regimental officers to the extent, certainly, of one captain, two lieutenants, and one ensign; and as Lord Stanley proposed engaging civil engineers for the Public Works Department, all officers so employed at present would, by degrees, join their regiments, as substitutes were found to take their posts. This department, therefore, has been left out of the scheme for the staff corps.

Except for irregular corps and the regular army staff, no officer should be taken away from regimental duty, unless, perhaps, temporarily to act for an officer of the staff corps absent on furlough or sick certificate.

Such is an imperfect sketch of a staff corps, which is left for others to fill up and improve on.

The plan suggested to the Commissioners of "placing European officers of each Presidency in general lists for promotion" would be exceedingly unjust, and injurious to the prospects of numbers. All those who have been what is generally considered fortunate in promotion, having, perhaps, expended considerable sums to attain their present standing in their regiments, would immediately be placed an indefinite way down the general list, and kept for years out of the promotion they would have obtained in a few months. For a senior captain of a regiment, say of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, whose major is near the top of the list, he would be placed below all those of longer standing than himself, and the promotion of his major would be the senior captain in the army to a minor instead of him. It would, moreover, cause promotion to be slower than ever. If, therefore, such a scheme were ever to be put in practice it should apply only to those hereafter entering the service. Such a plan, however, must of necessity remove entirely all chance of youthful element in the higher grades of the army.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant, M. F. O.  
June 7, 1859.

#### PATENT LAW FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—The war in Europe now absorbs all attention. Let us take care that in the din of it we do not grow as apathetic as ever to the concerns of our Indian Empire. After a storm comes a calm, and too often a dead calm. It will require your occasional stimulus to keep alive public interest in and attention to Indian subjects.

You have more than once referred to the circumlocution system in connection with Indian affairs.

Let me give you another instance.

Every one now recognises the importance of attracting good healthy English enterprise to India.

What a field there is for inventive genius in connection with the almost new world opened up in India!

In 1856 the then Government of India passed an Act providing for the granting of Letters Patent in India for inventions.

The machinery it provided was simple and efficient, yet for some reason the Act which was regularly passed in India was not confirmed here.

That reason had nothing to do with the policy of the Act; it was merely some question connected with the prerogative of the Crown, which can no longer apply now.

Yet, to all the inquiries at the India House for the last two years you can get but one reply, "We are expecting the new Act by every Mail."

Now, sir, there is unpardonable delay somewhere.

I will not enter into the question of the policy of a Patent Law for India,—that has been and is conceded; although, if need be, cogent arguments are not wanting to show the great importance of the subject.

At present, inventions have no protection whatever in India.

If even Russia affords protection to inventors, shall India, capable of high civilisation, be without it?

Can you expect Englishmen to settle there, and to direct their capital and enterprise there, if a law of this kind requires, after its terms have been carefully settled, years to pass the other circumlocution offices of Indian Government?

The Act, as passed in 1856, is now before me, and seems to be a model of simple and effective legislation, and all that is really required is, that the Legislative Council should re-enact it, now that the Queen rules in India and the laws are passed in her name.—I am, sir, yours truly,

I. M.

#### MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.

*The following Memorial to the Right Hon. LORD STANLEY, Secretary of State for India in Council, is entitled to the support of all lovers of fair play.*

MY LORD,—As Parents in some cases, and Guardians in others, of the Gentlemen Cadets who entered Addiscombe on the re-opening of the College in the first week of February last, and who now constitute the first term of students in that Institution, we deem it our duty to bring to the notice of your Lordship in Council the very serious injury inflicted on those young gentlemen by the rules subsequently enacted for the regulation of appointments to her Majesty's Indian Forces (22nd February and 9th March, 1859), communicated to the public in an advertisement dated India House, March 24th, 1859, and inserted by authority in the *Times* newspaper of the following day, and to ask on their behalf for the restitution of the position and advantages of which those rules have deprived them, and to which we are persuaded your Lordship in Council will, on a full and attentive consideration of the circumstances we now place before you, deem them to be justly entitled.

2. In aid of correct conclusions on this important subject, it is necessary that we advert as briefly as circumstances will permit, to the conditions on which the Gentlemen Cadets, whose interests we now advocate, entered Addiscombe, at the commencement of the present term.

3. They are contained in a paper delivered to all Parents and Guardians of parties about to be appointed to that establishment, endorsed "East India Company's Military College, Addiscombe, near Croydon, Surrey. Terms of admission." These terms have also been published with the permission of the ruling authorities at the India House in the "East India Register" for a long series of years; the Register for the present year, 1859, included.

4. The conditions and qualifications for a candidate are contained in the first seven (7) clauses of the paper in question, and in the eighth (8th) clause it is expressly stated that the qualifications above mentioned (to which we need not more particularly refer in this place) are all that are absolutely required for the admission of a Cadet into the Military College; though Parents and Guardians are at the same time informed that it will be of great advantage to a Cadet in his future studies if, before being admitted, he make himself well acquainted with the higher branches of knowledge therein enumerated.

5. By clause 10, "every cadet upon his admission is considered a Probationary Pupil only for the first six months, at the termination of which time the public examiner reports to the Committee on the probability of his being able to pass for the Artillery or Infantry at the close of his fourth term of residence; should this appear improbable, either from want of talent or diligence, the Cadet is then returned to his friends," and it is no doubt known to your Lordship that until the public examination in December, 1857, the general rule requiring four terms of residence was rigidly enforced, and was only then relaxed in favour of such Cadets as by more than usual amount of proficiency should be found eligible for the Engineer Branch of the Service at the expiration of their third term, all the other Cadets re-

turning to College to complete their fourth term as usual.

6. Appended to the terms of admission to Addiscombe College, now under review, are "memoranda" printed in red type to attract general and more particular notice, the first article of which runs thus: "The Gentlemen Cadets educated at the Military College are eligible for the Corps of Engineers, Artillery, and Infantry. Admission to the two first of these Branches, viz., the Engineers and Artillery, is only to be obtained by these Cadets, none others being eligible. Those who are most distinguished are selected for the Engineers according to the vacancies in that Branch: those immediately following in order of succession to the Artillery."

7. The substance of the preceding extracts may be fairly stated in a very few words. The Gentlemen Cadets are required to undergo certain examinations, and to comply with certain other conditions, which those of the present first term at Addiscombe admitted in the first week of February last have done; and they are promised in return, certain well defined and long established advantages at the expiration of their fourth term of residence, which neither they nor their friends doubted for a moment would, as in all by-gone times, be scrupulously fulfilled.

8. But the Cadets now find, to their great mortification and disappointment, that their just expectations are not to be realised, and that under the operation of new rules, enacted subsequent to their examination and admission into Addiscombe, and to which six months retrospective effect has been assigned by the framers of them, the great prizes for which they expected eventually to contend, as usual, and to the possession of which they looked forward with earnest hope and laudable ambition, are virtually withdrawn from them.

9. We say virtually withdrawn, for although Parents and Guardians have been informed by a circular memorandum from the Lieut. gov. of Addiscombe (Sir Frederick Abbott), of later date than the new rules above referred to, "that Lord Stanley has been pleased to grant to the Cadets who entered College this term, the privilege of competing for Commissions in the Engineers and Artillery in June, 1860 (or, in other words, at the end of their third term of residence), when, if found qualified, they will be admitted into the scientific branches of the Indian service." The experience of the last three terms at Addiscombe, December 1857, December 1858, and June 1858, shows that it is only a talented few, and these we may add with uninterrupted health throughout their College career, that can expect to profit by this permission; those of less advanced attainments (deprived of the opportunity of that further study to which they had looked forward in their fourth term, and in the course of which some at all events might reasonably expect to become qualified, as in very many former instances, for the higher branches of their profession), must bow to the force of circumstances they had never contemplated and cannot control, as best they may, in possession of an infantry commission only.

10. Such is the state of things at Addiscombe at present. It was very different at Haileybury on the introduction of Competitive Examinations for appointments in the Civil Service. All existing Rules and Engagements were maintained inviolate, and it was never found, we believe—as surely we have never heard it so asserted—that the continuance of the established course of education there so long as any nomination Candidates had to be received into and pass through the College, operated in any degree to the disadvantage of the Competitive Candidates, or prejudicially to the public interests.

11. We have always understood it to be a fundamental principle of all legislature, that laws to be of any validity should be capable of practical application.

12. We refrain at present from entering into any minute Examination of the general bearing and effect of those which press injuriously on the young relatives and friends whom we represent



on this occasion: but we must nevertheless respectfully ask, how is it possible that youths who have been admitted into Addiscombe under existing laws at little more than fifteen years of age, are to be denied entrance until they are sixteen, or how, having undergone the required examination in December last, and the first week in February, the Cadets of the present first term are to pass, previous to their admission, the far more advanced examination prescribed by the New Rules of the 9th March, 1859, and which, unless we are greatly misinformed, embrace nearly half the old qualifying or final examination for an Infantry Cadet on mathematical subjects?

13. It has been our object in the present Letter to show, and we trust we have succeeded in doing so, that the terms of admission to the Military College, at Addiscombe, to which we have made reference and quoted in some detail, and under which all Cadets have hitherto been received into that Institution, create mutual obligations, which, being duly carried out on the one part, must be as strictly fulfilled on the other. That these obligations have been mutually recognised, and acted on through a series of long years, and that any departure from them at this time, must, irrespective even of those higher considerations, that are not to be lost sight of under any circumstances, inflict a most serious and unmerited injury on many of the Cadets of the present junior term, which no future exertion on their part can ever overcome.

14. We trust we have said enough to induce a re-consideration of the subject, which an imperative sense of duty has impelled us thus to bring again under your Lordship's notice; and if it could be necessary to urge any further reasons for the suspension of the new Rule of the 9th March last (1859) in their favour, we might urge the not unimportant fact of some of these young gentlemen being the sons of widowed mothers, who have deprived themselves of many comforts, and made many sacrifices for the welfare of their children, for attainment of the advantages of which the enforcement of those Rules would deprive them; that others are the orphan sons of men who passed the best years of their lives and died in the faithful and honourable discharge of their several duties to the State in India; and that all are entitled to hope and to expect that their just claims to the fulfilment of the conditions on which they entered the Military College at Addiscombe will not be disregarded.—We have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servants,

London, June, 1859.

### Distribution of the Victoria Cross.

Her Majesty the Queen distributed the Victoria Cross, at eleven o'clock yesterday morning (June 8th), within the Quadrangle of Buckingham Palace.

A detachment of six companies of the Grenadier and Coldstream Regiments of Foot Guards lined three sides of the Quadrangle, and were commanded by Col. Lewis Field, Officer in Brigade Waiting. The band of the Coldstream Guards was on duty.

The Queen and Prince Consort entered the space formed by the troops. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, and Major-General Peel, Secretary of State for War, stood on her Majesty's right.

Lieut. General Sir George Wetherall, Adjutant General to the Forces; Major General Lord Rokeby, Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., Secretary for Military Correspondence, War Department, were also in attendance upon her Majesty, together with the Equerries in Waiting.

The following had the honour of being presented to the Queen to receive the Cross:—

Commander Thomas James Young, Royal Navy, for gallant conduct at a 24-pounder gun at Lucknow, Nov. 16, 1857.

Commander Nowell Salmon, for conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow, Nov. 16, 1857.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry Marham Havelock, Bart., late Lieutenant 10th Foot, now 18th Foot, for leading on the 64th Regiment to the capture of the last reserved gun, a 24-pounder, at Cawnpore, August 18, 1857.

Major James Leith, late 14th Dragoons, now of 2nd Dragoons, for conspicuous bravery at Betwah, on 1st April, 1858, in rescuing Captain Need, when surrounded by rebel infantry.

Major Frederick Miller, Royal Artillery, for personally attacking three Russians at the battle of Inkerman, and with the gunners of his division preventing the Russians from doing mischief to the guns which they had surrounded, Nov. 5, 1854.

Staff-Surgeon Anthony Dickson Home, late of 90th Regiment, now of a depot battalion, for persevering bravery and admirable conduct in charge of the wounded men left behind the column, when the troops under the late Major-General Havelock forced their way into the Residency of Lucknow on Sept. 26, 1857.

Assistant Surgeon William Bradshaw, late of 90th Regiment (now of 32nd Foot), for intrepidity and good conduct in removing the wounded men left behind the column that forced its way into the Residency of Lucknow, Sept. 26, 1857.

Thomas Hancock, late private, 9th Lancers, for excellent conduct when Brigadier Grant, commanding cavalry brigade, had his horse shot down. Delhi, June 22, 1857.

Lance Corporal Abraham Boulger, 84th Regiment, for distinguished bravery and forwardness as a skirmisher in all the twelve actions, fought between July 12 and Sept. 25, 1857.

Private David Mackay, 93rd Regiment, for great personal gallantry in capturing an enemy's colour after a most obstinate resistance at the Secundra Bagh, Lucknow, on Nov. 16, 1857.

Captain Frederick Robertson Aikman, Bengal Native Infantry, commanding 100 of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry, attacked and utterly routed 500 rebel infantry, 200 horse, and two guns, capturing two guns, March 1, 1858.

Lieutenant F. S. Roberts, Bengal Artillery, for cutting down a standard-bearer, and taking the standard at Khodagunge, Jan. 2, 1858; also cutting down another sepoy who was standing at bay.

Lieutenant Hastings Edward Harrington, Bengal Artillery, elected with others for the Cross for conspicuous gallantry at the relief of Lucknow, Nov. 14 to 22, 1857.

Lieutenant John Watson, 28th Bombay Native Infantry, for running through with his sword, and dismounting the ressalidar in command of the rebel cavalry, Nov. 14, 1857, and with his men utterly routing the party.

Lieutenant Thos. Adair Butler, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers.—“Of which success the skirmishers on the other side of the river were subsequently apprised by Lieutenant Butler, who swam across the Goomtee, and climbing the parapet, remained in that position for a considerable time, under a heavy fire of musketry, until the work was occupied.”—(Extract of memorandum from Lieut. General Sir J. Outram, 9th March, 1858.)

The Queen placed the Victoria Cross, suspended from a red riband, on the left breast of each officer and soldier.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, with the ladies of the Court, witnessed the ceremony.

After the investiture the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, passed to the middle of the south side of the Quadrangle, the band occupying the centre of the square. The troops then marched past in slow and quick time, and afterwards quitted the Palace, the band playing “See the conquering hero comes.”

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

June 6. Madras, Paterson, Madras; Maori, Petherbridge, Singapore; Argam, Edmonstone, Kurrachee.—7. Hindostan, Bendixen, Java; Philanthropist, Russell, Bombay; H.M.'s Pearl, Sotherby, India and Cape; Alexandrina, Dalrymple, Algon Bay; Alice, Gardyne, Mauritius; Vortigern, McIntyre, Calcutta; Viscount Sandon, Hughes, Mauritius; Lancashire Witch, Molison, Manila; Abouca, Scale, Whampoa; Michel Galatola, Mancino, Mauritius.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

SMYTH, the lady of Lieut. col. Ralph, late Bengal Artillery, of a son, at Marine Villa, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, June 4.

WILKINS, the wife of Asst. surg. Jacobs, M.D., Madras Army, of a daughter, at 4, Grecian Cottages, Norwood, May 20.

#### DEATHS.

DAVIDSON, Thomas, Surgeon Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Kirkcaldy, June 1.

PAGE, Capt. Horace, of the Madras Army, at Great Ormond-street, aged 54, June 5.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH.—The Red Sea Telegraph Company received a telegram yesterday (Wednesday) morning from Aden, announcing that the cable had been successfully laid to that place on the 28th May.

### INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½. 2s. 0½. 1.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d. 634 19 11
Madras...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2½d.	—

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per cent. East-India } Sissa Rs.	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 9½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1852 33 .....	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent. Loan of 1848-43 .....	—	—	—

### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
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	India Loan Debentures .....		94½
	India Scrip (2nd issue) .....		92
	New India Loan Scrip .....		93½ to 94
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		25s.
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		10s. to 3s. dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	16 to 17
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	9	2 to 1½ dis.
18	Ditto B .....	4½	2 to 1½ dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	½ dis. to par
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	100 to 101
20	Ditto E. Ext. .....	15	½ to ½ dis.
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. .....	all	95 to 100
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	98 to 98½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	1 to ½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	3 to 1½ dis.
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	all	16½ to 17½
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	all	17½ to 18½
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	all	16½ to 17½
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
2	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	4 to 2 dis.
20	Scinde 5 per cent. .....	all	18½ to 19½
20	Ditto (New) .....	10	2 to 1½ dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	3 to 1½ dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	68 70
40	Australasia .....	all	83 to 85
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	30 to 32
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	12	3½ to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	36 b. done
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	15½ to 16½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Eur. and Ind. Jn. Tel. Co. ...	10s.	.....
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. ...	9	.....
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	par to ½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ...	all	5 to 6
1	N. B. Australasian Company ..	all	½ to ½
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to 1
	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to par
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. ...	6	.....
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ...	all	79 to 81
20	Ditto New .....	10	10 to 12 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..	8	1½ to 1½ dis.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	½ to 1

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—Yesterday (Wednesday) a special meeting of the proprietors was held at the East India House, Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of confirming the bye-laws passed at a previous meeting. Colonel Sykes, M.P., the chairman, took the chair at twelve o'clock, and before the clerk read the minutes Mr. Jones objected to there not being sufficient notice given of the meeting, and after some slight conversation Mr. Serjeant Gazelee intimated that there were not twenty proprietors present, upon which the Court was broken up without any business being transacted.

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34 Tons of Measurable Stores	{ ditto	
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from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed in a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obliterated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a mucous purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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5. RESOURCES OF INDIA.—COLONIZATION, PART II.
6. THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND THE WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.
7. POPULAR HISTORY.—KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
8. THE FRENCH IN ITALY—A NATIONAL AND TRADITIONAL POLICY.
9. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The second number of this new candidate for public favour is unquestionably an improvement on the first. This is, in itself, a merit to be appreciated, as it augurs that the organisation on which the future of the "REVIEW" depends has within it the elements of that completeness which can alone ensure stability. We have only space to direct attention to the articles on "Philosophy as an Element of Culture," on "Realistic Novelists," and "Christianity in India;" but we venture to say that the whole number is well worthy of thoughtful consideration. In this addition to our periodical literature there is every mark of careful conduct, and there is every reason in the present number for a prediction that it is destined not merely to an existence, but to a useful and enduring life.—*Illustrated London News*, April 9, 1859.

The third number of the "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" may be pointed out as an excellent specimen of that which a publication should be—learned, witty, powerful, and occasionally caustic, but always devoid of pedantry, slang, ponderosity, or personality. It may be said to supply a long-existing and widely-felt want in periodical literature. Its politics are Conservative—not the rabid, blatant Toryism which roars and bellows in the pages of certain publications, from *Blackwood* downwards, but Conservatism of a liberal and comprehensive spirit (the terms are not misapplied), such as guides the principles of many thinking young men of the present day. In their literary likings the conductors of the new "REVIEW" are singularly catholic, welcoming every disciple of any "school" who shows originality and talent. There are ten articles in this month's number; all are readable, and most are interesting, which is saying a great deal. The first article does tardy justice to the memory of a most excellent man, the late Rev. F. W.

Robertson, of Brighton, an earnest, single-minded, clear-headed, upright clergyman, whose life was made a burden to him, and who was hunted to death by the persecutions of his religious brethren, because he pursued his own straightforward course, preaching a healthy doctrine with singular vigour and effect; and because he would not give in to the vagaries of either of the sects whose open conflicts are the disgrace of that hotbed of religious fanaticism in which Mr. Robertson's labours were cast. "Women neither Nice nor Wise" is a well-stricken blow at the noisy trumpeting of the advocates of "Woman's Cause," and comments very sensibly on many of the absurdities prevalent among that class of strong-minded foolish women of which the two ladies who have recorded their travels as "unprotected females" may be taken as types. The writer touches the whole sense of the question when, after mentioning the now-prevalent desire of women for manly employment, he says, "What we now wish our countrymen to believe is this—that it is far more important to the whole world that women should be good wives and mothers than that they should excel in any one art or science, which men can achieve as well as they. If for no other reason than this obvious one, that though men can do at least as well as women in the capacity of doctors, lawyers, &c., yet they could never do at all as wives and mothers." The other pleasant papers in the number, to my mind, are the review of M. Michelet's "L'Amour," and a most sound, judicious and clearly-written article on "French Dramatists and English Adapters." The writer is, however, mistaken, I think, in supposing that critics do not make a point of exposing the origin of any adaptation, if they happen to be acquainted with it.—*Literary Lounger* in the *Illustrated Times*, May 7, 1859.

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

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VOL. XVII.—No. 398.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

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## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE disaffection of the European troops formerly in the service of the East India Company forms the chief topic of comment in the papers received by the Bombay Mail of the 23rd May. The Commander in Chief appears to have acted on this lamentable occasion with praiseworthy forbearance and moderation. On the first intimation of the unsoldierly conduct of the Bengal Artillery and 2nd Light Cavalry at Meerut, his lordship instantly proceeded thither in person from Simla, and appointed a Special Court of Inquiry to investigate the alleged grievances of the mutineers. There is no doubt that the affair was really serious, and it is stated that quite 400 of the artillery and cavalry had refused to appear on parade. Nor was the spirit of disaffection confined to Meerut. At Lahore, Gwalior, Berhampore, and Allahabad, similar scenes were enacted, and it was known that H.M.'s regiments sympathised to a certain extent with their disorderly comrades of the local army. Lord Clyde himself, it is said, had more than once expressed an opinion in favour of a gratuity being presented to the Company's European troops on their transfer to the Crown. Lord Canning, however, in the true spirit of a *doctrinaire*, referred the matter to the law-officers of the Government, who at once pronounced the claim of the dissatisfied soldiery to be legally inadmissible. No one disputes the validity of this decision, but it was scarcely a time to enforce the strict letter of the law against men who had fought so gallantly and suffered so much. Greater consideration would assuredly have been paid to the remonstrances of native troops, whose wishes, indeed, would have sufficed to give a loose interpretation to any law.

According to rumour, the Begum and the Nana, with some three hundred followers, have surrendered themselves to two Nepaulese regiments, but this report needs confirmation.

On the Oude frontier there has been some fighting by Brigadier Horsford's force, with the usual result. On the 1st of May Lieut.-Col. Gordon, with a wing of the 1st Sikhs and two companies of H.M.'s 53rd, came up with a party of rebels in the Nanparah jungle, and routed them with considerable slaughter. Two days later another fugitive band was overtaken and severely chastised in the Sonash Valley. In other districts, also, occasional disturbances have taken place, but these have instantly been suppressed by the local police.

The outbreak in the Nuggur Parkur district appears to have been promptly put down by the vigorous action of Colonel Evans, who is now engaged in inquiring into its causes. There is some reason to believe that, but for the rapid advance of the troops, the movement would have assumed alarming dimensions.

It is stated that a conspiracy has been detected at Hyderabad, in the Deccan, having for its object the massacre of all Europeans in the city. Another European regiment is therefore to be despatched thither in all haste.

H.M.'s 78th Highlanders have at length been permitted to sail for England; but the 61st regiment has been sent back to Poona. The 14th Dragoons have also been stopped at Bombay, and despatched to Kirkee.

Since the issue of the last number of this journal, a change has come over the direction of Indian affairs, and Lord Stanley has found a successor in Sir Charles Wood. It remains to be seen whether this change is also an improvement.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. William A. Bond, H.M.'s 99th regt., at Fort William, May 5; Surg. Stewart, H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders, at the Sanatorium, Colaba, May 11.

BENGAL.—Brig. Hutchinson, commanding the Scind Saugor District, at Rawul Pindee, May 3.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. E. J. Cherkley, 10th Bombay N.I., at Indore, May 11.

MADRAS.—Maj. gen. Lewis W. Watson, 17th Madras N.I., at Ootacamund, May 5.

## Passengers Arrived at Southampton.

Per str. *R. pon*, at SOUTHAMPTON, June 20.—Capt. and Mrs. Colville, Lieut. Lock, Lieut. Marrah, Maj. Butler, Col. Somerville, Capt. Williams, Mr. G. E. Barnard, Maj. Midleton, Mr. Middleton, Col. Middleton, Lieuts. Humphrey, Townley, Briggs, Bodkin, and Hely, Mr. W. Heath, Capt. Nicholson, Lieut. Eccles, Lieut. K. Gore, Hon. Capt. Venker, Mr. A. M. Phillips, Mr. Hume, Lieut. Wood, Maj. Lea, Capt. Rogers, Capt. A. J. Law, Capt. W. D. Bunbury, Maj. H. Morris, Capt. Auley, Dr. Turnbull, Dr. and Mrs. Hallum and three children, Maj. Dawson, Maj. Vance, Col. Faddy, two Masters Murray, Mrs. and Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Leton, Capt. Irvine, Lieut. Revell, Maj. Farrer, Col. Sauldham, Capt. Shuldham, Lieuts. Wood and Cox, Maj. Giltun, Capt. J. Carden, Capt. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. G. G. Dunvey, Brig. Longfield, Maj. Nichol, Mr. and two Masters Stracuan, Mr. and Mrs. Tynnam, Miss and two Masters Tynnam, Capt. Clarkson, Lieut. Loch, Mr. Barge, Mr. Wood, Mr. Reeves, Rev. Mr. Ewart, Rev. Mr. Pusey, Miss Lund, Miss Humphshaw, Lieuts. Leathern, Verey, and Jenkins, Maj. Serjeant, Messrs. Ceeley and Houghton.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR Marseilles.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Nicol, Capt. Brousse, Capt. Gibbard, Gen. Roberts, Col. Edwards, Capt. Ashon, Lieut. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Capt. Jones, Mr. E. Comber, Dr. Delferat, Mr. Howard, Capt. Thompson, Col. Taylor, Messrs. Stecher and Hay.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per steamer *Behar*, June 22.—Mrs. Turner and infant, Mr. Conner, Ca. A. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. Archer, Mr. Sking, Maj. Hay, M. A. Brown and infant, Mrs. Henson, Mr. and Mrs. Corfield and infant, Mr. Fletcher, Capt. Austin, Capt. Forrest, Col. Blood, Maj. Meia, Lieut. Stewart, Mrs. Johnson and infant, Capt. Heatley, Capt. Wombwell, Capt. Paget, Miss Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Etheridge and two children, Lieut. Roberts, Capt. Creagh, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Ryder, Mrs. Schneider and two children, Lieut. Blew, Capt. Swire, Col. Turner, Col. and Mrs. Thompson, Col. Stisted, Dr. Naylor, Dr. Williams, Mrs. Grant and two children, Mr. Green, Lieut. Orde, Dr. Gibson, Mrs. and Miss Rouse and two children, and governess, Mrs. Magu, Dr. Currie.



## BENGAL.

## MR. HALLIDAY.

Before the appearance of our next number Mr. Halliday will have ceased to be Lieutenant governor of Bengal. The present seems, therefore, the fitting occasion for a glance at his character and administration. We embrace it the more readily from a feeling that Mr. Halliday has been of late treated with a neglect not usual in India. He leaves the country without even an address, and with a very obvious loss of popularity.

Some portion of this change may be deserved, but a much larger proportion is the result of a most unfortunate and unnatural position. It is quite impossible to read Mr. Halliday's Minutes without finding evidence of a really large sagacious mind, capable of views beyond the exigency of the hour, and free from prejudice to a degree which, in many cases, has impaired the public appreciation of his views. His Minutes on the Police, on Dacoity, on Education, on the Sonthal Rebellion, are masterpieces of analysis. The one on Education is something more, rising into the rank of a very beautiful exposition of a policy as large as the empire, to which, and not to Bengal, it is really addressed. The world is getting very tired of reporting governors, but Mr. Halliday, at first, at all events, strove hard to carry his views into operation. We could not support his Police scheme, but still there it was, a working, intelligible plan, infinitely better than the present one, and ready four years ago. In the two points on which he had partially his own way—the Dacoity Commission and the reorganization of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, his plans succeeded. Had a special judge as well as a special commissioner been appointed for the dacoity, dacoity in Bengal would have been a crime known only to historians. Even we, who are not among the oldest inhabitants, can remember when no man in Hooghly went to sleep without a fear of robbers—when men asked one another who was robbed last night, and the employés of Europeans begged that their wages might be paid in instalments because there was less to lose. A man may sleep on a pillow of rupees now if he pleases, and fear no one but the chowkidar, and the improvement is due mainly to Mr. Halliday. Throughout, we believe, the retiring Lieutenant governor has honestly desired and striven for the benefit of the people—has really hoped to raise them a step in civilisation and comfort.

Unfortunately for his success there is but one position possible for a Lieutenant governor of Bengal. He must be an administrative machine or nothing. Other Lieutenant governors may have views, policies, separate and personal influence. A Governor of Agra may "upset the coach," by repealing revenue laws. Mr. Colvin established an entire educational system of his own. Sir J. Lawrence has repeatedly exercised the highest legislative power. Mr. Plowden does what is right in his own eyes without troubling himself about reports. The Lieutenant governor of Bengal can do none of these things. His immediate superiors know Bengal as thoroughly as himself. They reside in the same capital. They hear all the little tattle which surrounds every petty Court, the complaints of Smith, who has not obtained an appointment; the oburgations of Brown, who has received a "wig." There are personal dislikes to endure, or, what is a great deal worse, exacting friendships to manage. It is easy to say that all this is the fault of the individual. It may be in a degree, for it is difficult to conceive circumstances some individuals cannot overcome. But it is chiefly the fault of the position, and will be as irremediable by Mr. Grant as by Mr. Halliday, by Mr. Beadon as by Mr. Grant. The two powers are too near, and the blunder, against which Mr. Halliday protested, of leaving Calcutta under the Lieu-

tenant governor, brings them into positive collision.

In such circumstances the only course is for the Lieutenant governor to be the administrative agent of the Central Government, have no policy of his own, no energy except for the rapid development and execution of their views. This position Mr. Halliday would never accept, and the consequence has been an apparent lock of the machinery. To take a case the interior history of which is before the public in print—education. Mr. Halliday is really desirous to extend education. So is the Government of India. But so radically different are the policies of the two powers that they bring one another to a stand-still. No amount of energy could make the grants-in-aid work while the Lieutenant governor was convinced of the necessity of laxity, and the Government of India of the advantages of strictness. Energy was wasted in a sterile contest about principles. The Education Despatch has been published six years, and nobody knows yet what are the fixed principles of our State education. It was the same in most other departments; nothing could be done till principles were determined, and the contest on principles never ended. Add to this the unfortunate collision at the beginning of the administration, and its want of result may be easily explained. We do not mean that wretched affair in which envenomed partisans contrived to turn a prick into an ulcer. We allude to the public refusal to proclaim martial law in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. That refusal might or might not be wise. In either case it betrayed a want of confidence in the officer who demanded it, in the highest degree subversive of his authority. It would have been approved in Madras without a word; indeed, was approved in the case of a trumpety movement in China Kimey. The refusal in Bengal proved that the Government of India considered itself not merely a revising authority, but the only real Government of the Presidency.

This same error of position affects the remaining question, the disposal of patronage. Mr. Halliday is accused in the service, not of jobbing but of favouritism, of a disposition to attend first to the claims of two or three families. The charge will be brought against every Lieutenant governor, as long as he is chosen from civilians educated in Bengal. A Lieutenant governor may be a man without family, without connections, with the most iron determination to do his duty. Still there will always be a circle of men whom he knows thoroughly, whom he can trust, and to whom, therefore, he is certain to attend. The fault is inseparable from the position, and is the true argument against local selection, more especially in a country where every man's connection is not so much with an ordinary circle of acquaintance as with one or two clans.

In bidding farewell to Mr. Halliday, we hope yet to see him a Member of the Indian Council. There, released from an embarrassing position, his calm reflective judgment and independent thought will have the freedom impossible to them in Bengal, while his thorough knowledge of the country, and thorough contempt for most of its official traditions, will make him a valuable assistant to the Secretary.—*Friend of India.*

## THE MEERUT AFFAIR.

The following is an official statement of the Meerut affair:—

"Private communications received from Meerut and published in the Calcutta newspapers being calculated to give the public erroneous and exaggerated views of what has occurred at that station with regard to the discontent of the men of the late East India Company's forces at their transfer to the service of the Crown, the following summary of the intelligence which has reached the Government is published for general information.

"A message of the 2nd May, from the general officer commanding the Meerut Division, informed the Government that numerous meetings had been lately held in the Bengal Artillery and Cavalry; that at parade on that morning the old soldiers of the army responded to the appeal of the General and the Commandant of Artillery, and expressed their readiness to serve without stipulation, whilst the behaviour of the whole was perfectly respectful. The message further stated that the discontented men had been relieved from duty, and precautions taken to secure the guns, without, however, removing them from the Artillery.

"This contradicts the private statement published, that 'the guns of the Bengal Artillery were removed;' while of the statement that 'they also gave up their muskets and side arms,' no information has been received.

"The tone of the messages transmitted from Meerut induces the Government to believe that the alleged declaration of her Majesty's 75th Regiment is utterly false; but it is the anxious desire of Government that no collision shall be brought about, and it is the belief of Government that no exertion of force will be requisite to put down the demonstration of misguided feeling, mainly exhibited among the younger portion of the soldiery.

"A Court of Inquiry has been ordered at Meerut, by the Commander-in-Chief, before which the men will have an opportunity of stating their grievances in a soldier-like manner. That there has been extensive combination among the late Company's troops at different stations appears to be established; but there is no indication of violence at Meerut. The latest accounts received, dated from the 4th to the 8th May, represent that matters are quiet.

"At Allahabad there was a show of violence among the young Cavalry on the evening of the 6th, and several shots were fired in the air; but the men were quieted by the efforts of their officers, and a message of the 8th informs the Government that the men remain quiet in their barracks, but declare that they will not work till the question is decided.

"No information has been received regarding the feeling of the troops at Delhi, but the Government has no reason whatever to doubt the loyalty of the 2nd Bengal fusiliers.

"By order.

"R. J. H. BIRCH, Major General,  
"Secy. to the Govt. of India."

MEMORANDUM by the Chief of the Staff for the guidance of Major General Bradford, C.B., &c., &c., Commanding the Forces, Meerut Division.

Head Quarters, Kussowlee, 5th May, 1859.  
The following order will be published at Meerut in Division Orders:—

1. The Commander in Chief has received a full report of the disquiet that has lately pervaded the minds of some of the men belonging to the Bengal Artillery and 2nd European Cavalry at Meerut.

2. His Excellency is happy to observe that the demeanour of the men towards their officers has been properly respectful.

3. If a soldier has a complaint to make, or considers himself in any manner aggrieved, it is his right to make a proper and respectful representation through the usual channels to superior authority and to ask for redress. But when this representation has been made, the soldier must be at his duty, and he must wait with due deference, patience, and obedience, for the ultimate decision.

4. The Commander in Chief desires that the soldiers of the Bengal Artillery and 2nd Light Cavalry, who have lately been struck off duty, may return to their duty.

5. The Major-General commanding the Division is directed to convene a special Court of Inquiry for the purpose of hearing what every man has to say. The evidence taken will be the fullest possible. Each man in the two regiments will be called upon to state whether he has any



grievance, and if so, what that grievance is, and what are the grounds of it. It is only by such means that the Commander-in-Chief can arrive at the real merits of the case, as considered by the men, and in this manner the assurance will be conveyed to them that every man's sentiments will become known to the highest authority, and that due consideration will be given to them.

6. With regard to the question at issue, viz., the transfer to the Crown of the late Company's Army, which has caused the recent excitement, the men will perceive that it affects them in common with their officers, and all the services of the country, including the Civil Service. There is no distinction drawn between any ranks, and they are called on alike to obey an Act of Parliament. But if any party feels himself aggrieved by an Act of Parliament he is at liberty to petition respectfully against it. It is on this ground that His Excellency has ordered the Court of Inquiry, viz., to enable the men who consider themselves aggrieved by the late Act to give expression to their own views, or, in other words, to petition in a soldier like and regular manner, which they understand themselves, against what they consider to be a hardship.

7. The Court of Inquiry will assemble, composed as follows, immediately after the arrival of the Judge Advocate General at Meerut:—

PRESIDENT.—Brigadier Horsford, Bengal Artillery.

#### MEMBERS:

Col. Huyshe, Bengal Artillery.

Col. Radcliffe, H.M.'s 75th Foot.

Col. Young, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, will conduct the proceedings.

8. The above order will be entered in the Regimental and Company Orderly Books of all the European Corps at Meerut.

W. R. MANSFIELD, Major General,  
Chief of the Staff.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**NORTH-WESTERN BANK.**—The Supreme Court at Calcutta has, on the petition of Colonel Davidson, of Hyderabad, directed the winding up of the affairs of the North-Western Bank, with a view to the dissolution of the company, above one-third of its capital having been lost.

**PEACE AND PROSPERITY.**—On Monday we had to report that in the first week of the new 5½ per cent. loan, only a lakh and a half had been subscribed, that there is extreme pressure in Bombay, that 4 per cents. are nominal at 72, and 5 per cents. are 83; and on Tuesday we learn for our comfort, that instead of a Financial Commission we are to have "a gentleman versed in finance to fill the office in the Legislative Council vacated by Mr. Peacock;" consolatory, very. Possibly the news of the mails of April and May, when they reach England, may make some slight change in the *laudamus* which Parliament is singing, in happy unconsciousness of the truth of our position. Meantime, like Mr. Micawber, we can but wait; something may turn up.—*Englishman*, May 11.

**MR. EDWARD CURRIE.**—The local press should take no slight shame to itself for having allowed Mr. Currie to depart from this country without the tribute which was due to the career of usefulness which was his. Mr. Currie's long course of public life, as an executive officer, and a legislator, was marked by ability, conscientiousness, industry, and independence. His last effort, however, was his greatest one, and should alone entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the people of this country. We allude, of course, to the Act to amend the law for the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, which became law on the 29th April, and which was published in last Saturday's *Gazette*; perhaps the most important, as it undoubtedly is the most beneficial, measure, which has emanated from the Legislative Council since the establishment of that institution.—*Phoenix*.

**MR. A. SOONCE**, late of the Sudder, has been appointed to the Council Board as successor to Mr. Currie.

**CLIPPINGS.**—In accordance with Mr. Rickett's recommendation, the salary of the Accountant to the Government of Bengal will be reduced from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,500 per mensem, at once.

**MR. BEADON.**—It is reported that Mr. Beadon is to take the seat in Council vacant by Mr. Grant's promotion, and that Mr. Devereux will succeed him at the Foreign Office.

**PASTORAL AID WANTED.**—A letter from Fyza bad says:—"You will be surprised to hear that there are close upon 1,600 Europeans here, and not a single chaplain to look after their spiritual welfare—neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant. There is no proper place for divine worship here, certainly, but I am sure we would all be most happy to contribute our mite, and, with a little help from Government, soon be able to erect a temporary edifice. I fear that if we continue much longer without having the sweets and comforts of religion administered to us, we shall be growing oblivious of our duties, alike towards our Creator and fellow-creatures. Pray bring the subject to the notice of the authorities."

**THE ARTILLERY AT LAHORE.**—On the evening of the 11th May, when the trumpet sounded for drill, a few of the men of the 1st troop 2nd brigade horse artillery refused to turn out. Bourchier and two or three officers were at the band, and on hearing of this they all went to the barracks. The men then immediately turned out. The men of the 4th troop 3rd brigade horse artillery turned out as usual for evening drill. The General then came down, and spoke to the men, and told them he would order a committee to assemble to take down every man's statement. The men were perfectly orderly and respectful. On the morning of the 12th, a committee composed of Brigadier Smith as president, Colonel Boileau, artill., Captain or Major MacMullen, 5th cav., members, and Captain Young, judge advocate, assembled at the artillery mess house, at 8 o'clock and took down the evidence and statements of every man, not in hospital or on duty, in the different troops of horse artillery. Thirty-two men in Bourchier's troop said they were satisfied with the state of things. Thirty-nine men said that as they were not attested to serve the Queen, they thought they were entitled to the volunteering bounty of twenty rupees, or to their discharge. Forty-four men of Blunt's troop said that they were all content to serve her Majesty. The rest, all recruits, with the exception of five young hands, said that they thought they were entitled to their discharge, or to the volunteering bounty of twenty rupees. They said they thought it was the same as exchanging from one regiment to another. Such was the opinion of all the men that objected to her Majesty's service. After this they went to their barracks and have gone through their duties ever since as usual, and as if nothing on earth had happened. Last evening the committee went to the fort to interrogate the Company of Foot Artillery in the fort. The whole of the men but two were content to serve the Queen, and these two were recent transfers. The committee were going the rounds of the "dumplings" this morning. They have been very quiet and orderly. Such is the state of affairs. It was nothing, but perhaps it may be magnified.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**THE NAWAB OF FUERUCKABAD.**—We are informed that the Nawab of Furruckabad is very ill. The Begum, one of his favourite wives, has been released by Government, and her confiscated property has been restored.

**TAKING IT INTO CONSIDERATION.**—We hear from Calcutta that the Council are unanimous that the Nawaub of Futtehghur should be hanged, and have confirmed the judge's sentence, but the viscount is "sitting" on the case, and there is some talk of referring it to England. These delays, for his lordship has had Sirdar Khan, the deputy collector of Banda's sentence of death under consideration since October, are incomprehensible. A friend says, "in furtherance of the official character recently assigned to you, you should order a list of unanswered references of the Gov. gen. to be computed, and issue "takeeds upon them."—*Delhi Gazette*.

**DISAFFECTION OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.**—The following is authenticated:—"We hear sad accounts of the 5th European Regiment now being formed at Berhampore. We understand that when on parade on the 4th May, they gave 'Three cheers for the East India Company' and 'Three groans for Mrs. Queen.' All that they got for this was being told, 'Do not disgrace yourselves or behave well,' at which they laughed aloud. Perhaps a change of commanding officer or adjutant might be advantageous."

**SEPOY CONVERTS.**—We (*Lahore Chronicle*) hear from Umritsur as follows:—"On Tuesday last six souls were brought to the faith, one of whom was a female, whose husband had been brought into the Christian fold two years ago, and another was a youth, the son of a Moulavee, a Mahomedan teacher and expounder of the Koran. As usual in the Punjab, all the civil authorities attended the ceremony of the baptism of these natives. Mr. Cust, the commissioner, Mr. F. Cooper, the deputy commissioner, Mr. Cordery, and Lieut. John Chalmers, from whose regiment two of these converts came. In days gone by no servants of Government dared to attend on such occasions, because of an indirect prohibition existing; but a new era has dawned over the Punjab, and our officials take heart and act the good part. All this, you will see, has taken place, too, in the great seat of the Sikh religion, and the converts have come from the ranks of the Sikh soldiery."

**VINDICATIONS.**—We have much pleasure in inserting the following letter:—"To the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette*.—Sir, I read in your issue of Thursday, May 12th, an extract from the *Englishman*, purporting to be an account of the late occurrence at Meerut, which is not only incorrect as to the facts, but most injurious to the character of the regiment which I have the honour to command. Instead of the 75th regiment having only 700 men, I beg to state that there are at present at head quarters 1,065, not to be surpassed in good conduct or loyalty by any regiment in Her Majesty's service, and I unhesitatingly affirm that they are ready and willing to a man to obey every order they receive, and to perform any duty that may be imposed upon them. I trust, therefore, that you will, in justice to the regiment, insert this letter in your next issue, and I have the honour to be sir, your obedient servant, W. RADCLIFF, Lieut. Col., commanding 75th regiment."

We also insert another letter from a commander, jealous, and rightly so, of his men's reputation. We are very glad to hear that we were misinformed about the behaviour of Major Light's battery; the good conduct of the men while they were stationed here made us unwilling to believe that they would do anything to cause them to forfeit the good character they have always borne hitherto. To the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette*. Sir,—In your paper of yesterday you say, with reference to the feeling of excitement generally prevailing among the troops of the late E.I.C., "It seems that a similar spirit has manifested itself at Gwalior, among the 3rd European Regiment, and a portion of the Artillery." As commanding the Bengal Artillery here, I must contradict your statement. The spirit which moved some of my men to petition against what they consider an infringement of their rights as British born subjects is entirely dissimilar to that which prevails in the 3rd European regiment. My men have never disobeyed an order, refused to parade, or in any way deviated from that good conduct they have ever maintained since I have had the honour to command them, and so they were told in a complimentary speech by Brigadier Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.B., after an inspection of the battery on Friday evening last. Soldiers expect their commanding officer to guard their good name as he would his own; therefore, I shall feel obliged by your publishing this letter.—Your obedient servant, ALFRED LIGHT, Major commanding No. 21 Bengal Light Field Battery. Gwalior, 15th May, 1859.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**MR. GRAY** is to receive Company's Rs. 50,000 per annum, as a consolidated salary for the secretarship and postmaster-generalship, until further orders.

CAMP SECORA, OUDE, April 30.—For some time past several small parties of rebels have been dodging about in the different jungles in this neighbourhood, having been driven this way by the approach of General Grant from Fyzabad. On the morning of the 27th, a force consisting of four squadrons of the bays, and two guns of Major Soady's battery, royal artillery, marched from here to the Bungaon jungles, about ten miles north-east of this, where the rebels, numbering from 400 to 500 men, under Ghazadar Singh, were reported to be lurking about. A force from Gonda, consisting of 400 of her Majesty's 53rd, two guns of the royal artillery, and a party of Sikh cavalry, commanded by Captain Jones, also advanced on the same place, to co-operate with the force from here—the whole under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Walker, Queen's bays. When we arrived there, we found the rebels still in the jungles, a ruined fort being their stronghold *pro tem*. The 53rd very soon drove the niggers out of their hiding places, while the cavalry, who were patrolling outside the jungles, were biding their time to act. Very little, however, could be done, on account of the denseness of the jungle, which favoured the flight of the rebels; but the Sikhs, headed by Captain Jones, got into the middle of some of them, and disturbed them considerably. Altogether it was a very successful little affair. About a hundred rebels were accounted for, among whom was their leader, Ghazadar Sing, whose body was found and recognised inside the fort, having evidently been struck by a piece of a shell. A very handsome tulwar was taken of him, which I believe was bought by an officer of the bays. They have now all completely dispersed from this part of the country, and are supposed to be making their way towards the hills again. I fear much there is every reason to believe that we shall be out during the hot season, as of course these rebels will have to be watched and prevented breaking across again. P.S.—Our loss, seven, of the 53rd wounded, and some nine or ten Sikhs. Some horses also hit. To this we may add that Capt. Vaughan's column, when it arrived at Hurkapore on the 28th April found that a party of rebels was not far off to the south. Capt. Vaughan, accordingly, went out and attacked them, killing some twenty, and capturing an elephant and some arms and horses, the routed rebels having, as usual, betaken themselves to the jungles about Chittoonee. A subedar of the late Oude irregular force, who had surrendered to Capt. Vaughan previously, is reported to have given that officer some important information. His name is Dowlut Ram, and he is said to have named two other native officers who were exerting their influence in inducing the rebels to surrender, and it was thought likely that they would succeed to a very large extent, especially with the sepoy of the late Oude irregular force, who all seemed anxious to give up the game. Dabee Bueens, the Raja of Gonda, was at Deoghur, but it is not said whether there was any large number of rebels with him. Bancee Madhoo is said to be in a place called Dang, with from 150 to 200 followers. There were some other chiefs along with him, whose desire to surrender had become evident. These were Jodh Singh, Kullun Khan, and Hurdutt Sahai of Bhoondee. We have lately heard of the two new leaders, Bellee and Balkurrun, as being at the head of some 500 rebels (sepoys) in some pass north of Bhingah. We also hear that Bala Rao, with some 10,000 men, of whom 300 or 400 are said to be cavalry, is encamped to the south of Bootwal, near the fort of that name. Mummoo Khan is supposed to be with this force, the sepoy portion of which is commanded by one General Joowalla Pershand. And most strange to say, the whole are fed by the Nepalese! But the most glorious piece of news, and which may be almost implicitly relied on, is, however, that the Nana and his family, with the Begum, and about 300 personal followers, are prisoners in the hands of the Nepalese regiments in the fort of Ninkote or Niakilla, a little to the north of Bootwal. A day or two before Captain Vaughan's affair, on

the 20th, we believe, Major Murray, with 300 of the 7th and 20 Punjab infantry, and a squadron of the Jat horse, attacked the Nusseerabad brigade, under Gunga Singh and Dabee Singh. The rebels are said to have numbered about 1,500 infantry and 200 cavalry, and were posted in a strong position on the left bank of the Koanee nullah. They were defeated, routed and driven into the jungle across the nullah, leaving unmistakable evidence of their severe loss behind. *Lucknow Herald*.

EUROPEAN TROOPS AT ALLAHABAD.—The example set by the European troops of the late company at Meerut, in endeavouring to obtain a settlement of their claims for their discharge, and bounty on re-enlistment, has been followed at Allahabad, and during the past week there have been unmistakable manifestations of discontent and insubordination among the men of the light cavalry and 4th Europeans. These proceedings have been variously described in the station, and a great many exaggerated reports have naturally obtained circulation, which the "own correspondents" of the journals will probably do justice to. For those of our readers, however, who prefer to such stimulating mental food a mere record of things as they are, we offer the following, which, after a great deal of sifting of impossible and improbable statements, we may venture to recommend as reliable. On Friday evening the notification of the Governor-General, announcing the decision of the home authorities against the claims of the soldiers, was read to the 4th Europeans on parade. It was received without any manifestation of feeling, and the men quietly dispersed to their barracks. At about nine o'clock some symptoms of disturbance became manifest. A noise of voices was heard, and some shots were fired in the lines. The officers of the regiment thereupon proceeded to their respective companies, and endeavoured to ascertain the cause of such unusual proceedings. The men listened respectfully to the remonstrances made, and offered no violence, but they plainly declared that they had a grievance and would have it redressed. The cause of their discontent was, as had been suspected, the communication which had been made to them. The disorder continued for some time, and it was remarked that the most noisy of the men were under the influence of liquor. By eleven o'clock, however, the men appeared to be tired of keeping up an excitement which seemed to have no immediate object in view, and gradually retired to their cots. On the following morning everything was quiet, and the ordinary duties of the day—orderly room, &c.—were gone through as usual. The peace continued throughout the day; and at about one o'clock Sir John Inglis, to whom a summons had been sent through the telegraph, arrived in the station by train. At five o'clock a parade of the regiment was ordered, when the major-general, accompanied by the assistant adjutant general, the brigadier, and the brigade major, appeared on the ground. Sir John Inglis then delivered an address to the men, telling them that he had come from Cawnpore solely to listen to any complaints which they might have to make, and he pledged himself that he would forward such complaints to the Commander in Chief, who would see justice done, but who would never approve of any unsoldier-like way of urging their grievances. Some of the men upon this fell out, and explained the nature of their demands; but as it was considered better that they should be received in writing, it was ultimately arranged that a certain number of men from each company should attend orderly room on the following morning, and their complaints be formally taken down. The men were then dismissed, retiring peaceably, nor was there any recurrence of the disorderly scenes that night. On Sunday morning a special orderly room was held as arranged, and the statements of several men from each company were received. They were all to the same effect, and a repetition of the same arguments which have been so often heard. It did not appear that the main object of the men was to get their discharge for the purpose of leaving the service, — they were

ready to serve their Queen and country many of them said, — but they claimed the option of re-enlisting or not as they pleased, and the payment of the bounty as their right. In the afternoon a parade was again ordered, and Sir John Inglis again addressed the men, expressing his high satisfaction at the manner in which he understood from their officers they had conducted themselves since the previous day, and assuring them that their representations had been despatched to the Commander-in-Chief, who was then at Kussowlie, and from whom he had just received a telegram, dated that morning, stating that the case would be submitted to Government without delay. The men again dispersed peaceably, and since then, up to the latest accounts that have reached us, seem to be waiting patiently for the decision of the Governor General, with whom, as may be supposed, a constant communication is maintained by telegraph. The regular duties of the regiment are all gone through, and the demeanour of the men is generally steady and respectful. This was sufficiently manifest at the several parades, where nothing occurred to distinguish them from ordinary occasions of the kind. In the meantime the men of the 1st European Light Cavalry had been making similar demonstrations. Indeed, it is stated that they took the lead in this respect, and that they commenced rioting on Thursday, on which day they had seen a copy of the notification. Since that time their conduct had been systematically irregular and insubordinate, so much so as to require that a careful watch should be placed over them. After leaving the 4th, Sir John Inglis proceeded to visit their lines, a parade having been previously ordered. He made an address to them similar to that delivered to the 4th, and with much the same amount of success. The men showed no disrespect, and were content to wait until the decision of the Governor General should be known. On the same evening Sir John paraded the Bengal horse artillery now in the station (half troop, 2nd troop, 2nd brigade), and his address to the men was met in a very satisfactory manner. They disclaimed any sympathy with or participation in the movement, and it is due to them to state that their general conduct has justified the assertion. We have not heard of any irregularities being laid to their charge, and now that Tomb's troop has been cleared from the aspersions cast upon it, it may be expected that the Bengal artillery will not incur the reproach of having shared in these unsoldier-like proceedings. The week has passed away, pending the decision of the Governor General, without any great excitement, though some uneasiness is of course felt, and even alarm, by foolish persons, who are to be found everywhere. There has been some disorderly conduct at night, now and then, but nothing worth particularising, except on Wednesday night, when a collision took place between a non-commissioned officer and two of the cavalry men—the former interfering in the cause of order, and it is believed in self-defence—in the course of which one of the men was killed (shot by a revolver) and the other severely wounded. The General returned to Cawnpore at the beginning of the week, and re-visited Allahabad on Thursday, when a parade was ordered of the late Company's European troops in the station, each in their own lines, for the following morning. It is due to the men who have been so ill-advised and imprudent as to take this mode of obtaining their objects, to state that they are generally among the youngest enlisted. The old soldiers generally know better, and have nothing to say to the proceedings.—*New Times*, May 11.

SHAJEHANPORE, April 13.—No news of importance here, but letters from Lucknow express strong hopes that the Nana will be speedily captured, and state that there is no doubt of his having with him a girl of ten years old, the daughter of a deputy collector, of whom he is very fond. There are also two European women with him.

MR. C. J. WINGFIELD has been appointed chief commissioner of the province of Oude.

**FUTTEGHUR, May 10.**—Mooltan Khan's case came on for trial on the 7th, and lasted until today. He is charged with being a leader and instigator of rebellion. This charge is brought home against him by the evidence of credible witnesses produced against him on the part of Government. The Special Commissioner sentenced him to nine years' imprisonment or transportation beyond the seas; but this sentence will not be executed until its confirmation by Government. Mooltan Khan's defence chiefly consists in the statement that he saved Mr. Edwards, C.S., and his companions' lives when on their way to Futteghur a few days previous to the mutiny at that place. He is a member of the Mow Nawab's family, and collected by force about two lakhs of rupees from the citizens who have now come forward to give evidence against him. It is proved that he took an active part in the rebellion. He commanded the rebels at the battle of Puttiallee, and was concerned in the murder of Chobi Ghunsam Doss, but there is no evidence to prove this charge against him. The documentary evidence is sufficient to convict him of rebellion, but the Special Commissioner for form's sake examined several witnesses. The Special Commissioner's departure is universally felt by the community at large, especially by his servants, who have experienced innumerable instances of kindness. Shah Zuman Khan, another rebel, is released. Morad Ali Khan, the late Nazim of Etawah, will be transported for life. These sentences will not be carried out till they are confirmed by Government. Mooltan Khan's defence was taken into consideration by the Special Commissioner, and therefore a mitigated sentence was passed.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**RAJAH OF MORARMOW.**—Lieut. Col. S. A. Abbott has addressed the following letter, dated Lucknow, 30th April, to the *Delhi Gazette*, requesting the editor to receive subscriptions up to the 1st July:—"It is known to all that a few of our countrymen, after escaping from the Cawnpore massacre, landed on the Oude territory, and were inhumanly assailed by the followers of the rebel Talookdar Rambuksh. Surrounded by them, our countrymen, about eight in number, defended themselves for some hours in a small Hindoo temple; but at last, driven out by the smoke of a fire kindled at the entrance, they desperately cut their way to the Ganges, and, as the sole means of escape left, plunged into the river. Captains Thompson and Delafosse, with Privates Murphy and Sullivan, reached the neighbourhood of Morarmow, and being beckoned to by a man on the bank, landed, when their strength was almost exhausted. To their surprise they found that the Rajah of Morarmow had expressly instructed his tenantry to look out for Europeans, and to give them every possible aid. Accordingly, they were escorted to the Rajah, who received them with respect and consideration, treated them with great kindness for several weeks, and eventually sent them in safety to the British Camp. Now it must be remembered that the Rajah of Morarmow was in those days by no means a powerful Talookdar, or a man who had in any way benefited by the British Government, and further that our rule was then believed to have passed away for ever. The Government has liberally rewarded his loyalty; but it is thought that the countrymen of those whom he succoured in their extremity would like to testify their admiration of so noble a deed. With this view this notice is circulated and subscriptions are invited. A committee will be held at Lucknow to decide on the nature of the present to be offered to the Rajah.

**PHILLIBET, May 12.**—The force under Colonel Smyth has broken up on account of the troops suffering so much from sickness; the detachment of the 42nd highlanders has returned to Bareilly, and the battery of horse artillery and Rohilound horse are at present encamped here. Should the rebels now try to escape across the Sirdah they will still find our patrols ready to give timely warning to the troops here. The weather in the day is very warm, but the mornings and evenings are very pleasant.

**MEERUT, May 10.**—Colonel Johnson, the Assistant-Adjutant General of Artillery, who has already had an interview with the Commander-in-Chief in the matter of the disputed bounty, left this on Saturday for Calcutta, to consult the Governor General. A Court of Inquiry assembled here yesterday, and was continued today, but the particulars are a perfect secret. This Court is likely to continue for some time; the details of inquiry involve so many intricate questions that only two men passed their examination yesterday. On Tuesday Colonel Johnson returned from head-quarters, having passed the chief at Kussowlie on his way down; the latter, however, retraced his steps from that place, having been assured by the daily telegraph from this that his presence was not required. The men behaved most correctly throughout, and were released from confinement to barracks on Saturday, by order from the Commander-in-Chief, who addressed a general order to the men upon their improper conduct, and ordered a Court of Inquiry to record their imaginary grievances.

**MORE NICE THAN WISE.**—The *Englishman* has heard that a civil servant, holding a lucrative appointment, has refused to accept promotion to a higher, because, in consequence of the reduction about to be effected in the salaries of persons taking offices in future, he would be a loser. The Governor General has ruled that in such cases no further promotion can be given to the recusant incumbent, who must consider his present appointment to be for the remainder of his term of service.

**DEFEAT OF OUDE REBELS.**—From Camp Bhirtapore via Gonda, 30th April, 1859. From Brigadier Horsford, to Calcutta, to Military Secretary to Government. "Followed the rebels to prevent their collecting boats and crossing the Kowaralla river into Khyraghur jungles. Surprised between 2,000 and 3,000 cavalry and infantry under Oomrao Singh, between Kowrialla and Gurivar river, at their junction. Dispersed rebels, with loss of upwards of 200 men. Oomrao Singh, with 200 sowars and 100 infantry, escaped towards the hills. Casualties not numerous. No European officer wounded."

**JHANSI, May 13.**—If this place is to become a permanent post for European troops it must acquire a better character for healthiness. The 92nd Highlanders have a large number of men in hospital with fever, and there are a number of cases of Guinea-worm. The men who had remained under canvas seemed to stand the climate better than those who are under more substantial cover. Two days ago the civil authorities hanged Gunga Dhur Marhatta, one of the choice spirits of Jhansi in the three days of the outbreak and massacre. His share in the business was the murder of Mr. T. Andrews, the P. S. Ameen. This gentleman had at dawn descended from the fort wall by a rope, disguised as a native, but being of a peculiarly spare figure, and his features being known to every inhabitant of the place, there was little chance of his avoiding discovery. This Gunga Dhur, a retainer of the Ranee's, recognised him as he approached the palace and cut him down. There are accounts of parties of rebels having appeared at three separate points of this division, but very little interest attaches to their movement.

**GHOLAM MAHOMED.**—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to sanction a pension of twenty-five rupees per mensem to Gholam Mahomed, late Moonshee, in the service of Captain Edward Connolly, who was killed in the Kohistan of Cabul. Gholam Mahomed served formerly in one of the irregular cavalry regiments, and subsequently accompanied Captain Todd's mission to Herat in 1839, and returned thence with Captain Connolly to Cabul. The pension will have effect from the 28th February, 1859, the date on which Lord Stanley's despatch was received in India.

**MAJOR FLOWDEN**, late in command of a police corps, has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Grant.

**H.M.'s 73RD REGIMENT.**—A letter from H.M.'s 73rd regiment, dated Camp Parah, three miles from Chillian, 11th May, states that on the march from Banssi to Chillian they met a party of Sikhs escorting about a hundred puka sepoy (sowars), who, it is said, gave themselves up at the latter-named place. A rumour is afloat that another 200 have also given themselves up at the same place. The regiment was to halt for a day, and then continue its march to Chillian; it is believed that it will go into the jungles, and it is expected that it may have a brush with the enemy. Thermometer one day rose to 102° in tents, but mornings and evenings still continue pretty cool.

**CAWNPORE, May 14.**—Everything is most exorbitant in price here, even Calcutta articles being dearer than at Agra, and the natives seem to have established a very pretty "nirik" of their own, which no one thinks of interfering with. Even Government coin is not excluded. Fifteen annas to the rupee is the utmost you can expect. A more insolent set of scoundrels I have never met; here, too, of all places in the world! I went the other day to visit the well here; to the disgrace of Government be it said that, although nearly two years have elapsed since the murders were committed, they have left it to a few men of the 32nd Regt. and a poor sergeant of artillery to erect the only monument that marks the spot where our countrymen and countrywomen were buried. This is a melancholy place. The Commissary general has been ordered suddenly down to Calcutta; it must be something important, or they would not send for him in this weather.

**TANTIA TOPEE.**—As some discussion has lately taken place with regard to the share taken by Tania Topee in the Cawnpore atrocities, we (*Delhi Gazette*) are enabled to clear up the point by stating that ample evidence is in the possession of the authorities to show that Tania Topee, under the order of the Nana, was one of the most conspicuous characters among the chiefs concerned in the massacre. One witness was close by him at the ghat when he gave the order for the bugle to be sounded which was the signal for the onslaught. Tania was also with the Nana in a house close to the slaughter-house. The latter with Teeka Sing, Jwala Pershad, Bala Rao, and others, gave the orders, and induced their followers to commit the murders. The worst of all, however, was Bala Rao, the Nana's brother. Our informant adds, "Don't think that I am offering any excuse for the Nana, he was bad enough, but his brother was the incarnate fiend."

**THE KING OF OUDE** is now permitted to correspond with his relations at Lucknow, his letters being forwarded through Government.

**OODDY PERTAB BAHADOOR SING**, Rajah of Nugur in Gorruckpore, has been convicted of being accessory after the fact to the murder of five British officers, and of being a leader in rebellion. Sentenced to transportation for life.

**ROORKEE, April 27.**—A Mr. Hoskins, one of the gentlemen belonging to the new iron works at Nynce Tal, and here on business, was knocked down yesterday as he was going to the workshops by a native fanatic, who attacked him with a club, and would have finished him had he not been seized. The rascal was evidently waiting on the bridge for the first European on whom to exercise his religious zeal. The beggar ought to be hanged. Hoskins is a little better. The prisoner pretends to be mad.

**THE HON. BARNES PEACOCK** has been appointed vice-president of the council of India for making laws and regulations.

**MONEY GRANTS.**—The policy of commuting money grants for religious purposes in Bengal and Madras has been fully carried out, and the Secretary of State for India has ordered that it shall be everywhere enforced, by giving land of equal value.

**SMALL CAUSES COURTS.**—The Bill before the Legislative Council for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature has passed through committee, with some amendments.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

May 4. Jute, Lique, Bourbon; Sardinia, McLevy, Akyab; Str. Lancelotti, Oliver, Hong Kong.—5. Dorothea, Gentschew, Melbourne; Bailly Jarvie, Barber, Moulmein; Dera, Butler, Chittagong; Mary Spencer, Fisher, Liverpool. 6. Cami, Perdu, Akyab.—9. Str. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein; City of Palaces, Young, Liverpool; Bonnerges, Skene, London.—10. Steamer James Hartley, Hook, Hong Kong. 11. Alice Ball, Hickey, London; Prince Frederick William, —, Cape Town; Neptune, Warey, Madras.—12. War Spirit, Baker, Melbourne.—14. Grange, Gunner, Cape Town; str. Fire Queen, Burbeck, Rangoon.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Alice Ball.—Mrs. Hickey, Maj. F. Dowall.  
Per Neptune.—Messrs. E. Kain, F. Fangdale, vet. surg., W. Thompson, W. T. Atkinson.  
Per Lancelotti.—Capt. Cochane, Mr. McLagan, Capt. Pugh, and Mr. Serimeger.  
Per Fire Queen.—Mr. A. Grote, c.s., Mr. W. Rayve, Mrs. Sevenoaks and child.  
Per Grange.—Capt. Thomas, H.M.'s 3rd Eur., Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan.  
Per str. Burmah.—Mrs. A. Wyatts, Mrs. Daval, two Misses Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Surice, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Wollaston, Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Mr. J. F. Cappel, Mr. Pyne, Lieut. Dangerfield, Capt. Falconnet, Mr. J. Connel, Capt. Fitzroy and Evans, Mr. Strocket, J. Bruce, Esq., Jacob Jundale, Rev. J. H. Pratt.  
Per Bonnerges.—Mrs. Skene, Mr. and Mrs. Tween, Mrs. Cassidy, Miss Bell, Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. H. Eyden, Mr. Quebeck, Mr. Shipelle, Mr. and Mrs. Litchfield and two children.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Alma.—Maj. Tycher, Dr. Gastner, Messrs. Rhine, McInnes, Garret, Goldard, Reynolds, Syes, Donald, Johnson, Tyrrell, Dalryell, Golding, McKitchie, Watson, Bignold, Gordon, Durands, Munson, Phyllycowskie, George, Fielding, Thomas Myers, Euglbrecht, Mr. and Mrs. Croke, Mr. and Mrs. Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Buais Le Bailey, Mrs. Cockburn and child, Capt. Campbell, Col. Italy, Fr. Lakerstein, Ens. T. A. Wroughton, Asst. surgs. Stepworth and Greenfield.  
Per War Spirit.—Capt. Gilmore, R.A., Dr. Sconce, Miss Sconce, and Mr. Williams.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 14, 1859.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	12 8 to 13 0	
Company's Rupee 4 do.	27 0 to 28 0	
Sicca Rupee 4 do.	27 0 to 28 0	
Transfer 4 do.		Nominal.
New 5½ do.	6 0 to 6 8	

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill and Notes (do.)	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	8 per ct.
On deposit of Good, &c.	9 per ct.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	2275 to 2300
Agra Bank	100	145 to 150
North-Western Bank	400	110 to 120
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1700 to 1750
Ganges Company	1500	1500
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1650 to 1675
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	650 to 675
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	70 par.
Bonded Warehouse Association	145	325 to 330
Calcutta Docking Company	700	850 to 875
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	200	325 to 330
East-India Railway Company	£20	Rs. 5 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no saica.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	20	par.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½ to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 85
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 95
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 95
On goods 5-4ths of approved valuation.		

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10	7
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32	10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15	4
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 12 to 21	13
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 10 to 15	12
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	2 to 16	4
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	16 0 to 16	2
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 8 to 104	10
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 210	0 to 220	4
Mexican do. (none)	"	220 0 to 220	8

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 12s. 6d. To Liverpool, £1. 7s. 6d.

## MADRAS.

## THE ENDOWMENTS OF MADRAS.

The question of the separation of Government from the great religious endowments has again become prominent at Madras. As to the principle at issue there exists at that Presidency a tolerably general consensus of opinion. The custody of temples and the charge of the endowments are to be left to those whom they concern. The special aid hitherto afforded will be withdrawn, and the temple properties placed like all other properties under the guardianship of the law. In practice, however, one very serious difficulty arises. The temples must be transferred to somebody, and that somebody must have a continuing existence. Some of the sacred lands and funds have always been managed by corporations, families, bodies of Brahmans, founders' kin or others. In such cases a settlement is a simple affair. They receive by law the power they now enjoy in practice, and Government retires. In many other cases, however, more especially in some of the richer foundations, Government has so directly interfered that no element of personal proprietorship remains. In such cases who are to be trustees? One party wish the point to remain unsettled, Government simply retiring, and leaving the deities to look after their own. That plan, however logical, in the present state of opinion cannot be easily accomplished. It is considered unjust even by men who utterly repudiate the propriety of official connection with idolatry. In practice there would be a grand scramble for the plunder, with no improvement either of the morals, the superstitions, or the obedience of the people. Anarchy is not an institution for Governments to create, and even if such a course were permissible, opinion in Madras would reject it. Another plan is to make the trustees elective. The city or the village, or a union of villages, or an electoral district might elect, and public opinion would keep the trustees moderately within limits. That plan however involves, among other things, a very extensive and objectionable form of bribery. Either the managers would spend part of the revenues in buying the electors, or, and much more probably, they would make themselves popular by festivals and ceremonies to which only electors would be admitted without offerings. Our business, whatever else it may be, is not to popularise Hindooism in that fashion. The true course, as it seems to us, is a modification of the "audhikaree" system, as it prevails in Bengal. Place every foundation under hereditary guardianship, and enable anyone of the same sect, or of founder's kin, or "for whose benefit the foundation may reasonably be thought to have been established," to prosecute for breach of trust. Somebody is sure to do it, or if not, then the foundation has no hold on the people which should prevent its becoming secularised. Such a scheme would be wholly in accordance with native ideas. The ancient rulers were always creating hereditary guardians. There is no injustice done, for a responsible manager is created, and a constituency able to enforce responsibility. At the same time the great end is obtained—the absolute disavowance of Christians from the ceremonies and worship of Vishnu and Seewa.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDERABAD.—News from Hyderabad tells us that a great conspiracy has been detected in the city, to massacre all the Europeans. The popular belief is that Colonel Davidson has received instructions to the effect that he may take the Nizam and Salar Jung under his protection, and bombard the city. A better thing could not happen. A nest of greater cutthroats and villains never existed than those that reside in Hyderabad.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn from the *Indian Field* that Captain Young, of the Madras Rifles, has met with a severe accident in the vicinity of Shergotty. He went out shooting, a Cooly carrying a gun. They came on the fresh marks of a tiger, which they followed up; whilst doing so, the Cooly saw the tiger ahead through a small lane in the jungle; he immediately ran into another part of the jungle, leaving Captain Young to encounter the beast alone. The tiger sprang on Captain Young, and getting hold of his right arm above the elbow, broke the bone in two places with one shake. The impetus of the brute threw the Captain down, when his gun must have gone off, as it was afterwards found empty. The tiger left the Captain, when he managed to get up and walk to a village about a mile off, from whence he was taken into Shergotty, and now lies in a dangerous state. The wounds inflicted by the brute are frightful. It was fortunate that Captain Young managed to leave the spot, for it was found, by subsequent examination, that the tiger had returned, expecting, no doubt, to find his prey still there.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—It is with very deep regret that we have to announce a sad accident, attended with fatal consequences, which took place at this station on the evening of Monday last. Mr. Joseph Burghall, senior, the principal of the firm of Messrs. Burghall and Co., left his new stables now being erected beyond the Arab lines, on the evening of the above mentioned day, mounted on an Arab colt he had recently purchased from Abdoolah. He went first to Ali Askir's stables, where, finding the animal fresh and restive, he got him ridden by a native rough-rider, who advised Mr. Burghall not to ride the colt, as his mouth was not formed. But the old man, having been a splendid rider in his youth, forgot that his present advanced age of nearly seventy years made a difference in his physical powers, and persisted in riding the colt to the Promenade. On reaching the Post office, it appears the horse took fright, and ran away in the direction of the United Service Hotel. The rider was seen to keep his seat firmly till he reached Captain Pearce's house, when the excited animal rushed into the compound and dashed him against a tree. Poor Mr. Burghall fell senseless. Assistant surgeon Pearce was with him in two or three minutes, and every means was used both by the doctor and his kind hearted brother Captain Pearce to restore consciousness and alleviate suffering. As his thigh bone was found to have been entirely fractured, he was put on a sofa and carried home. Doctors Paterson, Kirkpatrick, and Pearce set the limb, but at eleven o'clock the same night he breathed his last. It was found subsequently that three ribs on the right side were broken, and it is supposed that the shock produced from the contact with the tree must have caused some serious injury internally, which, added to the other apparent causes, resulted in death.—*Bangalore Herald.*

DEFENCES OF MADRAS.—Fort St. George at Madras is tumbling to pieces, and has to be repaired or rebuilt. This fact seems to be taken for granted, though the way of re-edifying is the subject of discussion. The revised estimated cost of this work is above eleven lakhs of rupees, and that is a large sum to spend in these days on ancient fortifications. The sea-face, however, may be rebuilt on Colonel Cotton's plan for Rs. 1,80,000. Colonel Cotton recommends an improvement in the construction of the sea-face of the fort, which he would form of an earthen rampart, considerably lower than the present masonry parapet, and armed with a battery of eighty heavy guns. The Governor and the Commander in chief approve of Colonel Cotton's plan, which, apart from its military advantages, possesses that of admitting the sea-breeze to the interior of the fort, from which the old-fashioned masonry parapet has hitherto excluded it, greatly to the detriment of the health of the European troops in garrison. Sir Charles Trevelyan goes into the project with enthusiasm. He wants three hundred Armstrong guns from England, two hundred or so for Fort St. George, and the rest for the defence of the coast.





posed) before he gave his first deposition, and as defendant stated he only received Rs. 3, he thought it well to say Rs. 3 paid." Here were two men, the plaintiff and his witness, clearly guilty of the most flagrant perjury; and we should, under a proper state of the law and its administration, have expected to read that the judge had at once handed them up to be tried for that offence. Instead of this, we are told that "his honour observed that the case savoured much of perjury, and that the defendants, if they liked, could take legal measures against the plaintiff and his witness for perjury." We may safely predict that the defendants will not like to take legal measures. They are press-readers in a printing-office, and not likely to be able to afford such a luxury, or even to know how to set about the business. They will not prosecute the Marwarees, we may be sure. And is open, impudent perjury, committed before one of her Majesty's courts of justice, to enjoy complete impunity because two poor men cannot, or will not, prosecute the offenders? From the nonchalant way in which Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee spoke of the matter, this seems very likely. We should not judge from what he said that he had any intention to move in the matter, or even to bring it to the notice of the proper judicial authorities. Yet it would seem to be peculiarly the office of the judge to vindicate the purity and honour of his own court by taking care that such affronts offered to it should be duly avenged. Perjury is the predominant offence in this country, and the natives, so much given to it, hardly regard it as an offence at all, although it lies at the roots of innumerable social evils and poisons the springs of justice. If we find it so lightly passed over by the very judges in whose presence it is committed, how are we to expect that it will ever be eradicated?—*Bombay Gazette.*

**OUR LAW SCHOOL.**—The Law Professors have forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction a report of their classes for the year 1858-59, from which it would appear that the number of students on the rolls of the Jurisprudence and Law classes, at the close of the session, was forty-one. Of these, fourteen were "candidates," who attended the lectures in Jurisprudence only; and the remaining twenty-seven Law students, most of whom attended some of the lectures in Jurisprudence, in addition to the proper work of their respective years. Of the fourteen candidates, ten came direct from the Elphinstone College, four being of the fourth year, and six of third year standing; and four others joined as paying Students. Of the Law Students, properly so called, there are two classes; the junior, consisting of students who, after attending for at least one session the lectures of the Perry Professor in General Jurisprudence, proceed to study of the Common Law, in its three great branches of Contracts, Torts, and Crimes; and the senior, which, during the past session, consisted of two divisions, both of which attended Professor Reid's lectures in Judicial Evidence and Procedure, and the upper division only Professor Hoare's lectures on the Principles of Equity. The junior law class, while attending Professor Hoare's lectures on Contracts and Mercantile Law on Tuesdays, attended Professor Reid's on Saturdays in Delicts and Criminal Law. They also attended Professor Reid's Jurisprudence lectures on Thursdays. The other Jurisprudence lecture on Mondays, being of a more elementary character, was intended solely for the candidates. It would appear that the diligence of the law students during the session was deserving of commendation; though there is still room for improvement as regards punctuality of attendance. Ten Parsee students attended the lectures, and one Christian; the remaining thirty were Hindoos of various castes. The classes are usually examined early in June; after which the studies of the new session commence.

—*Bombay Gazette.*

**EXPORT OF OPIUM.**—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Aden*, Captain J. Bernard, which left Bombay for China on the 16th May, took 907 chests of Malwa opium.

**A SWINDLER.**—We learn that an individual, who lately established himself as a trader in Hummum Street, Fort, under the fictitious style of Messrs. Henry Montague, Rains, and Co., chandlers, commission and general agents, has absconded to the Mauritius, after having defrauded several traders of their goods to the extent of some Rs. 40,000. He managed to obtain the goods by giving cheques, payable at a certain date, upon several of the local banks, where he had no funds at all, and which were of course dishonoured.

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN BOMBAY.**—Four officers and 129 men of H.M.'s 61st regt., under the command of Captain Thurston, arrived here on the 12th May by the ship *Perekop*, from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 9th. The left wing of the 8th regt. N.I. arrived at the presidency on the 14th from Surat, in H.M.'s steamer *Prince Arthur*. 182 rank and file of H.M.'s different regiments arrived at the presidency on the 17th by the ship *Bloomer*, Capt. C. F. Smith, from Kurrachee. A detachment of 240 men of the 13th N.I., under the command of Capt. Groube, left Bombay on the 18th by train *en route* to Neemuch. H.M.'s 78th highlanders embarked on the 18th instant on board the ships *Caroline Coventry* and *Mary Shepherd* for England. The first division of H.M.'s 61st foot, consisting of 17 officers, 367 men, 23 women, and 38 children, left Bombay for Poona by train on Friday, the 20th; and the second division, consisting of 6 officers, 348 men, 14 women, and 18 children, with 82 followers, on Saturday. One hundred rank and file of the 8th regiment N. I. proceeded by rail on the 21st to Poona, *en route* to Sattara, and the remaining portion, consisting of 4 European officers, and 371 men, left for the same station on the 22nd. H. M.'s 14th light dragoons is directed to proceed to Kirkee in two divisions, the first of which will leave the Presidency by train on the 24th, and the second on the following evening. A private letter from Kurrachee states that three companies of H.M.'s 64th regiment are under orders to proceed to Hyderabad in Scinde forthwith, were they will remain for the present, with the detachment of the 1st European Bombay fusiliers on duty there. This is with the view of strengthening the place, consequent on the row connected with the formation of the telegraph line.

**H.M.'s 14TH DRAGOONS.**—The banquet proposed to be given to this distinguished regiment has been rendered impossible by the destruction of the decorations by a storm, and the advanced period of the season. The Committee of Management have, therefore, sent home the sum of 150 guineas to be laid out in the purchase of books for the soldiers' library.

**THE NUGGUR PARKUR DISTURBANCE.**—The electric telegraph has been restored as far as Nuggur Parkur, and will be speedily completed up to the portion of the Deesa line which is uninjured, and we shall then be again in uninterrupted telegraphic communication with Bombay. The total length of the line destroyed by the rebels was about twenty-four miles. Lieut. Colonel Evans telegraphed on the 12th instant that "the district was quite quiet," and the fugitive population returning fast to their homes. The leaders had fled almost without followers, and were supposed to be between Boyatra and Wadgaon. It is clear their intentions were more mischievous than was at first supposed. A native schoolmaster, who was a prisoner with them for some time, and who afterwards escaped to Cutch, states, that when consulting together after the outbreak, the leaders congratulated themselves that in consequence of the paucity of troops at Hyderabad and Deesa, and their total absence from Cutch, it would be certainly six or eight months before any force could move against them. But the rapid advance of troops from all three stations appears to have quite disconcerted their plans.

**BRIGADIER HALE**, has, we hear, been appointed to the command of the 1st class brigade at Kurrachee, and will be succeeded in the command of the Poona brigade and station by Colonel Sutton, of H.M.'s 31st Regiment of Foot.

**DEATH OF A PARSEE MERCHANT.**—We regret to record the demise of Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petty, Esq., a justice of the peace, and a distinguished member of the Parsee Punchayet. The melancholy event occurred on Sunday morning, the 22nd May, about three o'clock, at his residence in the fort, in his fifty-eighth year. The deceased had been ailing for some time; and his dissolution was not, therefore, unexpected by the members of his family. The deceased was an estimable member of the Parsee community, and his loss will not only be deplored by his countrymen who participated largely of his bounty, but also by the indigent of every class and creed, by whom he was recognised as the friend of the poor. He was a regular contributor to most of our public institutions and other charities; but unostentatious and modest in all his liberalities, he did good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame. His remains were conveyed the same morning to their last resting-place, accompanied by a large number of his sorrowing countrymen.

**AURUNGABAD.**—The *Madras Spectator* has been informed that the Commander in Chief has recommended to Government that Jaulna, as a station for Madras troops, should be abandoned, and that it should be made over to the Bombay Government. The resident at Hyderabad, on the other hand, is said to have named Aurungabad as the point at which troops should be concentrated, so as to be ready should occasion require to put down disturbances that may arise amongst the Bheels or on the Candeish frontier. This recommendation is not a bad one, Aurungabad being in a good central position, while Jaulna need not altogether be abandoned; a strong detachment for its protection might be detailed from Aurungabad—or what is more likely the present Aurungabad force would take the place of the regulars at Jaulna, which latter would in such case become a station of the Hyderabad contingent.

**MERAI SACRIFICES.**—We hear that the Merai human sacrifices, which were understood to have been abolished by the chiefs of the Khoonds, have recommenced, and some of the perpetrators have been apprehended and sentenced, and also the kidnappers. Some of the victims appear to have been sold by their own fathers.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**—At a weekly meeting of the directors, held on the 19th May, the Bank of Bombay raised its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 11. P. and O. Co.'s str. *Bombay*, Potts, Suez; *Surprise*, Berton, Bordeaux; *George Canning*, Sim, Geelong; *Eleanora*, Cann, Aden.—12. *Perekop*, Pope, Kurrachee; *British Lion*, Harrington, Liverpool; *Janna Codi*, Neesen, Galle.—13. *Scotland*, Davie, Greenock; *Sovereign of the Sea*, Thomas, Hong Kong.—15. *Vocalist*, Flett, Algoa Bay.—17. *Str. United Service*, Fitzmaurice, Hong Kong; *Bloomer*, Smith, London.—18. *Giant Causeway*, Strack, Melbourne; *Marias Cesar*, Ardison, Marseilles; *P. and O. Co.'s str. Cadiz*, Kellock, Hong Kong; *Alma*, Wilson, Liverpool; *Ann Buckle*, Touluson, Liverpool; *Duke of Northumberland*, Brown, London.—19. *Suez*, Saulguist, Cape of Good Hope.—20. *Herefordshire*, Scott, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Perekop*.—Capt. Thurston, Lieut. Murphy, Ens. Flood, Ens. Hamilton, Staff surg. and Mrs. Buckle and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloman, Apothecary Pollard, wife, and three children.  
Per *Bloomer*.—Maj. Crawford, Surg. Walsh, Ensign Ellen, Cornet Artcherby, Cornet Abadie. From KURRACHEE.—Lieut. Col. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. Crofton, Dr. Delprat, Capt. W. Paget, Capt. Austen.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Cadiz*.—Col. and Mrs. Scudamore, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Green, and Mr. Wood.  
Per Herefordshire.—Mrs. Scott and child, Messrs. Craig, Richmond, Turner, Ketty, A. Rankin, D. McNiren, J. McWilliams, W. Jack, G. Murray, D. Christie, H. Driver, and J. Thompson.

### DEPARTURES.

May 12. *Robertson*, James, London; *Emma Tully*, Par-nell, Falmouth; *Boyne*, Morwick, Mauritius; *Independent*, Labany, Calcutta.—May 13. *Elvezia*, Berghighi, Calcutta; *Merlin*, Borlase, Liverpool; *Lauderdale*, Bowers, China; *Falkland*, McFarlane, Liverpool. 14. *Benjamin Sanier*, Foulard, Marseilles; *Talavera*, Braithwaite, Liverpool.—16. *Acudia*, Kerr, Liverpool; *Beugal*, Summerfield, London; *Thomas Fielden*, Martin, Liverpool; *P. and O. Co.'s str. Aden*, Bernard, China; *Mary Shepherd*, Budge, London; *Caroline Coventry*, Freeman, London.—20. *Ally*, Macgregor, Calcutta; *Sincom*, Smith, Liverpool.—23. *P. and O. Co.'s str. Madras*, Aluhum, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Madras* for ADEN.—Mr. F. C. Cutler. For SUEZ.—Gen. Jacob, Col. Lang, Capt. Thompson.

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contingent, to assume med. ch. of 4th com<sup>o</sup> art., Hyderabad contingent, and details from that date.

No. 72.—April 8.—Confirming regtl. order by Capt. Murray, comd<sup>g</sup>. 1st cav., Hyderabad contng., dated March 29, directing Capt. Grant to act as adjt., in addition to his own duties as 2nd in com., consequent on dep. of Lieut. Dowker.

No. 73.—April 8.—Confirming the order by Brig. Hill, comd<sup>g</sup>. Hyderabad contng., dated April 5, directing Lieut. Justice, adjt. 1st inf., Hyderabad contng., to offic. for Capt. Henson, brig. maj., m.c.

No. 74.—April 9.—Approving the field detachment order by Lieut. Col. Orr, dated Camp Nandair, Feb. 23, appg. Lieut. Justice, 1st in., Hyderabad contng., to offic. as staff officer to a field detach. from that date, without prejudice to his regtl. duties.

Confirming the order dated Feb. 23, directing Asst. surg. Biden, 1st inf., Hyderabad contng., to assume med. ch. of all details and detachments in camp.

No. 623.—Promotions.—Cavalry.—Lieut. Col. R. Hawkes, to be col., fr. Feb. 4, v. Lieut. gen. H. T. Roberts, dec.

5th L.C.—Lieut. J. I. Robinson, to be capt., fr. April 3, v. Capt. Becher, dec.

5th L.C.—Cornet H. M. Buller, to be lieut., fr. April 13, v. Capt. Becher, dec.

14th N.I.—Capt. C. G. Walsh, to be maj., fr. April 13, v. Maj. W. H. Rickards, ret.

Lieut. S. C. D. Ryder, to be capt., fr. April 13, v. Rickards, ret. Ens. H. G. Taylor, to be lieut. fr. April 13, v. Rickards, ret.

Home Dept., Fort William, May 4.—The following asst. chaplains, on the Bengal estab., are prom. to grade of chaplains from this date:—

Revs. T. A. C. Firminger, J. B. D'Aguiar, A. W. Wallis, and L. Poynder.

May 6.—Mr. W. Taylor, C.S., resigned the serv. from 1st inst.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, May 6.—Lieut. F. K. Hawkins, asst. commissioner in Oude, has leave to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to England.

Mr. D. F. McLeod, financial commissioner in Punjab, 15 mo. leave, on m.c., to Eur., with 6 weeks' prep. leave.

Lieut. C. J. Richards, 38th Madras N.I., to do du. with the police of the Nagode division.

Asst. surg. Dixon, 9th Punjab inf., is app. civil surg. of Fyzabad, in Oude.

Mr. J. Cossart, Bengal Ycomany cav., joined his app. as district adj., Oude military police, on 16th ult.

Mr. J. H. Rostan is app. as asst. sub-treasurer.

Public Works Dept., Fort William, May 3.—Mr. G. Nolan, do. du. as an officer lately with 2nd Bengal police batt., is re-app. to public works dep. as a probationary asst. engr., and posted to Bengal.

The services of Lieut. A. M. Brandreth, engr., probationary asst. engr., dep. public works, Bengal, are placed at disposal of government N.W. Prov., for employ. on staff of the Thomason Civil Engineering College.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

April 25.—Mr. W. Butler to charge of sub-division of Sherghotty, and to exercise powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in Hazareebagh.

Mr. H. Davies, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sherghotty, transf. to sudder station of Behar, where he will exercise the full powers of a mag.

Mr. P. Brett to offic. as harbour-mr. at Calcutta.

April 27.—Mr. E. M. Reilly, dep. coll. of Cachar, to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in charge of sub-div. of Jehanabad, and to exercise powers of an asst. to a mag. in Hooghly and Bardwan.

April 28.—Sub-lieut. H. Baker is transf. from 5th to 4th Bengal police batt.

Sub-lieut. H. A. Coombs is transf. from 4th to 5th Bengal police batt.

April 29.—Mr. C. F. Carnac to offic. as mag., coll. and salt agent of Cuttack, and ex-officio asst. to superint. of tributary mahals.

Mr. H. A. R. Alexander to offic. as coll. of Dacca.

Mr. J. D. Ward to offic. as mag. of Dacca.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge to offic. as mag. of Backergunge.

Mr. G. S. Fagan to offic. for Mr. J. Hume as mag. of Calcutta.

Mr. E. S. Dale to offic. for Mr. Fagan as mag. of Calcutta.

Messrs. J. Boulton and J. F. Curtis to be members of the Ferry Fund Committee of Sarun.

April 30.—Mr. J. Meik to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Pooree.

Mr. V. T. Taylor to be sec. to Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bancoorah.

Leave of absence:—

April 26.—Mr. R. N. Shore, mag., coll., and salt agent of Cuttack, for 6 mo., together with 15 days' prep. leave.

April 28.—Mr. J. Hume, mag. of Calcutta, for 12 mo., on m.c., in lieu of leave granted on 16th inst.

Mr. F. C. Fowle, coll. of Jessore, prep. leave fr. 25th prox. to date of sailing of the str. of June 4.

April 29.—Mr. H. Stainforth, member of the Board of Revenue, for 3 mo.

Mr. W. White, civil asst. surg. of Rajshahye, for 1 mo.

April 30.—Dr. W. C. B. Eatwell, principal of Medical College, for 2 mo. Dr. Macnamara will conduct Dr. Eatwell's duties in addition to his own during his abs.

April 30.—Erratum.—In the orders of 30th ult. for 'Mr. W. H. Brodhurst to be mag. and coll. of Tirhoot read "Mr. W. H. Brodhurst to be coll. of Tirhoot."

May 5.—Mr. W. T. Llewelyn to offic. as asst. to protector of emigrants.

May 6.—Mr. S. H. C. Tayler to offic. as mag. of Tirhoot.

Mr. H. Michel, sub-asst. to commissioner of Assam, at Luckimpore, vested with powers of a junior asst. to commissioner.

May 9.—Capt. A. C. Plowden, 50th N.I., to be A.D.C. on the personal staff of lieut. gov., fr. 1st inst.

Rev. F. F. Mazuchelli to be chapl. of Kidderpore.

May 5.—Leave of absence.—Mr. J. M. G. Cheek, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Kalarooa for 1 mo.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Camp, Nawabgunge, March 2.—Unp. Ens. C. A. E. S. Carter, and W. S. Brooke, do. du. with left wing H.M.'s 29th regt., at Sasserani, will, on departure of that corps, join and do du. with H.M.'s 6th fus., at Allahabad.

The undermentioned young officers are app. to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join:—

Ens. C. De F. Roche, H.M.'s 34th regt.

Ens. R. Money, H.M.'s 67th regt.

Surg. J. Lee, med. dept., is app. to med. ch. of Eur. invalids procg. to Eur. on the *Alfred*.

The Agra garrison and station order dated June 28, 1857, placing Capt. W. C. L. Ryves, 12th N.I., under orders of the garrison eng., in view to his acting as an asst. field eng., is confirmed.

The following Pres. division order, directing med. arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 27.—Asst. surg. J. F. Tierney to do du. with 5th Eur. regt. at Berhampore.

Dated 30th idem.—Asst. surg. J. Sheil, B.A. and M.B. 4th Eur. regt., to do du. with the recruit depot at Barrackpore, as a temp. arrangement.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. Col. J. R. Glynn, com. troops at Jubrowlie, dated Oct. 27, app. Ens. E. H. Chamberlin, 3rd batt. rifle brig., to act as staff officer.

By Lieut. Col. W. Hope, com. a column in Gwalior div., dated 1st ult., app. Lieut. A. K. Blair, 71st Highlanders, to act as staff officer to the column.

By Brev. Lieut. Col. W. C. Mollan, com. prov. batt. at Dum Dum, dated 4th ult., app. Lieut. E. H. Lenon, 67th foot, to act as q. mr. of the battalion.

Dinapore div. order, dated 19th ult., app. Capt. J. D. Baring, 55th N.I., to act as interp. to lid. qrs. wing 2nd batt. 60th rifles.

Leave of absence:—

4th Eur. L.C.—Capt. O. Wilkinson, offic. dep. asst. q. mr. gen., fr. March 1 to June 1, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur., on furl.

Med. Department.—Surg. J. Lee, fr. Feb. 22 to date of embarkation; in ext. of leave granted him Jan. 13.

ARMY CLOTHING BOARD.

Head Qrs., Camp Monao, March 3.—The board of officers convened at army head quarters for the purpose of considering the whole question of the clothing and equipment of the European soldier in India, by G.O. of Oct. 5, 1858, is dissolved; and the following officers will form a new board, to sit at Cawnpore, for the future consideration of this subject:—

President—Maj. gen. Sir J. E. W. Inglis, K.C.B., comd<sup>g</sup>. the Cawnpore div.

Members—Maj. R. Hawkes, 80th foot, the staff surg. at Cawnpore.

The Deputy Asst. Qrmmr. General of the Cawnpore division.

Sylhet Light Infantry Batt.—Lieut. T. F. O. Scott, adjt., to be 2nd in command, v. Lieut. J. F. Sherer, removed.

Lieut. D. S. Buist, do. duty, to be adjt. v. Lieut. Scott.

Camel Corps (Ross's).—Lieut. E. B. Clay, of 66th or Goorka light inf. regt., to be paymr.

2nd Regt. Gwalior Inf.—Lieut. E. O'B. Horsford, of 46th N.I., comd<sup>g</sup>. Delhi pioneers, to be 2nd in com., and to offic. as adjt.

Barrack Department.—Lieut. J. S. Bristow, invalid estab., to act as 2nd class barrack master at Barrackpore.

Ens. M. Rosamond to act as 2nd class barrack master at Benares.

Surg. J. H. Littler, serving in Peshawur circle, to join and do du. with 2nd Eur. Bengal fusiliers.

11th N.I.—Lieut. F. W. Graham has leave fr. March 7 to June 7, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

Head Qrs., Camp Cawnpore, March 4.—Capt. G. S. Young, H.M.'s 80th foot, to offic. as dep. asst. adjt. gen. of Cawnpore div., dur. abs. of Brev. maj. T. F. Wilson.

Capt. W. R. L. Kyves, 2nd in com. of Futtehgurh levy, to be 2nd in com. of regt. of Lucknow.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. Col. J. D. Carmichael, com. a field force, dated Dec. 10, appg. Lieut. E. Hill, attached to 1st regt. Oude police cav., to offic. (temp) as interp. to H.M.'s 32nd L.I.

By Col. E. Apthorp, comd<sup>g</sup>. a detach. of Sangoor field div., dated 22nd Dec. last, appg. Lieut. and act. adjt. O. F. Smithers, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to be detach. staff.

By Brigadier C. P. Ainslie, comd<sup>g</sup>. 2nd brigade of Gwalior div., dated Jan. 15, directing Asst. surg. J. Pirie, 24th Bombay N.I., to proc. with a detach., in view to assuming med. ch. of troops under com. of Capt. Ashburner, 3rd L.C.

By Brev. maj. G. R. Hopkins, comd<sup>g</sup>. Darjeeling convalescent depot, dated 1st ult., assuming ch. of station staff office, consequent on departure of Capt. G. A. Ferris.

By Col. A. S. L. Hey, comd<sup>g</sup>. a detached column at Talahi, dated 3rd ult., directing Asst. surg. R. Menzies, 93rd Highlanders, to take med. ch. of 4th irreg. cav., with effect fr. 1st idem.

By Maj. F. Maitland, comd<sup>g</sup>. 5th Eur. regt., dated 7th ult., appg. Lieut. F. I. Conway Gordon to be instructor of musketry for the corps.

By Col. F. C. Eveleigh, comd<sup>g</sup>. a field force, dated 14th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. Mathew, attached to 2nd troop 2nd brig. horse art., to afford med. aid to 1st comp. Sikh art.

Head Qrs., Camp, Chibranow, March 14.

2nd Regt. Gwalior Inf.—Lieut. G. J. Reeves, 50th N.I., to be adjt.

Futtehgurh Levy.—Lieut. C. C. Dandridge, 49th N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Ryves.

2nd Regt. Hodson's Horse.—Lieut. C. H. Mecham, 27th Madras N.I., and 2nd in com. of 1st Mahratta horse, to be 2nd in com. fr. 1st prox., v. Sarell, proc. to Eur. on leave.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th ult.:—

Ens. J. F. Fitz G. Cologan, 22nd N.I.

Lieut. T. B. M. Glascock, 50th N.I.

Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer, med. dep.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Troop 3rd Brigade.—H. A. Brev. lieut. col. F. F. Remington, fr. March 25 to Sept. 25, to Almora and Simla.

50th N.I.—Brev. maj. H. Nicoll (major of brigade, Delhi), fr. April 1, date of embarkation, to visit pres. prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c., under new rules.

Head Qrs., Camp, Buxar, March 15.—Leave of absence:—

2nd E. B. fusiliers.—Lieut. D. W. Becher, from March 20 to May 20, to pres. prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules.

3rd Eur. regt.—Maj. H. M. Nation, fr. March 1 to Aug. 1, to remain at pres.

20th N.I.—Capt. A. I. Shuldham, fr. March 12 to June 12, to Calcutta, prep. to Europe.

72nd N.I.—Lieut. Col. P. Abbott, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Delhi and hills north of Deyrah.

74th N.I.—Lieut. Col. H. E. S. Abbott, fr. May 25 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, under old rules.

1st Belooch batt.—Lieut. G. Nicoletts (2nd in com.), from March 16 to May 12, to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe.

Head Qrs., Camp, Buxar, March 17.—Removals and postings of medical officers:—

Surg. S. A. Homan, in med. ch. of 33rd N.I. and Jullunder art. div., to 3rd batt. foot art.

Surg. H. W. Tytler, Bengal army, to 21st regt. Punjab inf.

Asst. surg. A. G. Duff, in med. ch. of Delhi pioneers, to 3rd regt. Hodson's horse.

Capt. F. J. Ellis, 58th N.I., doing du. with 21st Punjab inf., is permitted to rejoin his own corps.

Lieut. M. C. Smith, 38th N.I., attached to H.M.'s 3rd regt., is appd. to do du. with H.M.'s 93rd highlanders.

Ens. T. Doyle, doing du. with depot at Lucknow, to act as 1st class barrack-mr. at Lucknow.

Orders confirmed:—

By Capt. C. R. Fuller, comd<sup>g</sup>. art. in Gwalior div., dated 25th Nov. last, appg. 2nd Capt. J. C. Crowe, of 1st troop Bombay horse art., to be adjt. of art., in add. to his troop duties, v. 2nd Capt. Macleachlan.

Pres. div. order, dated 1st ult., appg. Lieut. C. Bailey, 17th N.I., to act as interp. to 1st batt. 3rd buils, at Dum Dum.

Head Qrs., Camp, Cawnpore, March 5.—Removals and appointments of med. officers are directed.

Surg. H. Diaper, in med. ch. of field hospital at Cawnpore, to med. ch. of 4th European regt., dur. abs. on other d. of Surg. R. B. Kinsey, Surg. Diaper will join as soon as his serv. can be dispensed with in his present appt.

Surg. W. Brydon, in med. ch. of Allahabad Levy, to proc. to Dinapore and take med. ch. of staff depot hospital, native details, &c., v. Surg. G. Saunders, proc. on leave; also to receive ch. of Superintd. surg. O. Mackinnon.

Asst. surg. G. H. Daly, fr. 15th (pioneer) regt. of Punjab inf. to 1st regt. of Hodson's horse.



Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle, appd. a dep. commissary of ordnance in G. O. No. 251, of 24th ult. is posted to Ferozepore magazine.

#### Orders confirmed:—

By Brev. maj. Hon. C. J. Addington, comg. troops at Byram Ghaut, dated 5th ult., appg. Asst. surg. T. Wright, H.M.'s 38th regt., to med. ch. of a detach. No. 14 light field batt., roy. art., with effect fr. 4th idem.

Also appg. Lieut. J. A. Caldecott, H.M.'s 38th regt., to offic. as detach. staff, fr. 4th idem.

By Col. M. G. Dennis, com. troops in Seetapore dist., dated 11th ult., directing Vet. surg. T. P. Gudgein, 2nd drag. gds., to afford prof. aid to horses of detail of No. 7 horse field batt.

Dinapore div. order, 21st ult., making the following med. arrangement for a party of volunteers fr. H.M.'s 2nd batt. mil. train and 84th foot, proc. to the Upper Provinces.

Asst. surg. W. Ramsay, H.M.'s 37th regt., to med. charge.

#### BREAKING UP OF THE SHAHABAD FIELD FORCE.

*Hd. Qrs. Camp, Kullianpore, March 8.*—The Shahabad field force is broken up from 1st prox., and all appts. connected with it will cease from that date.

Brev. maj. H. C. Anderson, 54th N.I., now at the press, app. to com. of Cawnpore levy, in G.O. of 19th ult., will take charge of remounts proc. to Allahabad.

Asst. surg. W. A. Mackinnon, surg. to H. E. the C. in C., will afford med. aid to British details at head quarters.

#### Orders confirmed:—

By Brig. J. Douglas, com. Shahabad field force, dated Nov. 3, app. Capt. A. Tisdall, 35th regt., to ch. of the treasure chest.

By Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, com. Onde force, dated Nov. 29, app. Lieut. H. J. DeCarteret, 79th highlanders, to ch. of the treasure chest.

By Brev. lieut. col. D. Seaton, com. at Byram Ghaut, dated Dec. 27, directing Lieut. L. B. Magniac, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to proc. to Dugshaie, to assume com. of the regl. depot.

#### Orders confirmed:—

By Brig. C. Troup, comg. Bareilly brigade, dated July 4, directing Asst. surg. W. C. Smith to afford med. aid to Kemanoon levy, in add. to his other duties.

By Brig. F. Rowcroft, comg. Goruckpore district, dated 3rd and 4th ult., the former directing Asst. surg. R. Lidderdale, attached to H.M.'s 73rd regt., to take med. ch. of detach. of H.M.'s 13th L.I. fr. Asst. surg. J. H. Loch.

By Brig. Sir T. Seaton, comdg. at Shahjehanpore, dated 7th ult., appg. Asst. surg. J. R. Tobin, attached to H.M.'s 82nd regt., to med. ch. of the station staff, v. Asst. surg. W. H. Muschamps.

*Hd. Qrs. Camp Arrau, March 11.*—Regt. of Lucknow.—Lieut. W. Campbell, 71st N.I., to offic. as qmtr.

#### Orders confirmed:—

By Col. J. K. McCausland, comg. in Kemanoon, dated March 10, 1858, appg. Lieut. B. Rogers, attached to 1st or extra Goorka regt., to do du. with Kemanoon inf. levies.

By Maj. gen. G. C. Whitlock, comg. Singor field div., dated Dec. 7, appg. Lieut. E. P. Homan, 50th Madras N.I., to act as his A.D.C., v. Lieut. W. H. Whitlock, on leave, with effect from 5th idem.

#### Leave of absence:—

Med. Dept.—Suptg. surg. D. Butter fr. April 1 to May 1, to Pres., prep. to retire from the serv.

*Hd. Qrs. Camp, Meerun-ke-Serai, March 12.*—Lieut. col. A. I. Campbell, 3rd Eur. L. cav., is perm. to reside at Mussoorie, and draw his pay and allowances fr. Meerut circle of payment.

Benares Horse.—Capt. W. F. Stewart, 45th N.I., acting 2nd in com. of 6th irreg. cav., to be 2nd in com.

Regiment of Lucknow.—Lieut. hon. H. H. Hare, 17th N.I., to off. as adj.

Barrack Dep.—Unatt. Ens. T. M'Carthy, do. du. with 2nd troop 3rd brig. horse art., to act as 1st class barrack master at Allahabad.

Capt. C. C. G. Ross, com. of Petoragurh recruit depot, who was temporarily directed to perform regimental duty with 66th or Goorkah L.I., is permitted to rejoin his app.; and Lieut. D. Macintyre, act. adj. Sirmoor rifle regt., and temp. in charge of Petoragurh depot, is to proc. and rejoin his former app., on being relieved by Capt. Ross.

Surg. S. H. Batson, do. du. at Dinapore, to proc. to Allahabad, and receive med. ch. of Allahabad levy.

The leave to Brev. maj. J. H. Brooks, 1st Eur. L.C. in G. O. of 2nd inst., is extended to date of dep. of str. *Hindostan*, and is to commence fr. 25th idem.

Ens. C. T. Lane, do. du. with 3rd Euro. regt., to do du. with the 3rd batt. rifle brig.

To do du. (in the case of Ens. Ommanney, on the understanding that the State shall not be put to extra expense by the measure):—

#### Cornet J. Low, 2nd Euro. L.C.

Lieut. A. H. Bagge, engineers, sappers and miners.

Ens. J. E. Harden, H.M.'s 3rd bufs.

Ens. D. Darroch, 75th regt.

Ens. A. M. Ommanney, 7th fusiliers.

The Cawnpore brigade ord., dated Jan. 26, making the underm. appointments to a detach. proc. up

country under com. of Capt. Hon. E. G. Curzon, of H.M.'s 52nd L.I., is confirmed:—

Lieut. J. Sears, qr. mr. of 64th foot, to act as adj. and qr. mr.

#### Leave of absence:—

General Staff.—Capt. P. S. Lumsden, asst. qr. mr. gen., fr. March 30 to May 16, to Calcutta, prep. to Europe.

Brigade Staff.—Brig. S. Corbett, c.s., com. at Lahore, fr. April 2 to Oct. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur.

3rd Bombay L.C.—Capt. W. Ashburner, fr. April 15 to May 20, to Bombay, prep. to Europe.

8th Madras L.C.—Maj. J. Fowler, do. du. with 4th Madras L.C., for 1 mo., fr. date of departure, to Calcutta, prep. to apply. for 6 mos' leave, on m.c., to Madras and Bangalore.

4th Eur. L.C.—Capt. W. A. Shaw, fr. March 1 to May 31, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur., under new rules.

15th N.I.—Brev. col. T. H. Shuldham, com. Allyghur garr. and levy, fr. March 15 to May 14, to Calcutta, prep. to Europe.

26th N.I.—Lieut. J. Hind, fr. 15th March to date of departure of first available str. to Calcutta, prep. to Europe.

*Hd. Qrs. Camp, Goorshaigunge, March 13.*—Ens. H. G. Becher is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 75th regt., and to join.

Asst. surg. R. Bunbury is transf. fr. 4th Eur. light cav. to regt. of Loodianah.

#### Orders confirmed:—

By Maj. gen. A. Wilson, comdg. Delhi field force, Sept. 22, appg. Maj. H. A. Ouvry, H.M.'s 9th lancers, to com. of cav. attached to movable column under Lieut. col. E. H. Greathed.

#### Leave of absence:—

5th Lt. Cav.—Lieut. S. Boulderson, fr. Feb. 10, to proc. to Calcutta, m.c.

8th Madras Lt. Cav.—Maj. J. Fowler, do. du. with 4th Madras Lt. cav., fr. March 7 to Sept. 7, to Madras and Bangalore, m.c.

13th N.I.—Capt. E. Smyth, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal.

30th N.I.—Lieut. col. W. C. Campbell, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, under old rules.

44th N.I.—Capt. J. P. Clarkson, offg. interp. H.M.'s 42nd regt., fr. April 15 to July 15, to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to Europe.

60th N.I.—Capt. W. C. Green, offg. brigade Major Umballah, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, April 29.*—*Hd. Qrs. Camp, Lalroo, April 22.*—The following officers have passed their examination in the Vernacular language:—

Capt. C. W. St. John, H.M.'s 94th regt.

Lieut. W. D. Sladen, H.M.'s 81st regt.

#### Orders confirmed:—

By Brig. gen. Sir R. Napier, com. Gwalior div.:—*Feb. 27.*—Granting leave to Capt. H. Cochrane, 7th foot (attached to Meade's horse), to proc. to Calcutta, in anticipation of leave to sea, on m.c.

By the gen. officer com. pres. div.:—*Dated 16th, 18th, and 19th March.*—Granting leave to Brev. lieut. col. L. Nicholson, royal eng., to England, on m.c., under new rules.

Granting leave to Lieut. O. S. Segrave, 13th foot, for 1 mo., m.c.

*March 26.*—Directing Asst. surg. S. Sam, 1st batt. 60th rifles, to proc. in med. ch. of details of troops to Futtyghur, and return to Cawnpore by horse dak, to join his corps.

By the officer com. at Dinapore:—

*Dated March 19.*—Authorising embarkation of the invalids of the season at Dinapore, and directing Capt. Wyatt, 2nd batt. mil. train, to take ch., and Asst. surg. Jackson, 84th foot, to afford med. aid to the above.

By the officer com. 21th foot, dated March 10.—App. Lieut. A. J. C. Birch to act as qr. mr., dur. abs. of Qr. mr. Airey, on leave.

By the officer com. 80th foot, dated March 21.—App. Lieut. F. B. N. Craufurd to act as adj., v. Borrows, prom., with effect fr. March 8.

The leave to Capt. H. C. Wilkinson, 82nd foot, in 6th para. of G.O. of March 28, is cancl.

#### Leave of Absence:—

8th Foot.—Col. J. Longfield, to England, under old rules, for 2 yrs., fr. 1st May.

*Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, May 4.*—*Hd. Qrs. Camp Peeplia, April 18.*—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion, till H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

20th Foot.—Ens. W. Unwin to be lieut., without purch., v. Macdonogh, dec., April 11.

#### Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset.

*Dated March 26.*—App. Lieut. E. L. Green, 77th foot, A-de-C., and Lieut G. A. Vaughan, 33rd foot, extra A-de-C. on H. E.'s personal staff.

By Capt. Stehelin, com. at Hazareebagh.

*Dated Jan. 24.*—Directing Asst. surg. W. L. Farmer, 29th foot, to join his corps by Dak.

H.R.H. the General C.-in-C. has been pleased to grant leave to the following officers:—

54th Foot.—Maj. J. C. H. Jones, fr. Jan. 29 to June 2.

60th Rifles.—Bt. maj. J. Maguire, fr. Jan. 22 to Aug. 7.

91th Foot.—Capt. Buchanan, fr. Jan. 25 to April 9. Lieut. Hook, 3rd batt. rifle brigade, will remain posted to that battalion as a supernu. errary, until absorbed in the establishment of the batt.

#### Leave of absence:—

1st Drag. gds.—Maj. G. Paynter, to England, for 6 mo.; Capt. J. H. Anderson, to England, for 6 mo. 12th lancers.—Capt. A. U. Wombwell, to England, for 18 mo., fr. date of dep. fr. the regt. 14th Lt. Drags.—Col. C. J. Ainslie, to Calcutta, on m.c., fr. April 11 to May 11; Lieut. col. A. Scudamere, and Brev. maj. R. B. Prettejohn, are permitted to precede their regt. to England by the overland route.

Royal art.—Vet. surg. G. J. Rollings, to Meerut, on m.c., fr. April 8 to Oct. 15. 19th Ft.—Maj. G. B. Jennings is permitted to proc. to Chirrapoonjee, on m.c. for 3 mo. 35th Ft.—Capt. R. C. Lee, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, fr. May 1 to Oct. 30; Lieut. E. Todlie, to England, for 18 mo., fr. date of leaving the regt.; Asst. surg. L. O. Patterson, to Calcutta and Sandheads, on m.c. for 2 mo. 42nd Ft.—Capt. F. C. Scott, to Nynee Tal, fr. May 10 to Oct. 10. 48th Ft.—Lieut. C. Campbell, to Landour and Mussooree, on m.c., fr. April 14 to July 14. 52nd Ft.—Ens. S. L. Pidsley is permitted to proc. to Dhurmsala, for 6 mo., fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, on m.c.

60th Foot.—1st Batt.—Lieuts. S. Mortimer, F. Austin, and C. Ashburnham, to Hills north of Deyrah, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15. 2nd Batt.—Lieut. J. A. Morrah, to England, for 18 mo. 61st Foot.—Lieut. H. G. A. Vicars is permitted to precede his regt. to England.

64th Foot.—Capt. C. Thompson and Lieut. J. W. Taylor, to England, for 18 mo. 77th Foot.—Lieut. P. Dauncey, to New South Wales and England, for 18 mo. 79th Foot.—Col. R. C. A. Taylor, to England, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, 1860. 88th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. C. Knipe, to Simla and the Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., fr. April 12 to Oct. 11. 98th Foot.—Lieut. W. L. Lewes, to Murree Hills, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15.

The name of Capt. Fane, 87th fus., having appeared in the *Gazette* of Feb. 18 as prom. to an unatt. majority, he is permitted to proceed to England.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Brev. lieut. col. S. E. Gordon, roy. art., will proceed to England, and take up app. of brigade major at Shoburness.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. Tewart, H.M.'s 6th foot, will proceed without delay to Gibraltar, to join 2nd batt. of the regt. to which he has been post-d.

Asst. surg. Lynch, 12th foot, will report himself to the officer commanding Fort William, for temp. duty with the 3rd bufs.

### The New Lieutenant Governor.

*Home Department, Fort William, May 2.*—The Hon. J. P. Grant having been appointed by H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, to be Lieut. Governor of the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William from the 1st instant, assumed charge of the office on that date, and has this day taken the prescribed oaths, under the usual salute.

*April 30.*—The Hon. F. J. Halliday having obtained permission to resign H.M.'s civil service in India from the 1st of May, from which date he will cease to hold the office of Lieut. Governor of Bengal, H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Mr. Halliday, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieut. Governor of Bengal shall be continued to him until the period of his embarkation for Europe.

Under the authority conveyed in the 29th section of the act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, H. E. the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Governor General of India is pleased to appoint, subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, the Hon. J. P. Grant, at present a member of the council of the Governor General of India, to be Lieut. Governor of the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William, from May 1.

### Money entrusted to Pay Sergeants.

*Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, April 21, 1859.*—From the proceedings of court martial which have recently been laid before the C. in C., it appears that instances still occur of officers commanding troops and companies, and sections of detachments and depots, entrusting more money to their pay sergeants than the amount required for the daily issue of pay to the troops under their command.

Lord Clyde directs that the rule laid down in the concluding portion of para. 69, page 121, of H.M.'s regulations, be strictly carried out; and he calls upon commanding officers to warn officers who have public money for the payment of troops placed in their hands, of the serious consequences which must result to themselves by a disregard of the above-quoted regulation.

## MADRAS.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, May 6.*—Appointments:—  
Mr. E. F. Webster to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore.

Mr. J. R. Arbuthnot to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Kurnool.

Lieut. Mitchell, 1st N.V.B., to have charge of Govt. central museum.

May 10.—Mr. Aeneas R. McDonnell to offic. as coll. and mag. of southern div. of Arcot, dur. abs. of Mr. A. Hall, on m.c.

Mr. S. R. Locke, dep. coll. and mag. of North Arcot, has leave for 21 days.

*Public Works Department, May 10.*—Mr. H. O'Hara, asst. exec. engr. in Salem, has priv. leave for 1 mo.

May 7.—No. 177.—Ens. W. T. Borradaile, 48th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Europe, on m.c., for 18 mo., under the regs. of 1854.

No. 178.—Promotion:—

Infantry.—Lieut. col. unatt. T. M. Cameron to be col., v. Watson, dec.; date of com., May 6.

Admitted on estab. as cadets for inf. and prom. to ensign:—

Mr. C. R. Oxley, Mr. E. W. Begbie, Mr. W. L. Ranking, Mr. F. A. Stoton; arr. at Madras on May 8.

May 13.—Rev. W. Capel, chapl. of Rajahmundry, has leave for 2 mo., fr. April 16.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave:—

Lieut. col. A. G. Young, 6 mo.

Capt. C. D. Clementson, 3 mo.

Capt. R. F. Molesworth, Capt. M. Smith, and Capt. T. W. Clagett 6 mo.

Lieut. R. R. Carnell, Lieut. and H. Tulloch 3 mo.

Lieut. D. Young, 6 mo.

Lieut. A. MacMahon 3 mo.

Asst. surg. J. K. Ogilvie 6 mo.

Capt. Edgar Walker, 47th N.I., has been perm. to retire fr. the service. His vacancy has effect from Feb. 16.

Lieut. F. Samwell, 6th N.I., has been admitted a pension of £70 a-year, to continue dur. two years, on account of the wound received by him in action on Nov. 12, 1857. The pension commenced fr. Nov. 13, 1858.

Lieut. J. J. Barclay, 1st fusiliers, has been granted a gratuity of 6 mo. in addition to 6 mo. gratuity awarded him by govt. of India, on account of the wound received by him in action at Lucknow, Oct. 13, 1857.

No. 188.—Appointment:—

Capt. C. C. Fitzroy, H.M.'s 68th foot, to be extra A. de C. to the hon. the Governor.

The undermentioned gentleman who arr. at Madras on May 8, is admitted on estab. as an asst. surg.:—

Mr. J. Bilderbeck.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, May 7.*—So much of G.O. Feb. 10, as relates to removals of Lieut. col. W. G. White and Lieut. col. C. F. Liardet is can., and the following removal is ordered, to have effect from the date of the above order.

Lieut. col. C. F. Liardet, late promotion, to 5th N.I.

Capt. E. Gage, 15th N.I., has 60 days' privilege leave fr. 12th inst.

Lieut. G. Stedman, 23rd L.I., is appd. to charge of details of N.I., proc. to northern ports and Rangoon, per str. *Coromandel*.

The following postings of officers are ordered in the artillery:—

Capt. R. A. Peach, late prom., to 1st battn. A company.

Lieut. M. M. Bowie, fr. do. du. C comp. 2nd battn. to 2nd batt. D comp., to join at Kumptee.

Lieut. C. W. Brierley, fr. do. du. 1st battn. to 1st batt. A comp., to join at Singapore without delay.

Lieut. R. Thompson, fr. do. du. 1st battn. to 5th battn. 2nd suppl. comp., to join at Vizianagram.

With reference to G.O. of 16th ult., Ens. F. L. Haleman, 37th grens., is appd. to do duty with 20th N.I., Dec. 31.

May 3.—Asst. surg. J. FitzPatrick, 30th N.I., to proc. to Kurnool and take med. ch. of civ. estab. and irreg. horse at Kurnool, as a temp. measure.

The following posting is ordered.

Col. T. M. Cameron, late prom., to 17th N.I.

Capt. E. Metcalfe, 48th N.I., is app. pres. of committee on claims to pension held in Fort St. George.

Lieut. W. N. Wroughton, 49th N.I., has been rep. to have passed exam. for general staff instead of creditable progress.

So much of G. O. dated 23rd ult. as appoints Lieut. T. R. Griffith, 48th N.I., to do du. with sappers and miners, is can.

Ens. W. L. Ranking, recently adm., is app. to do du. with detachment 69th foot at Thayetmyoo, to join.

Ens. C. R. Oxley, recently adm., is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 1st royal regt. at Secunderabad.

May 12.—Posting ordered in Horse Art.—Lieut. F. H. Thompson, to do du. with A troop, and to join at Saugor.

The undermentioned have been exam. in Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. A. R. Onkes, 25th N.I., passed the exam. prescribed for officers of companies.

Leave of Absence:—

Lieut. col. C. F. Liardet, 5th N.I., fr. May 9, for 6 mo., Madras, prep. to retiring fr. the service.

Ens. T. O. Underwood, 22nd N.I., fr. April 9 to Aug. 8, Madras.

## BOMBAY.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

No. 426.—Surg. J. R. Miller, 23rd N.I.I., to be staff surg. and dep. medical storekeeper, Malwa div., v. Vaughan, appd. to marine batt.

No. 427.—Brig. C. Blood, of art., and comd. at Hyderabad, in Sinde, has furl. to Europe for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

May 12.—No. 428.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.:—

Brev. capt. R. F. Burton, 18th N.I.

Lieut. H. Phillips, 29th N.I.

May 13.—No. 430.—Capt. R. P. Malcolm, engs., to act as dep. superint. engr., railway dept., in Scinde, in place of Capt. De Lisle.

May 16.—No. 432.—Brev. maj. K. Jopp, 16th N.I., paymaster N. D. A., has leave for 1 mo., from 26th inst., to pres. prep. to furl. to Eur.

No. 433.—Ens. H. Reeves, 6th N.I., is permitted to resign his appt. of interp. to H.M.'s 17th lancers.

No. 434.—2nd regt. Jacob's rifles.—Lieut. C. W. Wigney, 6th N.I., and qr. mr. 1st regt. Jacob's rifles, to be 2nd in com. in suc. to Nicholls.

No. 436.—Capt. G. O. Geach, 13th N.I., is transf. to invalid batt.

No. 437.—Mr. T. Young, a cadet for inf. branch of Indian military forces of Bombay pres., is admitted to the serv.; date of arr. at Bombay, April 28.

No. 439.—The following promotion is made:—  
11th N.I.—Ens. G. W. Wilmot, to be lieut. fr. May 10, in suc. to Brett, struck off by the sentence of a general court martial.

No. 441.—Capt. C. E. H. Cotes, regt. of art., to be adjt. and qr. mr. of art. in Scind div., v. Hailes.

No. 442.—Lieut. J. Hobson, asst. to superint. of Poona and Tanna rev. survey, has leave for 1 mo. fr. May 6th to June 6th, on m.c.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. F. Phillips, 1st Euro. regt. fusiliers and dep. coll. Kurrachee, date of arr. at Bombay April 28.

Lieut. E. S. Ostrehan, 25th N.I.I., date of arr. at Bombay April 28.

No. 438.—The following promotions are made:—  
Int.—Maj. H. S. Watkin, fr. 15th N.I., to be lieut. col., fr. May 2, in suc. to Vincent, dec.

15th N.I.—Capt. F. C. Wells to be maj., and Lieut. J. Currie to be capt. of a com., and Ens. M. J. J. Mignon to be lieut., fr. May 2, in suc. to Watkin prom.

No. 443.—The furl. to Eur. granted to Capt. H. P. B. Maxwell, invalid batt., Jan. 19 last, is altered to one for 18 mo. on the sea coast.

May 18.—No. 444.—Mr. C. W. Gabb is admitted to service as cadet of cavalry. Date of arrival at Bombay, April 28.

No. 445.—The serv. of Capt. W. Wilson, 1st gren. N.I., asst. political comm. in Guzerat, are placed at disposal of the C-in-C. for regimental duty.

May 19.—No. 448.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furlough to Europe for 3 years, on m.c., under old regs.

Brev. col. G. LeG. Jacob, 31st N.I.

Brev. col. W. Lang, 26th N.I.

Asst. surg. G. Naylor.

No. 450.—The following appointment is made:—  
Capt. A. G. Sinclair, 20th N.I., 2nd in com. 2nd extra regt., to act as brigade major at Sholapore dur. abs. of Capt. Dyett, on m.c., to Europe.

May 20.—No. 452.—The following promotions are made:—

8th N.I.—Lieut. C. C. G. Cowper to be captain of a comp., and Ens. H. Gardiner to be lieut. fr. May 1, in suc. to Stewart, retired.

No. 454.—The following appointment is made:—  
Capt. J. P. Sandwith, in addition to his own duties of 2nd in com. of 3rd Belooch regt., to act as interp. to corps as a temp. measure, with effect from March 12.

No. 455.—The leave of absence to Australia granted 17th inst. to 2nd Capt. T. C. Crowe, art., is can.

No. 456.—The rank of the undermentioned asst. surgs. having been received from H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India, commissions are assigned to them from the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Med. Estab.—Asst. surg. F. Hodgkinson Smith; date of rank, Oct. 13, 1858.

Asst. surgs. D. Simpson, H. J. Blane, E. Sexton, J. Davies, and W. Dymock; date of rank, Feb. 10 1859; not arrived.

No. 457.—The following appointment is made:—  
Brev. col. St. J. T. Browne, roy. art., to com. art. in Malwa and Rajpootana div., with effect from April 14, in suc. to Price, app. to Bengal.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen's Office, Bombay, May 11.*—Eng. cadet K. A. Jopp, recently arrived from England, is attached to do du. with corps of sappers and miners at Poona, to join.

Cadet W. A. Salmon, rec. arrived from England, to do duty with H.M.'s 31st regt. at Poona, for 6 mo., to join.

*Hd. Qrs., Mahabeshwur, May 11.*—4th N.I., Rifles.

—Maj. A. R. Manson, fr. April 18 to June 17, to Bombay, on privilege leave.

May 12.—The leave to Capt. H. W. Holland is leave prep. to m.c. to Europe.

May 13.—11th N.I.—Lieut. M. Boyd, fr. May 20 to June 30, to Bombay, prep. to Europe.

May 14.—Capt. T. C. Crowe, 1st tr. horse art., is attached to hd. qrs. of horse brigade at Poona, to join.

Asst. surg. E. Morton, general duty, northern div., will proc. by the Overland Mail str. of 24th inst., for general duty at Aden.

Leave of absence:—

12th N.I.—Lieut. col. A. P. Le Messurier, com. at Aseerghur, fr. April 4 to April 12, to remain in Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Europe.

May 17.—The servs. of Lieut. Coghlan, 4th N.I. (rifles), are placed at the disposal of the C. in C. on frontier of Scinde for employment with regiments of Jacob's rifles.

Leave of absence:—

Invalid Estab.—Capt. O. Bourdillon, fr. May 9 to Aug. 9, to Belgium.

May 18.—Invalid Batt.—Capt. A. Raitt, fr. June 15 to Sept. 15, to Bombay.

*Adj. Gen's Office, May 19.*—Acquired colloquial proficiency:—

Lieut. W. Merriman, sappers and miners.

Ens. H. L. Nutt, 31st N.I., and Cornet A. Currie 1st lt. cav. (lancers), May 11.

Leave of absence:—

1st Euro. Regt. Fus.—Lieut. W. Williams, for 1 mo., to Bombay, m.c., prep. to Eur.

May 20.—Cadet A. W. Lucas, recently arrived fr. England, is attached to do du. with 4th ft. at Ahmedabad, for 6 mo., to join.

## CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, May 12.)

*Bombay Castle, May 5.*—The following order, by Maj. W. L. Merewether, political superintendent and com. on the frontier of Upper Scinde, is confirmed:—

Lieut. A. Bell, 3rd N.I., has been appointed asst. to political superint. of Kolhapoor, and 2nd in com. of Kolhapoor inf. corps.

Lieut. S. Bell, 2nd N.I., to be adj. of 1st Khandeish Bheel corps.

Lieut. T. G. Coles, 15th N.I., to act as asst. superint. of police at Tanna.

The Hon. Sir J. Arnould, knt., puisne justice of H.M.'s supreme court, has been pleased to app. J. J. Gosset, esq., as his clerk.

The Hon. the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant leave to J. A. McKenzie, esq., clerk and sealer of the court for the relief of insolvent debtors at Bombay, to England, on m.c., for 9 mo. fr. 24th inst., and has app. E. Yardley, esq., barr.-at-law, to act for Mr. McKenzie during such absence.

Mr. R. Keays, jud. and sess. jud. of Poona, and agent for sirdars in Deccan, returned to duty on 10th inst., with the permission of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, without prejudice to his rank.

Lieut. C. F. Boulton, 3rd in com. of Kolhapoor local infantry, to be an asst. mag. in Rutnagherry collectorate.

Mr. A. T. Crawford, acting 2nd asst. mag. of Rutnagherry, is vested with full powers of a mag., with exception of powers of review.

Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, 15th N.I., to act as adj. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps.

Capt. A. F. Etheridge, asst. inam commr. S. div., has leave for 1 mo., to pres., m.c., prep. to Eur.

Mr. M. Larken has resigned the Bombay Civ. Serv. fr. May 12.

Asst. surg. W. G. Hunter received ch. of duties of professor of surgery in Grant med. college fr. Asst. surg. Ballingall, April 11.

Sub asst. surg. Cooverjee Dorahjee is app. to med. ch. of Bhowndy.

The servs. of Capt. DeLisle, dep. superint. eng., railway dept., are placed at disp. of chief eng. at the pres. for special duty in public works' dept.

May 8.—Mr. C. B. Pritchard has been app. super. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgium, fr. 1st inst.

Lieut. J. Hobson, asst. to superint. of Poona and Tanna rev. surv., has leave for 1 mo., fr. May 6 to June 5, on m.c.

REMISSION OF REVENUE.—Government, it is stated, have sanctioned a remission of the revenue in all those villages plundered by Tantia Topce.

## BIRTHS.

BIDIE, wife of G., daughter, at Bolraum, May 7.  
 D'MIRANDA, wife of F., daughter, at Mahim, May 13.  
 DOBBIE, wife of Capt. R., 39th Madras N.I., son, at Ootacamund, May 9.  
 DUNCAN, wife of R. S., son, at Howrah, May 3.  
 FILOSE, wife of Col. P., daughter, at Gwalior, May 14.  
 GAMBLE, wife of H., son, at St. Thome, May 8.  
 GORDON, wife of W. F., son, at Lahore, May 9.  
 HADOW, wife of Rev. C. E., son, at Chinsurah, April 28.  
 HUNTER, wife of J., son, at Agra, May 9.  
 KORNER, wife of J., son, at Oomercary, May 12.  
 LANGLEY, wife of Asst. Surg., son, at Kolapore, May 14.  
 ROE, wife of Capt. E. J. S., H.M.'s 91st regt., at Ootacamund, May 8.  
 STEPHENS, wife of J., daughter, at Calcutta, May 9.  
 STOCKDALE, wife of Capt. J., of the ship *Rob Roy*, daughter, at Bombay, May 9.  
 THOMPSON, wife of F. J., daughter, at Simlah, May 4.  
 TONNDORF, wife of F. T. R., son, at Allahabad, May 15.  
 WILKINSON, wife of J., son, at Bombay, May 17.  
 WROUGHTON, wife of Capt. F. J., 6th Eur. Regt., son, at Hazareebaugh, May 2.

## MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS, James J. to Miss Rose H. Marcelline, at Calcutta, May 28.  
 BROWNEY, Clement M. Bombay Engineers, to Florence J. daughter of Maj. A. Thomas, 8th N.I. at Mahabeshwur, May 2.  
 BUTTERWICH, Henry C. to Sophia, daughter of the late Frederick Rice, at Calcutta, April 28.  
 CAMERON, Donald, to Diana M. daughter of C. R. Smith of Calcutta, at Kishnagur, May 7.  
 HASMAN, William J. to Miss Theophila D'Silva, at Agra, May 6.  
 MURRAY, Kenneth, to Helen M. daughter of the late Christopher Woods, at Agra, May 9.  
 SIMS, George F. to Miss Harriett F. N. Guise, at Poona, May 5.  
 TAUNTON, R. E. H. to Miss Eliza E. Cuthbert, at Colaba, May 5.

## DEATHS.

BLOODWELL, Harriette H. aged 1, at Poona.  
 BODDINGTON, Richard, drowned near Jubbulpore, May 10.  
 BOND, Lieut. William A., H.M.'s 99th Regt., at Fort William, May 5.  
 BURGHALL, Joseph, at Bangalore, May —, killed by a fall from his horse.  
 DOWNHAM, William, at Poona, aged 32, May 16.  
 CABRAL, Theresa, widow of the late J. J. at Calicut, aged 66, May 5.  
 CARNAC, wife of C. F. R. at Dacca, aged 29, April 29.  
 CHECKLEY, Lieut. E. I., 19th Bombay N.I., at Indore, May 11.  
 COTGRAVE, Minnie H. inf. daughter of Lieut. E. C. W. at Morar.  
 CRAWFORD, wife of W. W. at Agra, aged 41, Apr. 20.  
 FERNANDEZ, Edward, son of the late N. at Calicut, aged 26, May 11.  
 FOGHILL, Charles, at Bombay, May 6.  
 GARDEN, Huntly A. inf. son of Lieut. W. A. at Gowhaty, April 21.  
 HAYWARD, Charlotte, at Poona, aged 4, May 15.  
 HENDERSON, Emily R. inf. daughter of Capt. J. H. at Shikarpore, May 3.  
 HOGGAN, Jane F., inf. daughter of Lieut. J. W., at Bareilly, May 6.  
 HUTCHINSON, Brigadier, commanding Scind Saugor district, at Rawul Pindee, May 3.  
 JACKSON, Alice, inf. daughter of Major G., at Murree, May 2.  
 JONES, William F., inf. son of Capt. W. S., at Ahmednuggur, May 12.  
 LUCKSTEDT, Sarah, at Meerut, aged 4, May 3.  
 MACDONALD, J. E., at Calcutta, aged 72, April 22.  
 MCLEAN, James, May 1.  
 MACLAUGAN, Frederick, at Calcutta, aged 48, May 8.  
 MORNEY, Walter F., son of T., at Bareilly, aged 14, April 22.  
 NOBLE, Florence M., inf. daughter of Lieut. H. N., at Agra, April 21.  
 PHILLIPS, Jessy, daughter of the late W. E., at Kurnool, May 8.  
 POLLEXFEN, Matilda B., inf. daughter of Capt., at Belgaum, May 6.  
 REA, David, aged 30, May 18.  
 ROBB, Thomas, aged 63, May 12.  
 ROE, Edward Z. infant son of Capt. E. I. S. at Ootacamund, May 10.  
 STEWART, Surg. H.M.'s 92nd highlanders, at Colaba, May 11.  
 STUART, George T. infant son of G. W. at Calcutta, May 3.

TREGGAR, Anne, wife of R. at Banda, April 26.  
 VARDON, Alberta B. infant daughter of A. W. at Calcutta, April 29.  
 WALDEGRAVE, Robert, aged 24, May 17.  
 WATSON, Maj. gen. Lewis W. 17th Madras N.I. at Ootacamund May 5.  
 WELHAM, William, at Bombay, May 11.  
 WHITE, Thomas, at sea, on board the *Tubal Cain*, May 3.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 14.

Royal Art.—Lieut. H. G. A. Powell, fr. h. p. 15th foot, to be paymr.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. H. W. H. D. Dumaresq to be 2nd capt., v. Goodall, dec.; May 24. Lieut. D. H. Burnes has been permitted to res. his commission; June 10.

19th Foot.—D. J. Mansergh, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Frith, prom.; June 14.

20th Foot.—Ens. W. Unwin to be lieut., without purch., v. Macdonogh, dec.; April 11.

23rd Foot.—Ens. A. M. Molyneux to be lieut., by purch., v. De Vec Tupper, prom.

50th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. Johnston, fr. Ceylon rifle regt., to be asst. surg., v. Noot, who exch.

60th Foot.—Hon. W. C. Pepys to be ens., by purch., v. Hudson, ret.; June 14.

69th Foot.—Lieut. R. C. Hutchison to be capt., by purch., v. Hankey, prom.; Ens. F. H. Dyke to be lieut., by purch., v. Hutchison.

75th Foot.—Lieut. R. Wadeson to be adjt., v. Justice, who res. the adjtcy. only; March 11.

79th Foot.—Ens. R. Stewart to be adjt., v. Wimberley; Feb. 18. Asst. surg. G. S. Davie, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Roberts.

86th Foot.—Ens. M. E. Leadbitter to be lieut., by purch., v. Conran, ret.; J. W. Boulcott, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Fowler, prom.

87th Foot.—Brev. M. C. F. Campbell to be maj., by purch., v. Lea, ret.; June 14.

93rd Foot.—Capt. W. J. Bell, fr. 9th foot, to be capt., v. Grimston, who exch.; E. A. Raikes, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Macnamara, prom.

94th Foot.—Ens. W. F. Godfrey to be lieut., by purch., v. Gaskell, prom.; June 14.

95th Foot.—B. W. Faulkener, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Chapple, prom.

96th Foot.—Lieut. A. E. Cookson to be capt., by purch., v. Hon. F. B. Pakenham, prom. to majority; Ens. M. Aytoun to be lieut., by purch., v. Cookson.

Rifle Brigade.—Hon. E. C. Vaughan to be ens., by purch., v. Evans, prom.; A. S. Harrington, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Parr, prom.; June 15. G. A. Hillyard, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Edwards, prom.; June 16. G. Larcom, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Chamberlin, prom. June 17.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Assist. surg. E. G. Noot, fr. 50th foot, to be assist. surg., v. Johnston, who exch.; June 14.

## BREVET.

Lieut. col. E. Wodehouse, c.b., royal art., to be A.D.C. to the Queen, with the rank of col. in the army, June 14.

## TO BE LIEUT. COLS. IN THE ARMY.

Maj. A. F. Steele, 9th lt. drag., April 26.  
 Brev. maj. J. de M. M. Prior, 12th lt. drag., April 26.

## TO BE MAJORS IN THE ARMY.

Capt. H. C. Marriott, 82nd foot, April 26.  
 Capt. E. Palmer, royal art., April 26.

Capt. S. P. Jarvis, 82nd foot, April 26.  
 Capt. H. H. A.C. Inglefield, mil. train, April 26.

Capt. Sir C. F. W. Cuffe, Bart., 56th foot, April 26.  
 Capt. Hon. J. C. Dormer, 13th foot, June 14.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in the Indian military forces of her Majesty; consequent on the deaths of—

Maj. gen. A. Spens, Bengal inf., on June 25.  
 Gen. A. Duncan, Bengal inf., on May 14.

Gen. Sir J. Russell, K.C.B., Madras cav., on May 16.  
 Lieut. gen. W. H. Kemm, Bengal inf., on May 25.

Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B., Madras cav., on May 29.

## Action near Toolseepore.

Fort William, April 26, 1859.

H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Depty. Adjt. gen. of the army, No. 75, of the 7th April, submitting a report of the particulars of an action in which a detach. of troops under Lieut. col. Gordon, commanding 1st Sikh inf., were engaged with a vastly superior body of rebels in the neighbourhood of Toolseepore.

H. E. in Council notifies his entire approval of the service rendered by Lieut. col. Gordon and by those under his command on this occasion; and participates in the regret expressed by the rt. hon. the C. in C. at the death of Lieut. Grant and of the other gallant soldiers who fell in this action. From the Depty. Adj. gen. of the army, to the Sec. to the Govt. of India, Mily. depart.

Sir,—I have the honour by desire of the C. in C., to forward, for the information of his H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council, a letter dated the 1st instant, from Brigdr. A. H. Horsford, c.b. comdg. troops Trans Gogra, detailing the particulars of an action in which a detach. of troops under Lieut. col. G. Gordon, comdg. 1st Sikh inf., were seriously engaged with a vastly superior body of the rebels, in the neighbourhood of Toolseepore.

2. Lord Clyde very highly appreciates the conduct of Lieut. col. Gordon and those under his command on this occasion; and his lordship considers that a very important service has been rendered by the troop.

3. I am to express the regret of Lord Clyde at the death of a promising officer, Lieut. R. J. Grant, and of the other gallant soldiers who fell in this action.

4. The C-in-C. would earnestly recommend the reward of the Native soldiers mentioned by Lieut. col. Gordon, in paragraph eight of his letter, and in the manner suggested.

H. W. NORMAN, Major,

Deputy Adj. gen. of the army.

Hd. Qrs.; Camp Delhi, April 7, 1859.

From Brigdr. A. Horsford, c.b., comdg. Trans Gogra, to the Depty. Asst. Adjt. Gen. Oude Force, Lucknow.

Camp near Jerwah Pass, the 1st April, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of Maj. gen. Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., comdg. in Oude, that on the evening of the 30th March, 1859, I learned that certain bodies of the rebels having evaded the post at Dhukkuree had crossed into the Oude district, and intended to pass from east to west of it, under the hills which divide the British from the Nepaulese territory.

Toolseepore, I felt should not be abandoned, but to watch the forest under the hills, I detached a force commanded by Lieut. col. Gordon, 1st Sikh Inf., whose report I enclose. The arduous duty which this officer found himself unexpectedly called upon to perform was most ably carried out, and I trust that the Maj. gen. comdg. may deem his name worthy of being brought to the notice of H.E. Lord Clyde.

On the receipt of a report from Lieut. col. Gordon, of the strength of the approaching enemy, I instantly hastened to his support, taking with me one wing of 1st regt. Hodson's horse, the remaining wing escorting four guns Q field batt., having twenty men of the 53rd regt. on the limbers following with all possible speed. A wing of the 53rd regt. was also put in movement as a reserve.

The sudden appearance on the field of the leading portion of this force was at once felt, the enemy hesitated, and a general advance turned their hesitation into a rapid retreat, pursued by the cav. until they found refuge in the dense forest, and I learn that they did not halt until they had reached the Arrah Nuddee on the Nepal frontier, east of this.

One hundred and fifty dead, all sepoy armed with muskets, were counted on the field, and four elephants were captured.

The wounded and prisoners and one hundred and twenty cav. who subsequently surrendered, report the enemy's numbers to have been 13,000 Telingahs and seven hundred sowars.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men of the 1st Sikh inf., who with great gallantry maintained a most unequal fight, until the arrival of the relieving force. I fully sympathize with the corps in the loss it has sustained in Lieut. Grant, a young officer whose forward conduct was remarkable.

I would bring to the Maj. gen.'s notice the officers named in Lieut. col. Gordon's report.

My thanks are due to officers comdg. corps and detachments, to Lieut. col. Gordon, 1st Sikh Inf., of whom I need make no further mention; Lieut. col. Daly, C.B., not only for his activity in the field, but also for the general assistance he has always rendered me; Capt. Johnson, R.A., Capt. Walter, 53rd regt.

I cannot speak too highly of the zeal of my Brig. maj., Maj. Dillon. My thanks are also due to Capt. Hoste, my Officg. qr. mr. gen., and to Lieut. Stainforth, mil. pol., who on this occasion acted as my Orderly officer.

From Capt. Ross, deputy commr., I have received every aid and support.

A. HORSFORD, Brigdr.

Comdg. Trans. Gogra.

From Lieut. Col. G. Gordon, comdg. advance post of Brigdr. Horsford's F.F., to Maj. Dillon, Maj. of Brig., Brigdr. Horsford's C.B. column. Camp near Jerwah, 1st April, 1859.

Sir,—Pursuant to brigade orders, of the 30th ult., I have the honour to inform you, for the information of Brigdr. Horsford, C.B., comdg., that I encamped yesterday morning at Jerwah, with a detachment as detailed below,\* in such a position, as to enable me to watch that Paas and to prevent the rebels slipping westward unobserved.

2. About 9 A.M. I received information that the rebels were within a mile of my camp. I immediately got my detachment under arms, and proceeded to meet the enemy, which I did, about one thousand yards or so from my camp; and here I encountered a very severe opposition from them, but succeeded in driving their force beyond a line of hillocks, flanked on the left by a dense jungle, swarming with the enemy, and on the right by broken ground and scrubby jungle. I took possession of this position, as far as my means would allow, and held it, although hard pressed, for several determined attacks of the enemy. I kept possession of this position for about three and a half hours, when a check appeared to have taken place among the rebels on my right rear (in which direction I had been totally outflanked). This check was occasioned by the arrival of Brig. Horsford, leading an advance of Hodson's horse. Seeing this, I immediately ordered my detachment to advance on the flank of the retreating enemy.

3. I cannot say with accuracy the number of the rebels disposed of, but from the numerous dead bodies lying about, should conceive that their loss must have been severe.

4. I regret to say, that the number of casualties in my detach. is large, but this event could not be avoided, on account of the numerical disparity of my force, and that of the enemy, which is said by spies and prisoners taken, to have amounted to between seven and eight thousand men.

5. I have to deplore the loss of my off. second in command Lieut. R. J. Grant, a most promising officer, who gallantly fell at the head of his men. My best thanks are due to Lieut. col. C. D. P. Nott, off. adjt., who gave me every assistance and satisfaction. I have to regret the dangerous wounds received by Lieut. J. Beckett, "doing duty," who, with Lieut. R. J. Grant, I cannot praise too highly.

6. It affords me the greatest pleasure to bring to the notice of the Brigd. Asst. Surg. C. A. Poole's conduct on this occasion, his attentions to the numerous wounded, although exposed to a heavy fire were beyond all praise, he was also useful to me in carrying orders from one position to another in the early part of the day.

7. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the detach. which accompanied me, and which under very trying circumstances behaved most admirably, and displayed a courage most creditable to it.

G. GORDON, Lieut. Col.,  
Comdg. Advance Post of  
Brigdr. Horsford's F. F.

\* 1st Sikh Inf.—5 Euro. officers, 15 native officers, 95 non-commissioned officers, 663 privates. Hodson's horse.—1 nab rassa dar, 4 duffadars, 25 sowars.

Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, June 20, 1859.

### CRIMINAL CODE PROCEDURE BILL

THE intelligence lately received from India is of so serious a nature that it demands the immediate and earnest attention of her Majesty's Secretary of State for that department in Council. Any unnecessary delay, or uncertainty of purpose, cannot fail to lead to the most disastrous results; in comparison with which, recent events will sink into insignificance. The policy adopted by Lord Canning towards the European residents is fraught with such great and imminent danger, that we should be wanting in our duty did we omit to bring it before the notice of the British public.

We learn from the last Calcutta Mail that the Legislative Council, under the direction of the Governor General, was pushing forward the Criminal Code Procedure Bill as rapidly as possible through all its stages. This is the Bill that was interrupted by the mutinies, and the object of which is to subject the European community to the criminal jurisdiction of the native courts presided over by native judges. The petitions and earnest remonstrances of the English settlers in 1857, when the Bill was first introduced, will still be in the memory of our readers, nor is it yet forgotten that their proffered counsel and repeated warnings were treated with contempt and ridicule. But at that time Lord Canning was compelled to pause in his course of studied slights towards his fellow-countrymen in the East, and in the common necessity of self-defence all minor questions for a season immersed. Now, however, after the lapse of two years, and notwithstanding the terrible experience that has been furnished of the hostility of Mahomedan judges to all professors of the Christian faith, this most objectionable measure is again brought forward. The corrupt nature of the native Courts has frequently been made known to the Parliament and people of this country; but lest any suspicion of partiality should attach to the individuals who have usually borne witness against them, we shall proceed to quote the evidence that was given before the Committee on the Colonization and Settlement of India by Mr. Mangles, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, more recently a member of the Court of Directors, and at present a member of the Indian Council:—

"In a Court in India," he said, "twenty men will swear point blank to one side of the case upon a mere matter of fact, and twenty men will swear point blank to the other side; therefore it is utterly hopeless that a judge should arrive, by the mere weighing of the evidence, at any conclusion on such a case. I remember the report of a judge of circuit with respect to a gang-robbery, in which he said: 'There are plenty of eye-witnesses who depose that A, B, and C committed this gang robbery; but,' he added, 'if you were to decide the case, and condemn the men upon the mere evidence of eye-witnesses, which of course in England would be thought the best evidence you could possibly have, no man's life would be safe against whom a zemindar had a spite.' I remember another judge, speaking of a particular district he had been visiting on circuit, says, 'Of the

murders charged not one, and of the gang robberies charged only one, actually took place at all; all the others were cases got up by the landowners fighting with one another through the medium of our courts of justice."

Such is the unimpeachable testimony of Mr. Mangles; and surely, we may ask, if such things take place under European judges, what may not be expected when native judges preside over the Courts? We do not hesitate to say that if this Bill be passed there will be an end to all hope of colonizing India even in the most restricted sense of that word. It is true that power of life and death is not entrusted to the native judges by the proposed measure; but they are empowered to sentence a European to two years' imprisonment in gaol, and such a punishment as this in India would be worse than the hangman's noose. It is a liability to which no English gentleman will tamely submit; and the inevitable consequence of the enactment of the Bill in question will be, the immediate withdrawal of British capital and enterprise from the interior. Besides, do the authorities imagine that the English soldiers, or the workmen upon the different railways, will permit a fellow-countryman to be dragged to prison at the mandate of a native? Lord Canning has already tested their forbearance to the last degree of tension; let him beware that he do not try it too far. Indeed, the systematic indifference, or rather the active hostility, displayed by Lord Canning towards Europeans generally, has created a painful and dangerous feeling from one extremity of the peninsula to the other. The private letters which have reached us regarding the disaffection of the European troops at Meerut, all agree in representing the soldiers as indignant at his partiality to the natives. On all occasions the latter are petted and caressed, while the services of the Europeans have been either wholly ignored, or lightly regarded. It is wise and just to treat the natives as British subjects, but it is neither wise nor just to cease to consider the British as the dominant race. Let the Home Government look to this in time. If they would preserve India as an appanage of the British Crown they must take care not to lower the prestige of the Europeans. All accounts are of accord in describing the daily increasing insolence of the natives, and their impatience of control. They have at length discovered how small was the numerical strength of the foreigners who held them in subjection. Let them not also discover how morally and intellectually small are those who rule the foreigners themselves.

### REORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

(Continued from page 489.)

LIEUT. COL. A. T. WILDE was of opinion that one European to four natives might be about the average, but doubted if a purely European force could ever hold India; would have no exclusively native artillery, but would not object to their being mixed with Europeans in equal proportions; would employ natives as drivers, and also as gunners in the reserve artillery; would assign to the Bengal Presidency, including the Punjab, 25,000 European and 100,000 native troops, including all branches; the irregular system preferable to the regular, both for horse and foot; the former more in accordance with Eastern ideas



and habits, and the soldiers are taught to look more to their officers; the native officers far better in the irregular regiments; in the 4th Punjab infantry the average age of the native officers was twenty-six; the Punjab infantry were under the Civil Government, except when an officer, whether European or native, was to be tried, and then it was necessary to refer to the C. in C.; native officers promoted through recommendation of the brigadier, confirmed by the Chief Commissioner; occasionally direct commissions were given to native gentlemen; would abolish the native Articles of war, and substitute a code, simple, severe, and intelligible, giving great power to the brigadiers commanding, and to the commandants of regiments; native gentlemen receiving direct commissions were required to bring thirty or forty followers with them; these were ready to die for their leader, and he himself became much attached to the European officers; there should be six European officers, instead of four; the sepoys enlisted for general service; their pay seven rupees a month, no *batia*, but their baggage carried for them; enlisted for three years, and not entitled to a pension till after twenty years, and only then if disabled; the commanding officers were magistrates, with power to inflict punishment; for five years these corps were brought under the Articles of War, and discipline suffered almost immediately; on the outbreak of the mutiny the magisterial power was again given to the commandant; each regiment, 800 strong, with 20 commissioned and 100 non-commissioned native officers; a regiment consisted of 200 Afghan and 200 Punjabee Mussulmans, 200 Sikhs, and 200 promiscuous Hindoos; this was Sir Henry Lawrence's idea; never had any difficulty about caste; at Bahadoor Khail the regiment dug the foundation of the fort and carried the stone for the walls, and worked in the trenches before Delhi; Brahmans worked with the others; an intermixture of nationalities more advisable than classing them in companies.

Lieut. col. T. Leslie, C.B., would give 100 native to 400 European artillerymen; if enough Europeans can be obtained, would have no natives at all, excepting as gun lascars; would arm all alike; would not trust the natives with guns, unless in conjunction with Europeans; the infantry should be regular, the cavalry irregular; as sappers and miners would employ Europeans solely in the scientific branches, and the natives as labourers; no objection to half-castes; had known Bengal sappers set about work very reluctantly, so much so that some European horse artillery had to dismount and do the work themselves; would attach one native to two European companies in every regiment; the Bombay detachment system in the artillery better than the Bengal system, where the men ride on the limbers and off horses.

Lieut. col. John Hill, of the Bombay engineers, would esteem it sufficient for Bengal and Bombay to have one European to three natives, provided the European cavalry were better armed; would have an irregular force one-third of the amount of the other; native artillerymen indispensable for Upper Scinde; the native sappers should be far more numerous than the European; Bombay sappers are men of all castes, high and low, mingled together promiscuously; never found them hesitate to do any work; enlisted for general service; once applied to a Bengal colonel for troops for working parties, and was told that it was out of the question—the men would mutiny; applied then for the doolie bearers, but received a similar answer; at Mooltan the Bengalee sappers took their tools but did no real work; would not recognise caste, or nationality, or any such distinctions; the pay of the sappers should be increased, for it is now no more than that of the line, and the work is far harder; the pay of the commanding officer, also, should be augmented, for at present the

appointment is shirked by every man of ordinary abilities; the selection system of promotion decidedly the best; a little favouritism sometimes exhibited, but on the whole it works well; in the Bombay army the native officers are usually young, active, and intelligent; once knew a Bengal cavalry regiment, only two miles from the enemy, marching along, the horses led by the horsekeepers, the arms and accoutrements carried by the chargers, camels, and horsekeepers; and the men paddling through water and plundering in the fields; not an uncommon thing; European non-commissioned officers in Bombay sappers very superior men, but not sufficiently paid; formerly native sappers received Rs. 1½ *per mensem* more than the line sepoys, and they deserve to have it.

Colonel James Sinclair, of the Bombay artillery, would regard it as a fair proportion for Bombay to have one European to two natives, inclusive of all branches; would have 5,000 artillerymen, exclusively European; three regiments of European cavalry, 800 each, of small active adult men; and eight regiments of European infantry, 800 strong; the sappers and miners should be mixed; the scientific departments in the arsenals should be superintended by European artillerymen, whether in the commissioned, warrant, or non-commissioned grades; of regular native infantry would have twenty regiments, 800 strong, supplemented with ten regiments of irregulars, with six regiments of irregular cavalry similar to the Scinde horse; better to risk the climate than to have native artillerymen; in the Bombay Presidency soldiers not often employed on police duties; would enlist for each presidency within the limits of that presidency, but for general service; the irregular horse should be local and named as such—Beloochees in Scinde, Cattees in Katteawan, &c.; low-caste men from Hyderabad, employed as palanquin-men in Bombay, eligible as store-lascars; would have native artificers exclusively in the artillery; the present establishment quite insufficient and underpaid; Europeans too heavy as drivers, their weight oppresses the horse; native Christians might be employed as drivers; for horse artillery there should be only European drivers; bullocks unfit for field artillery, but useful for siege ordnance; there should be a captain and four subalterns to a troop of horse artillery, and a captain and three subalterns to a horse battery; of late, batteries have very frequently been commanded by subalterns; the ordnance department has been officered from the artillery; a staff corps objectionable, because closing to every officer the hope of employment away from his regiment; that hope is the only thing that renders service in India endurable; would second the officers withdrawn from regimental duty, and let them be borne on the strength of their corps, and return to it under certain regulations, or on attaining regimental promotion; the officer removed would be replaced by promotion in the regiment, and by the nomination of another cadet to complete the *duty-roll* of the regiment; one regiment might thus have more officers than another, but that would not seriously affect promotion; the commanding officer of a battery should have as much power over his men as the commanding officer of a regiment; the Bengal army too large as at present constituted; there should be a C. in C. to each presidency, and the different armies kept quite distinct, but one system of artillery throughout all India.

Colonel Michael Willoughby, C.B., of the Bombay artillery, regarded the proportion of one European to three native soldiers, exclusive of artillery, as safe and expedient; would do away entirely with native regular cavalry, and substitute European cavalry in regiments 500 strong; would keep up the existing irregular cavalry—that is, three regiments of Scinde horse, one of Poonah, and two of the Southern Mahratta; a certain proportion of

native artillerymen quite indispensable; if the native troops are intended ever to take the field they must be armed as well as the Europeans; the artillery must be better paid; at present they get no more than the line, though their duties are far more onerous and responsible; the Bombay artillery very inefficient; there is a battalion without any officers except what it can borrow from the other battalions; during the mutiny detachments have been sent out under non-commissioned officers because there were no others; a battery is sometimes left with only one officer and that one a subaltern; officers of artillery conduct the ordnance matters; they have been excluded from a fair share of civil and military appointments owing to their paucity of numbers; infantry officers have occasionally held temporary command of batteries at outstations; would enlist for general service; would allow commanding officers power to convene and confirm any court martial without reference to higher authority; during the mutiny power was given to inflict summary punishments, and that ought to be continued to them; would not intermingle Europeans and natives in the same regiment—the recruits would not get on well together; the division of the Bengal army a very desirable measure; appointments and allowances should be the same in all the presidencies; a staff corps would be very difficult to contrive with the present system of promotion.

Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., was the next witness; was twelve years in India, from 1826 to 1838; if many of the duties now performed by the military were transferred to a local police, and the country properly disarmed, a European force of 30,000 to 40,000, with double that number of natives, would suffice for the Bengal Presidency, including the Punjab; the police should be strictly a civil force, localised, and commanded by a European officer for each district, with a certain proportion armed with firearms for the protection of the gaol and treasury; the model of the English county police, with the modification just mentioned, exactly suited to India; railroads would be of great service for the conveyance of troops to a disturbed district—disturbances not generally breaking out simultaneously at a great many different points; the magazines should be deposited in fortified places held by European troops; there should be as few detached posts as possible; at large stations there should be a sort of fortification, within which the treasury, the military chest, the records, stores, magazines, women, and children might be placed; there should be fewer military stations than heretofore; the native troops should bear the same relation to the European as did the light-armed auxiliaries to the Roman legion or the Grecian phalanx; they should be dressed more in the native fashion, which would also tend to preserve national distinctions; would give them good weapons, and train them efficiently; a diversity of practice advantageous in the native army, so that some corps might be armed by Government, and others compelled to find their own arms; the command of native troops should be entrusted only to first-rate officers, selected for the purpose; the highest native officer should still be inferior in rank to the lowest European officer, but they must be promoted for merit, not for age; native officers should all pass through the ranks; in Colonel Skinner's horse most of the native officers were gentlemen, and nearly all had risen from the ranks; as an abstract proposition it might be desirable to have native gentlemen in the regular army as officers, but practically it would answer better that they should rise from the ranks; better to employ natives in the civil than in the military department; the position of the native officers should be made as agreeable and respectable as possible; the European force should form an integral portion of the Royal army, subject to the regular reliefs; the Engineers should be local; the native regiments should be officered

under a system of careful selection (Sir Charles here proposed an utterly impracticable system of weeding out the least eligible candidates, as if candidates could be found willing to throw away two or three years, partly in this country and partly in India, on the mere chance of being confirmed in their appointments; but we spare our readers this utopian dream of "Indophilus"); promotion from rank to rank should be regulated by the C. in C. in recompense of distinguished service; in each regiment there should be a very limited number of officers, and if any one of these exhibited great talent and industry, he should be provided with a good appointment, in preference to those above him; in regimental promotion, however, the main principle must always be seniority; the officers of the native infantry, cavalry, and staff should form one corps; there should be a general list of officers, as in the civil service; a cadet should be carefully selected, and passed through a year's course at a military college in England, and then posted to a European infantry corps in India previous to his transfer to the native service; the primary selection should not be made according to any fixed standard of qualifying examination, but by comparative superiority; purchase should be excluded from the Indian army, and therefore there would be no means of exchanging into the Queen's; besides, a Queen's officer, even if he had acquired the native languages, would have no knowledge of native troops, or of native customs, usages, and religious feelings; the artillery and all scientific departments of the army should be exclusively in the hands of Europeans; the general military staff should be open to officers of both services, but those branches of the staff which have especial reference to Indian matters, such as the commissariat, pay or audit departments, &c., &c., should be officered entirely from the officers of the native army: it might be convenient to compose companies of particular castes, as of Mairs, or Koles, or native Christians, and regiments of particular nationalities, as of Sikhs, Ghoorkas, Punjabees, &c.; very desirable to fill up vacancies in Sikh regiments with recruits from other quarters, such as the aboriginal races; the Bengal army should not be divided, because in that case Punjab men could not be employed in Oude, and *vice versa*; still for civil purposes it would be well to constitute Scinde and the Punjab a lieutenant governorship; head-quarters should be at Allahabad, or Agra, or some other central position, and the C. in C. should make cold weather tours of inspection; the C. in C.'s functions as military chief are of much greater importance than his functions as a member of council; appointments and allowances in the different presidencies should be harmonised as far as is consistent with the difference of responsibilities and expenses; very inexpedient to mingle Europeans and natives in the same regiment; a great mistake to dress the native horsemen in European clothes, and to set them to ride on smooth saddles.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE ADDISCOMBE MEMORIAL. TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Referring to the Memorial of the Parents and Guardians of the Gentlemen Cadets at Addiscombe, published in the *Indian Mail* of the 10th inst., and your advocacy of its contents, will you allow me to suggest to those parents and guardians to inquire whether the provisions of Clause XXXIV. of the Act of the 21st and 22nd Vict., cap. 106, declaring that, "with all convenient speed, after the commencement of this Act, regulations shall be made," &c., &c., and under which clause the new rules for Addiscombe have been enacted, convey authority to the framers of those rules, who, it must be presumed, practised all convenient speed on the occasion, to give six months' retrospective effect to their labours.

This is an important question, well deserving the consideration of those whose young relatives and friends are so seriously injured by the acts of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as set forth in the memorial in question.  
June 13, 1859. FIAT JUSTITIA.

(From another Correspondent.)

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Your unsolicited and friendly support of the Memorial of the Parents and Guardians of the junior Cadets at Addiscombe, in the *Indian Mail* of the 10th instant, induces me to hope that you will permit me to offer an illustration of the value of time, and of the fourth term of residence in particular, to those young gentlemen, as set forth in the 8th and 9th paragraph of that memorial, by two instances of actual occurrence, since the representation in question was placed in the hands of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Turning to the report of the gentlemen Cadets at the public examination June, 1859, it will be seen that the gentleman who passed out of college at the head of the senior or fourth term, with the Pollock Medal Sword, and other prizes, and who, if my memory is correct, had been at the head of his term throughout his Addiscombe career, was only able to retain his position on Friday last (10th inst.), by a majority of one:—viz. 512 marks against 511, the number assigned to the second competitor. And why? Because it had been his misfortune to be laid up by sickness, for a period of six weeks, incapable of study of any kind.

Again, turn to a young student of the first, or junior term, who will not attain the age of sixteen until after the re-opening of the College in August, and is, therefore, not admissible under the new regulations of the 9th March last until the resumption of study in February next, 1860, but is to be deprived by those rules of his fourth term of residence. He took a high place in his term on Friday last, but was also unfortunately in sick quarters for upwards of three weeks, and thereby, it is generally admitted, lost many additional marks that might have assisted him in his endeavours to obtain a still higher position; he is diligent as well as intelligent; and if he shall be blessed with unfailing health during the next year he may, possibly, recover this lost time, and qualify himself for the Engineers at the end of his third term. But let any untoward circumstance place him in hospital again for any time, and his fourth term of residence be still withheld from him, and his brightest prospects in life will be sacrificed to the maintenance of an *ex post facto* law, now held by many to be of very questionable validity. What has been this young gentleman's case in his first term may be that of others of his fellow students in their future terms.

The enclosed card will make you acquainted with the names of the young gentlemen alluded to in this letter, and enable you to satisfy yourself, if you shall think it desirable to do so, that my statements are correct.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

A PARENT AND A GUARDIAN.

June 14, 1859.

### EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A Court of this Company was held on Wednesday, the 15th, at the East India House, in pursuance of a requisition of some proprietors, for general business, Colonel Sykes, M.P., Chairman of the Court of Directors, presiding.

#### DIVIDEND WARRANTS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The CHAIRMAN informed the proprietors that the dividend warrants, payable on the 6th of July next, would be ready to be delivered on that day.

#### BY-LAWS.

The report of the Committee of By-laws, which was approved by the General Court on the 4th of May, was read and confirmed.

#### THE SECURITY FUND.

The SECRETARY read the following statement of the amount and mode of investment of the Security Fund:—

	£	s.	d.	Cost.	£	s.	d.
Three per Cent. Consols	756,420	3	3	...	699,418	0	8
Three per Cent. Reduced	4,227,616	10	3	...	3,859,34	8	9
	24,984,036	12	6		24,559,272	9	0

The CHAIRMAN said the unclaimed dividends amounted to £14,263. 19s. 10d. As a matter of prudence the Court of Directors had invested £7,000 of it in securities. £4,000 had been invested in the Turkish loan guaranteed by England and France.

Mr. CRAWSHAY did not consider that was a description of stock which the Directors ought to invest in. He did not think the guarantee of the two Powers so safe as that of our own Government only. He accordingly moved that the sum be withdrawn from the Turkish loan, and be reinvested.

Dr. BEATTIE seconded the motion, and said all investments should be limited to purely English funds.

After some discussion the recommendation contained in the motion was acceded to without any formal resolution being passed.

#### REDEMPTION OF THE DIVIDEND ON THE COMPANY'S STOCK.

Mr. CRAWSHAY then rose to bring forward a motion of which he had given notice to the following effect:—

"That the Court of Directors be requested to convene a Special General Court of the East India Company, at a convenient time and place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of making application to Parliament for the redemption of the dividend on the Company's Stock before the right to claim such redemption from Parliament shall expire, on the 1st of September next; and that notice of the intention to hold such General Court be communicated by circular from the Court of Directors to every proprietor of East India Stock entitled to be present thereat."

A very common delusion prevailed that, in spite of the clearness of the law on the subject, nevertheless there might be a Parliamentary guarantee given for the sums of money which had been raised on the revenue of India. He would warn hon. proprietors that any such expectation was entirely delusive. It was specially provided that within twelve months after the governing power of the Company was abolished the proprietors should decide whether they would accept the redemption of their dividend at the rate of £200 per cent. or not. If not, then the holders of East India Stock would have to depend solely for the payment of their dividends upon the revenues of India; and first of all, there must be a surplus in India which could be remitted to England before the Company could claim payment. It was not simply because of the awful condition which had been recently revealed of the Indian finances; it was not because of the enormous increase of duty that had been imposed upon Indian commerce; but it was because he did not see that the events of the last few years in India had had the slightest effect in bringing about an amended system of government in that country, or of creating a desire on the part of England to do justice to the people of that vast empire, that he felt anxious to call the immediate attention of the Court to the subject of their securities. He could not divest himself of the belief that a severe retribution would one day befall the Company, resulting in the entire failure of remittances from India to this country. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving his resolution.

Mr. JONES said he would second the resolution, although he could not agree with the hon. mover in the view he took of the subject. He thought if that company were to avail itself of its power to call for the redemption of its dividends, it would be most injurious both to Indian and to English interests. He still retained the conviction that the East India Company even yet would be the sheet anchor of British interests in India. Lord Stanley had not realised the expectations entertained of him. He had lamentably failed in his financial, military, and commercial administration. The existence of the Company ought to be maintained, as being the only nucleus in England where Indian affairs were really understood.

Colonel EVEREST said by the 17th clause of the Act of 1834 it was enacted that the dividends on East India Stock should be payable out of the revenues of India before any other charge whatever payable thereout; with such a security it would be very hard indeed if they did not obtain their dividends. He thought, however, that the question which had been raised by the hon. proprietor should be kept open until the latest moment, in order that the proprietors might be able to act according as circumstances might, between this and September next (when their power for demanding the guarantee of the Government would expire), make it advisable to do.

Dr. FINCH thought the adoption of the resolution would be most injurious. A large holder of East India Stock had declared to him that if Mr. Crawshay's motion were carried he would immediately sell out. A sense of duty therefore obliged him to move the following amendment:—

"The proprietors of East India Stock, having been invited by an hon. proprietor to call a meeting to consider the propriety of exercising the privilege of claiming the redemption of their dividend by the Imperial Government, met and deliberated on the same, and are satisfied with the security of their funds, and see no necessity for the exercise of that right."

Dr. BEATTIE seconded the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN, while entertaining great respect for Mr. Crawshay, and for the feeling which dictated the present motion, must still express his entire dissent from it. The hon. gentleman asked the proprietors to demand of the Government £200 for that for which they could now obtain in the market from £212 up to £218. The suggestion of the hon. gentleman was that if the proprietors neglected to avail themselves of the power to demand the redemption of their dividends, the time might come when they would not be able to obtain £200 for their Stock. But the hon. gentleman overlooked certain facts. When the commercial assets of the Company were sold, they amounted to £15,000,000, and an arrangement was made that £630,000 should be annually paid out of the revenue of India. But how was it to be paid? By transferring an equivalent amount of capital that should produce the £630,000; so that, in point of fact, the Company bought of the Government an annuity of £630,000. Therefore they had an unimpeachable lien on the revenues of India for that amount. Besides which, there was a sum of £2,000,000 laid aside to accumulate at compound interest in excess of the guarantee, and which would go far towards paying off the £12,000,000 of Stock. Surely, having those two facts before them, there was no cause of alarm with regard to the security of their claim. Was there any rational cause to apprehend that India would be lost? Could anybody, after what had occurred during the last eighteen months, seriously believe it at all likely that they should lose India? If not, then their money was secure; for India had always been capable of meeting its liabilities. He had obtained returns for the last fifty years, which showed that at each decennial period there had always been a surplus revenue. Was it the debt of India that constituted the pressure on the Indian resources? Why, in the year 1809-10 the pressure of the debt was in the proportion of 18 per cent. to the amount of revenue; but now, although the debt itself had increased threefold in amount, yet the revenue had so much more greatly increased that the proportion of its pressure was 10 per cent. only. These were facts that spoke for themselves. Had India ever failed in fulfilling its obligations? India, during a hundred years, had never cost this country a single shilling; and it now provided for 6,000 families, and its trade has gone on increasing since 1832 in an extraordinary ratio. Then, with regard to its remittances to England, how were they made? Not in rupees, but in the produce of India. The demand for that produce was rapidly increasing, and must be paid for either by this or by other countries. Within the last fifty-nine years there had been imported into India no less than 175,000,000 of silver bullion, which had never gone out of that country again. Where did all this

money go to? Did it not go among the people, who raised sugar, indigo, oilseeds, and other East Indian produce? The fact was, that India was getting richer year after year and day after day; therefore his views of India were not such as Mr. Crawshay entertained, nor did he consider that gentleman justified in taking such a gloomy view as he had expressed of that empire. The Indian Government was expending a vast amount of money in the promotion of public works, and he had no doubt that within a short period everything would go on right again; but it all depended upon their having confidence in the people. He should with pleasure support the amendment.

After a few words from Mr. HELPS, the question was put and the amendment carried, there being only four votes in favour of the original motion.

#### THE TREATIES OF PARIS AND VIENNA.

Mr. JONES said that under the treaty of Paris, made in May, 1814, Pondicherry, in Madras, and Chandernagore, on the river Hooghly, were restored to the King of France, from whom they had been previously taken by the English. By one of the articles of the treaty it was stipulated that France should not erect any fortresses or maintain any troops in either of those places. But the treaty of May, 1814, had been set at naught by Napoleon III.; therefore he considered that the East India Company had a right to demand a similar guarantee from the Emperor Napoleon to that which was required from the King of France in 1814. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That the public renunciation by England of the obligations of the treaty of Paris of May, 1814, confirmed at Vienna in June, 1815, and reconfirmed at Paris in November, 1815, renders it necessary that this Company, in view of their own as well as English interests in India, should urge on the Government the necessity of negotiations for obtaining from the Emperor of the French a separate recognition of the conditions respecting India contained in the above treaties."

Mr. CRAWSHAY seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN said it was quite true that by the treaties referred to certain possessions in India which had been taken from France were given back to her; but they were given back upon certain conditions only, and those conditions were that the French should not erect fortresses or have any troops in those possessions. Therefore, the moment France should break either of those conditions, the obligation imposed on England by the treaty ceased, and those would immediately return to her. But there was no necessity for this resolution being adopted, because it was not true that this country had made any renunciation of the treaties. He had received from the Foreign-office a positive assurance that there had been no public renunciation by England of the obligations of the treaties with France in 1814 and 1815; consequently there was no ground for the present motion.

After a few words from Colonel EVEREST, the motion was put and negatived.

The Committee of By-laws was then reappointed. Adjourned.

#### REPORT OF THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION AT THE ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1859.

The Public Examination of the Gentlemen Cadets of Majesty's Indian forces took place this day at Addiscombe College, in the presence of a numerous assemblage. In the unavoidable absence of the Secretary of State for India, Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., Vice-President of the Council of India, presided. Mr. Baillie, M.P., Under-Secretary of State, and most of the Members of the Council were present, including Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B.; Major-General Sir R. Vivian, K.C.B.; Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart.; Colonel Sir Proby T. Cautley, K.C.B.; Colonel Durand, C.B.; and Messrs. Mills, Macnaghten, Willoughby, Eastwick, and Prinsep; Major-General Sir F. Smith, K.C.B.; M.P., Public Examiner and Inspector; Major-General Sir F. Abbott, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the College; and

a considerable number of military and general visitors were also present, including General Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B., General Sir Charles Pasley, K.C.B., General Lawrence, General Dupries, C.B., Lord Strangford, Sir T. Metcalfe, Bart., Sir John Lees, Bart., Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon Yorke; Revs. J. Randolph, W. Austin, G. Coles; Generals Cameron, Portlock, Hancock; Admiral Trotter; Colonels Sir J. Jones, K.C.B., Sandham, R.E., Leslie, C.B., Forster, C.B., Tombs, C.B., V.C., E. Wilmot, R.A., Walpole, R.E., Wilford, Yorke, R.E., Melvill, Willoughby, C.B., Hicks, C.B., Baker, Stanton, C.B., Ross, Hay, &c.; Messrs. W. Vansittart, M.P. R. Crawford, &c.,

Twenty-seven Cadets were brought forward for examination. Of this number, ten were reported by the Public Examiner fully qualified for the Engineers; viz:—

Arthur Wilmot Elliott,  
Harry Crommelin Rowcroft,  
Robert Vansittart Riddell, (3rd term)  
Wm. James Heavside,  
Francis Prickett Spragge, (3rd term)  
James Law Lushington Morant,  
Ernest Lindsay Marayat,  
Chas. Frederick Baldwin,  
Maxwell Jas. Macartney,  
Arthur Robert Edgcombe.

Robert Percival Pennefather (3rd term) was also reported qualified for Engineer service, subject to further examination hereafter.

Ten were reported qualified for the Artillery; viz:—

Thomas Walker,  
John Graham Pollock,  
Harry Leith Mackenzie,  
George Edward Hancock,  
James Waterhouse,  
Richard Bazett,  
John Butchart,  
William Stanley Hebbert,  
George Bannatyne,  
John Francis Cookesley,  
And Six for the Infantry; viz:—  
Boyce Edward Gowan,  
Henry Carter,  
John Robert Lee,  
Edward Hay,  
Francis Hastings Toone Gordon Cumming,  
Arthur Thomas Helme.

The Report of the Public Examiner and Inspector of Studies was read by Mr. Cochrane, the Clerk of the College. In this Report Sir Frederick Smith alluded in terms of regret to the approaching retirement of Captain Tate, the Professor of Military Drawing, on account of his declining health.

The Vice-President distributed the prizes to the various successful competitors as follows:—

#### FIRST CLASS.

	1st Good Conduct.
	The Pollock Medal.
Arthur W. Elliott ..	2nd Mathematics.
	1st Military Surveying.
	1st Hindustani.
	2nd Good Conduct.
	1st Fortification.
Harry C. Rowcroft ..	1st Military Drawing.
	2nd Civil Drawing.
	2nd Hindustani.
Robert P. Pennefather ..	1st Mathematics.
	2nd Fortification.
Charles S. Baldwin ..	Latin.
	2nd Military Surveying.
	3rd Good Conduct.
Robert V. Riddell ..	2nd Military Drawing.
	1st Civil Drawing.
John F. Cookesley ..	French.
Henry Carter ..	Photography.
James Waterhouse ..	Geology.

#### SECOND CLASS.

Francis C. Singleton ..	4th Good Conduct.
Bruce O. Seton ..	Fortification.
Robert P. Tickell ..	Military Surveying.
	Mathematics.
Arthur Swinton ..	Military Drawing.
Henry S. Hutchinson ..	Civil Drawing.
Sholto E. Pemberton ..	Hindustani.
John D. Cruikshank ..	French.
Robert W. Smith ..	Latin.

#### THIRD CLASS.

William P. Tomkins ..	Fortification.
	Military Surveying.
	Civil Drawing.
William Shepherd ..	Military Drawing.
	Mathematics.
Henry C. Smith ..	Hindustani.
Henry Trotter ..	French.
Henry W. Clarke ..	Latin.

The Vice-President, in presenting the First Good Conduct Prize, an Engineer sword, to Mr. Elliott, congratulated him on obtaining that distinction from the Secretary of State for India, and hoped that he would long be enabled to wear it with honour to himself and benefit to his country.

In presenting him with the gold Pollock medal also, Sir Fredk. Currie said that this prize was instituted by the inhabitants of Calcutta, as a token of their admiration of the military talents and personal worth of General Sir George Pollock, and it was presented to the cadet ranking highest in the scale of general merit. He had great pleasure in presenting it to him, and congratulating him on its acquisition.

The Vice-President then addressed the Gentlemen Cadets generally as follows:—"The Secretary of State for India fully intended to have been present this day, and it was not until yesterday that he found that circumstances made it necessary for him to forego his intention. His lordship's absence has devolved upon me the duty of presiding here in his stead on the present occasion. I regret, for all our sakes, that his lordship is not present; but there is one part of the duty which attaches to-day to the representative of the Council of India, which I cannot but feel pleasure in performing; and that is the tendering to the Public Examiner, the Governor, and the Professors of the College, the expression of our gratification at the result of to-day's examination, and thanks to them for the labours which they have bestowed on the College.

"The report of the Public Examiner as to the diligence of the Gentlemen Cadets during the term, and the progress made by them in their studies, is very satisfactory; and it is most creditable to the three members of the third term, Messrs. Riddell, Spragge, and Pennefather, who have been declared qualified for the Engineers, that they have obtained this high proficiency in so short a period. The report of the Lieut. Governor of the conduct of some of the cadets during the term is not quite so satisfactory in respect to the good feeling and discipline which have, hitherto, distinguished the Addiscombe College. There was one subject upon which I know you Gentlemen Cadets, and many who are this day present, expected to have elicited from the Secretary of State for India some information upon this occasion. The subject is certainly a most important one, on which not only you who are personally interested, but all who know India and have the welfare of that vast empire at heart, must feel great anxiety. I allude, of course, to the re-organisation of the Indian army, and the resolution which the Government may come to on the report of the Royal Commissioners. I do not know even if the Secretary of State for India had been present that he could have given you any information on the subject; certain I am that I cannot. I can only tell you that it is a subject of vital importance, to which the Council of India are most anxiously alive.

"During the period which has elapsed since the last examination which was held here, the accounts from India had been very satisfactory as to the treading out the last embers of the late disastrous mutiny. But though the mutiny, or insurrection, or rebellion, call it what you may, has, we may hope, been put an end to, and the native population has been generally disarmed, yet the fabric of society in India has received a shock from which it cannot for many years entirely recover.

"You are proceeding to India as young soldiers, we may hope that as actual fighting men there will be little occupation for you for a long time to come; but in the service of the State you will find abundant employment of the most important kind for your talents and judgment, though you be not called to active service in the field against an enemy. You will find that, whether you are attached to European or native troops, in either case you will be brought into close communication with the natives of the country, upon whom your conduct and character must exercise an influence either for good or evil; and you may, very probably, if you are careful in qualifying yourselves,

be placed in positions where there will be scope for the exercise of the highest administrative talents, civil and political; and where your instrumentality in the restoration of order and good government, and the introduction of an improved system of administration, may be most effective.

"Had the Secretary of State been present to-day, he would probably have addressed to you, as on the last occasion, some important and valuable advice as to your future career. The greater part of you were present, and heard the admirable address I allude to. All who are now about to leave the College and proceed to India certainly did so. I shall not attempt to add to what Lord Stanley then said, but I would exhort you to call it to your remembrance, and to retain it in your memory for your guidance in your Indian service. With these few words I will release you, wishing you heartily health, happiness, and honour."

The company then proceeded to inspect the—

**SAND MODELS.**—1. Model of the salient place of arms, covered way, and glacis, in front of a ravelin. With the works of attack—viz., double sap on the capital, crowning of the covered way with breaching batteries, and gallery of descent into the ditch. Scale, one inch and a half to a foot. 2. Attack of Valenciennes by the British and Austrian forces, A.D. 1793. Scale, quarter of an inch to the foot. These models were admirably executed.

**CIVIL DRAWING.**—The first prize was awarded to Mr. Riddell for two beautiful drawings, in water-colours, of Loch Lomond and Loch Venachar; the second prize to Mr. Rowcroft, for the same subjects; the third prize to Mr. Hutchinson; the fourth prize to Mr. Tomkins. The drawings of Messrs. Hancock, Seton, S. Clarke, Twenlow, and Broadfoot were deserving of much praise. The numerous specimens of photography attracted considerable notice, some of the plates being of a most superior description. The prize was obtained by Mr. H. Carter, but Messrs. Gowan and Hebbert displayed much ability in the arrangement of the several groups of figures.

#### MILITARY DRAWINGS EXECUTED BY THE GENTLEMEN CADETS.

FOURTH TERM.	
Mr. Rowcroft (1st prize)	Part of Hong Kong.
Mr. Riddell (2nd prize)	Drawing from a Model, and Bomullin Hill Fort.
Mr. Walker .. ..	Balaklava.
Mr. Elliott .. ..	Part of the Island of Salsette.
Mr. Morant .. ..	Part of Hong Kong.
Mr. Spragge .. ..	Drawing from a Model, and Hurrechunder Hill Fort.
Mr. Hancock .. ..	Mequimeuca, in pencil.
Mr. Wymer .. ..	Balaklava.
Mr. Bazett .. ..	Part of Island of Salsette.
Mr. Heaviside .. ..	Siege of Sebastopol.
Mr. Baldwin .. ..	Tarragona, in pencil.
Mr. Marryat .. ..	

THIRD TERM.	
Mr. Swinton .. ..	Drawings from models.
Mr. Seton .. ..	
Mr. Hutchinson .. ..	

SECOND TERM.	
Mr. Shepherd (prize) ..	Good specimens of pencil
Mr. Tomkins .. ..	contouring and shading
Mr. Smith .. ..	in colours.
Mr. Armstrong .. ..	

FIRST TERM.	
Mr. Broadfoot .. ..	Superior specimens of elementary subjects, and the application of geometrical solids to hill towns.
Mr. Andrews .. ..	
Mr. Dundas .. ..	

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

June 8. Burmah, Norris, Singapore.—9. Medway, Kennedy, Ceylon; Tasmanian, Luton, Bombay; West. Hawkins, Singapore; Coleborn, Hall, Melbourne; Potena, McGowan, Shanghai; Ceres, Whitta, Port Beaufort.—10. Aurora Australe, Coppings, Hobart Town; Regina, Colan, Cape; Veritas, Corry, Manua; Ganeha, Grayson, Mauritius; Thos. Brocklebank, Calcutta; Mooresfort, Mailla; Hero, Thompson, Whampoa.—11. Zealandia, Foster, Shanghai; Senator, Robertson, Bombay; Ringleader, Matthews, Foo-chow-foo; Matilda, Athelung, Coppel, China; Idas, Westcott, Shanghai; Alquis, Fann, Maulman; Talavera, Blair, Calcutta.—13. Granite City, Seask, Sydney; Tynemouth, Cooper, Ceylon; Elizabeth Yoe, Scott, Bombay; Anna D. rothea, Smith, Bombay; Nordskaw, Batavia; Star of the North, China; Marchioness of Londonderry, India and West Indies; Golconda, Penang; Sir Allan

McNab, Stewart, Calcutta; Sir Robert Peel, Penang.—14. Marina, Cochin; Alphonson, Loran, Ceylon.—15. The Duke, Singapore; Dakeeth, Bruce, Bombay; Hermondey, Bankok; La Plata, Foster, Algoa Bay.—16. Graupian, Finlay, Kooria Moorla; Forest Eagle, McLellan, Bombay; Merry, Romeril, St. Helena.—17. Missionary, Edwards, Mauritius; Cesar de Lion, Ludwick, Bombay; Globe, Davies, Singapore; Wave of Life, Stuart, Sydney; Duncan Dunbar, Neathy, New South Wales; Essex, Attwood, Melbourne.—20. Barham, Cousin, Madras; Ashmore, Gander, Ceylon; Bengal, Clarke, Calcutta; Lady Bruce, Perkins, Bombay.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus from SCOTTHAMPTON, June 12, to proceed per str. Madras from SUEZ for MALTA.—Supt. surg. Bawtree, two Masters Hallett. For ALEXANDRIA.—Master Aldis, Mr. G. Cook. For BOMBAY.—Messrs. D. Ross, Peckles, T. D. Jackson, C. M. Davis, J. Bay, P. Anstruther, Powys, Herd, Brook, Anderson, Steel, Magee, Gaudie, Col. and Miss Stocking, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Morgan.

Per str. Colombo from SCOTTHAMPTON, June 20, to proceed per str. Alma from SUEZ for MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Edridge. For CEYLON.—Messrs. R. Pole and C. Tatham. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Cooper, Messrs. Maudersson, Parker, T. W. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Miss Howard, Mr. and Miss Boleau, Mrs. Pott. For MADRAS.—Messrs. Felgate, T. Briggs, H. J. Lees, Capt. and Mrs. Capendale. For SUEZ.—Lieut. Percival. For SINGAPORE.—Miss Ross, Messrs. H. de la Condamine and Gwyther. For HONG KONG.—Messrs. A. Booth, C. Bell, F. G. White, P. Hidingfield, P. H. Salmon, Dr. A. Schetebg.

Per str. Nepaul from MARSEILLES, June 29 for CALCUTTA. Messrs. G. D. Williams, Cameron, H. Garden, Maj. Evans, Lieut. Loughman, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Gibson. For MADRAS.—Capt. S. Lipon. For HONG KONG.—Mr. F. S. Dexter.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

CONOLLY, the wife of T.C., Indian Navy, of a daughter, at Brighton Cottage, Blackheath-road, June 13. HARRISON, the wife of Charles M., Bombay Civil Service, of a son, at Fern Bank, Malvern Wells, June 17. HUTTON, the wife of Maj. W. F. Madras army, of a daughter, at Bathaston, July 17. ROBERTS, the wife of the Rev. G. R., of the Royal E. I. Military College, Addiscombe, of a daughter, June 9.

##### MARRIAGES.

DIRDIN, Capt., Bengal Artillery, to Anna L., daughter of William M. Dirdin, late Bengal Civil Service, at Hastings, June 11. ELLIOT, John, jun., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Charlotte G. daughter of Col. G. C. Armstrong, of the Indian Army, June 4. GREEN, Lieut. col. G. W. G., C.C., 2nd Eur. Bengal Fusiliers, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late William Carter, at St. James's, Piccadilly, June 16. HOUSMAN, Francis, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Emma M., widow of the late Charles H. Hallett, of the Madras Civil Service, at St. Michael's, Cheshersquare, June 7. HUNTER, Thomas, R.H.M.I.N., to Fanny, daughter of Leeds Paine, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, June 7. SMITH, Dr. Alexander, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, to Frances L., widow of the late Rev. W. H. Ross, at St. Pancras Church, June 11. TAIT, Robert, of Queen Anne-street, to Harriet, eldest daughter of H. H. Wilson, Esq., Boden Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre, rector, June 9.

##### DEATHS.

BULKLEY, Tybilla J. widow of the late Col. Richard, Bombay Establishment, at Cheltenham, June 10. CARTER, Frances R. wife of Capt. V. B. D. 12th Bombay N.I., at Cheltenham, June 6. CUNNINGHAM, William F. son of the late Capt. William, 4th Madras N.I., aged 22, June 13. FAGAN, Mary A. relict of the late Capt. Charles, of the Bengal army, in Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, aged 77, June 16. GINSON, the infant daughter of T. W. late of the Madras army, at Jersey, June 7. KEMP THORNE, Charlotte L. wife of Capt. G. B. on board the P. and O. Co's steamer Madras, in the Red Sea, on her passage to England. MUNRO, Lieut. Colonel Charles Adolphus, late 74th Bengal N.I., at Newport, Barnstable, aged 75, June 16.

**NEW GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG.**—Downing-street, June 17.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint H. G. R. Robinson, Esq., to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the colony of Hong Kong.

**LORD GOUGH.**—At the Court of St. James's, on the 11th of June, 1859, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, the Right Hon. Hugh Viscount Gough was, by her Majesty's commands, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.—*Gazette*, July 14.



## East-India House,

June 15, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Maj. J. H. Brooks, 1st Cav.; Maj. H. Nicoll, 50th N.I.; Capt. T. Brougham, Art.; Lieut. J. B. Smyly, 29th N.I.; Lieut. E. L. R. Richardson, 58th N.I.; Lieut. P. H. F. Harris, 70th N.I.; Lieut. E. A. C. Lambert, 1st Eur.; Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, 60th N.I.; Asst. surg. T. Maxwell; Asst. surg. D. Young; Asst. surg. H. M. Cannon.

**Madras Estab.**—Maj. J. Stewart, 49th N.I.

**Bombay Estab.**—Col. C. Blood, Art.; Col. W. Trevelyan, 1st Cav.; Maj. A. M. Haselwood, 8rd N.I.; Capt. H. W. Holland; Capt. W. Ashburner, 3rd Cav.; Capt. T. J. Oldfield, 8rd Cav.; Capt. A. A. Bayly, Art.; Capt. W. L. Briggs, 22nd N.I.; Capt. J. C. Hailes, Art.; Lieut. M. C. Newall, Art.; Lieut. F. A. Whish, Art.; J. D. Hall; C. Combe; Sub Con. W. Brabazon.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. E. M. Wyly, 6 mo.; Mr. H. B. Webster, 6 mo.; Mr. T. E. Fairfax, 6 mo.; Mr. W. McChery, 6 mo.; Mr. T. Bolst, Uncov. serv., 6 mo.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Capt. H. LeP. French, 35th N.I., 3 mo.; Capt. J. S. Tulloh, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. Taylor, 25th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Webster, 4th Cav., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. F. S. Sillifant, 6 mo.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. F. L. Magniac, 5th N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. A. R. McMahon, 30th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. R. T. Snow, 7th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. A. Peyton, 29th N.I., 4 mo.; Ens. J. G. Maitland, 46th N.I., 3 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. F. C. Forbes; Mr. G. I. Churcher, Uncov. serv.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Maj. E. Marriott, 57th N.I.; Capt. R. Meacham, Art., over July 5; Capt. W. R. Cunningham, 5th Eur. regt.; Capt. A. H. Bamfield, 56th N.I., over July; Lieut. F. S. Roberts, Art.; Lieut. A. R. Loughnan, 13th N.I.

**Madras Estab.**—Asst. surg. J. Brett.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. H. C. Nyder, 3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. H. Van Heythausen, 9th N.I., over June 27.

## APPOINTMENT.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Rev. Henry Fisher Corbyn.

## RESIGNED THE SERVICE.

## CIVIL.

**Madras Estab.**—Mr. T. B. Roupell.

## BOOKS.

*To the People of England.* By an English Lady.

It was surely a work of supererogation to inform the public that this strongly-worded pamphlet was the production of a female writer. The internal evidence to that effect could not possibly be mistaken or set aside. We confess, however, that we do not exactly understand the object which this "English Lady" has in view, in pouring out the vials of her wrath upon "the double Government." We fancied that India was now under the direct control of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for that department, and that both the Board of Control and the Court of Directors had been swept away as governing powers. The language, too, is alarmingly spasmodic, but apparently intended "for the ears of the people that are on the wall." In short, it is rather the shrill cry of passion than a calm national appeal to "the people of England."

*The Inam Commission Unmasked.* By Robert Knight. London: Effingham Wilson.

This pamphlet consists chiefly of articles which have appeared at intervals in the *Bombay Times*. The question at issue has already been ventilated in these columns; but those who may wish to obtain a more complete knowledge of the subject will do well to possess themselves of a copy of Mr. Knight's brochure. If his tone and style sometimes betray the partisan, his facts are irrefragable, and his conclusions consequently unavoidable.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	£ s. d. 543 6 8
Madras...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½.	2s. 2½d.	—

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per cent. East-India } Sieca Ra.	—	—	1 7½
Transfer Loan Stock	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	1 10
4 per Cent. Loan of 1832-33	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55	—	—	—
1 per Cent. Loan of 1842-43	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.	£.	Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	—	—	217 to 220
India Loan Debentures	—	—	95
India Scrip (2nd issue)	—	—	93½
New India Loan Scrip	—	—	93½ to 94
India Bonus (£1,000)	—	—	2s. dis.
Ditto (under £1,000)	—	—	—
RAILWAYS.			
18 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	—	all	16½ to 17½
18 Ditto Additional Capital, 3	—	9	1½ to 1 dis.
18 Ditto B	—	4½	1½ to 1 dis.
20 Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	—	1.3	½ dis. to par
20 Ceylon (guar. 6 per ct.)	—	7½	1½ to 1
20 Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	—	5	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock East Indian	—	100	101 to 102
20 Ditto E. Ext.	—	15	½ dis. to ½ pm.
100 Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures.	—	all	99 to 100
Stock Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	—	100	97½ to 98½
20 Ditto (New ditto)	—	4	1 to ½ dis.
20 Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	—	5	1½ to 1 dis.
20 Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	—	all	16½ to 17½
20 Ditto (guar. 6 per cent.)	—	all	17½ to 18½
20 Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	—	all	16½ to 17½
20 Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	—	15	1½ to 1 dis.
20 Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	—	5	1½ to 1 dis.
20 Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	—	7	1 to 2 dis.
20 Scinde 5 per cent.	—	all	19 to 20
20 Ditto (New)	—	10	1½ to 1 dis.
20 Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	—	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
20 Punjab (5 per ct.)	—	5	1½ to 1 dis.
BANKS.			
100 Agra and United Service	—	50	70
40 Australasia	—	all	84 to 86
25 Bank of Egypt	—	all	21 to 22
20 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	—	12	2 to 1 dis.
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	—	all	—
20 Ottoman Bank	—	all	16 to 17
MISCELLANEOUS.			
10 Eur. and Ind. Ju. Tel. Co.	—	10s.	—
20 Indian & Australian Tel. Co.	—	2	—
20 Madras Irrig. and Canal	—	1	½ to 1 pm.
10 Mediterranean, East. Tel. (lim.)	—	all	5 to 6
1 N. B. Australasian Company	—	all	½ to 1
1 Oriental Gas	—	all	1 to 1 x. d.
1 Ditto New	—	15s.	1 dis. to par
10 Oriental Inland Steam A.	—	6	—
50 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp.	—	all	78 to 80
50 Ditto New	—	10	10 to 12 pm.
20 Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	—	8	1½ to ½ dis.
1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip	—	all	1 to 1
1 Ditto Registered	—	all	1 to 1

COMPOUND WORDS IN THE SANSKRIT.—The following ejaculation to Narayana, quoted in Yates's "Sancrit Grammar," is an amusing specimen of Hindoo sublimity, and of the mode in which words are compounded in the sacred dialect of Hindustan:—"O Narayana, whose-moon-like toe-nails are made-resplendent-by-the-intense brightness-of-the-pearls-placed-on-the-top-of-the-magnificent turbans-of-all-the-chief-durmties-making-their-suppliant prostrations, and who art the purifier-of-the-three-worlds-by-the-stream-of-Ganges-which-is-bright-as-the-rays-of-the-autumnal-moon-proceeding-through-the-hole-of-that-concave-vessel-which-was-broken-by-the-top-of-the-nail-on-the-great-toe-of-thy-energetic left foot, do thou pity me who am tossed about amidst-the-various whirlpools-of-the-tremendous-and-shoreless-ocean-of-human-life."—*Asiatic Journal*.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 17th June, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Madras, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.**

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about  
57 Tons of Measurable Stores.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 17th June, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.**

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

247 Tons of Dead Weight {147 Tons Coals.  
100 " Sundries.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

India-office, 14th June, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 1st day of July, 1859, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply**

3,000 TONS OF COAL

for Steam Navigation, to be delivered into Store at Madras.

The Tenders are to be made according to a Form which may be had upon application at the Marine and Transport Department in the India-office, with Conditions annexed; and they are to be left at the Secretariat-office at any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the 1st July, 1859, aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

**MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO., in addition to their business as Publishers and Booksellers, beg to remind their Friends and Correspondents in India, that they continue to undertake AGENCY of every description, as well as the execution of Orders from Legation Messrs, Book Clubs, &c.**

Messrs. ALLEN and Co., from their long experience in the East-India Trade, and knowledge of the requirements of residents in India, feel confidence in executing all commissions intrusted to them; and as their mode of business is to give personal attention to all orders, and to charge the same at the lowest remunerative prices, they must request to be favoured with a remittance (or reference for payment in London) from those parties who may desire to avail themselves of their services, and who have not, at present, accounts with the house.

7, Leadenhall-street, London, February 13, 1857.

## PROFESSOR WILSON'S GLOSSARY.

## GLOSSARY OF JUDICIAL and REVENUE

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1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
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£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks ...	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons ...	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks ...	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons ...	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons ...	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon ...	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle ...	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt)	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service ...	10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8. 8s.; One Set of 4-Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frames, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full Size Tea and Coffee Service, £9. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, may be had on application.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Dozen Full Size Table Knives	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
Ivory Handles ...	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
14 Dozen Full Size Cheese ditto	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Pair Regular Meat Carvers ...	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
1 Pair Extra Sized ditto ...	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Pair Poultry Carvers ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
1 Steel for Sharpening ...	4 16 0	6 18 6	9 18 6

Messrs. MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled Superiority; all their blades being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

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**IMPORTANT SALE of first-class new and second-hand FURNITURE.**—J. DENT and Co. beg to announce to the public that they have purchased the entire Furniture of several large houses, which, added to their already the largest Stock in London, they are offering at half its real value, comprising suites of dining, drawing, and bedroom appendages, in oak, mahogany, walnut, and other woods; mahogany dining-room chairs at 15s.; walnut drawing-room ditto, in silk, at 18s. 6d.; telescope dining-tables, at 80s.; iron bedsteads, at 8s. 6d.; every other article proportionately cheap, at the Great Western Furniture Bazaar, 30, 31, 32, and 33, Crawford-street, Baker-street. Established Thirty Years. Shippers to hot climates will find the above Stock unequalled in London.

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Patent Front-fastening Corset Bodices, 2s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.

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Six Quart sample sent free to any railway for 3s. 6d. Colonial and Foreign Orders must contain a remittance or reference.

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Not only deodorizes but disinfects perfectly, and destroys for ever the cause of infection, is not poisonous, may be used to purify water, evolves no noxious or unpleasant gas, cannot be mistaken for any other fluid, thereby preventing death and disease, gives health, pure air, and fresh water, and is therefore the best, safest, cheapest, and most pleasant disinfectant ever introduced.

This fluid has been examined and reported upon by the Board of Health and all the most eminent medical men and chemists of the day, in all cases in the most satisfactory manner possible.

The public are recommended to use this fluid, properly diluted for use, frequently and habitually in the bath, and as a means of instantly lowering the temperature and purifying the air of apartments, tents, &c.; also for bilge-water, stables, musty casks, sick rooms, close places, &c., as it has numerous advantages and can be used with certain immediate success and perfect safety.

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Manufactured solely by RICHARD and JOHN SLACK.

It has stood twenty years' test, and still retains its superiority over all others for durability and silverlike appearance. Cruet Frames, from 18s.; Corner Dishes, £8. 8s. per set, forming eight dishes; Tea and Coffee Sets, £8. 0s.; and every article as in Silver.

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£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Table Forks ...	1 10 0	and 1 18 0	2 8 0
Dessert ditto ...	1 0 0	and 1 10 0	1 15 0
Table-spoons ...	1 10 0	and 1 18 0	2 8 0
Dessert ditto ...	1 0 0	and 1 10 0	1 15 0
Tea-spoons ...	0 12 0	and 0 18 0	1 3 6

Made into every article for the Table, as in Silver.

The greatest variety of Cruet Frames in London, from 18s. 6d. each.

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Balance-handle Ivory Table Knives, 14s., 18s., and 20s. per dozen. Ditto Desserts, 11s., 11s., and 15s. 6d. per dozen. Carvers, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d.

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TAILORS, 29, Ludgate-hill, London, continue to offer the largest advantages in the execution of orders for GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, and for Colonial or Foreign Outfits or Consignments. Pattern Guide to self-measurement sent free.

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Extract from a Letter recently received from New Zealand.

"Auckland, N.Z., Nov. 19, 1858.

"A lady to whom I gave some of your invaluable Cough Lozenges, and likewise several members of her family, who were troubled with severe coughs and colds (especially the youngest child, who had a hard croupy cough) have experienced great relief, and speak of them in the highest terms. One of my own children, too, who was troubled in like manner, has taken them with the greatest advantage. On account of their pleasant taste, children will readily take them, when they will not take other medicines. I may add that the lady above referred to informed me that she had frequently purchased them, when residing in India, of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay."

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A List of the Articles REALLY required by Officers and Cadets proceeding to India has been carefully prepared by Messrs. ADDISON from their own long experience as Officers. The estimates of the best London outfitters have been collated; and opposite each article the price which ought to be paid for it, and the name of the tradesman by whom it is supplied of the best quality, are given. This list will be forwarded gratis on application. Parents unable to accompany their sons to town will effect a saving of 10 per cent. by confiding the care of providing their outfit to Messrs. ADDISON.

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**GOLD REVIVER, 1s 6d. per bottle;** Electroplating Silver, 1s. Established preparations for rendering old gilt frames and worn-off plated articles new by a single application.—C. Fox Smith, 251, Strand, W.C.; Deane, London-bridge; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Appleby, Soho Bazaar; Aplin, 23, Lowther-arcade.

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**BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS**  
PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically prepared WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, and PALATES.

Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of chemically prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features.

All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings, are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being, at the same time, wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

To be obtained only at 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less Injured by Accident yearly. An Annual Payment of £3 secures  
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In the Event of Injury, or  
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Superior Pale.....	42s. and 44s.
Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold.....	46s. and 48s.
<b>PORT</b> .....Very Choice, Pale or Gold.....	54s.
Fine Crusted.....	42s. 44s., and 46s.
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<b>CLARET</b> .....St. Julien, Larose, Second and Third Growth.....	36s. to 54s.
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The Patent White Enamel, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—OBSERVE THE NUMBERS.

PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best Stopping for Decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any Chemist in town or country, or direct Twenty Stamps.

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Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

A Single Truss, 18s. 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.  
A Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d.  
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Post office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

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